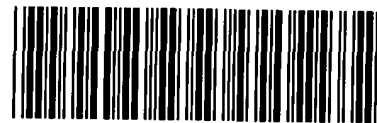


**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016
FOR
D.U.K.E. Continental Partners Limited**

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for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

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COMPANY INFORMATION
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

DIRECTORS:	Cromwell Director Limited C Treacy
SECRETARY:	Cromwell Corporate Secretarial Limited
REGISTERED OFFICE:	1st Floor Exchange Place 3 3 Semple Street Edinburgh EH3 8BL
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC286340 (Scotland)
AUDITORS:	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Central Square 29 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4DL
BANKERS:	Bank of Scotland 2nd Floor New Uberior House 11 Earl Grey Street Edinburgh EH3 9BN
SOLICITORS:	Shepherd and Wedderburn LLP Condor House 10 St Paul's Churchyard London EC4M 8AL

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2016.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

Both the level of business for the year and financial position of the company were as anticipated by the directors.

The results of the company for year ended 30 June 2016 are set out in detail on page 7.

On 19 December 2016 all property assets held by the Group were sold to a third party. A price was agreed with the Group's lenders (the Bank) at a level that allowed the Group to repay all outstanding debt principal and also pay break costs associated with terminating hedging that was due to expire on 31 December 2016. An agreement was reached with the Bank to waive any deferred exit fees and interest due under the facility agreement over and above the net disposal proceeds from the disposals. It is intended that the company and Group be wound up following conclusion of the disposals and repayment of the amounts due to the Bank. As a consequence the directors have prepared the financial statements on a basis other than going concern.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

Cromwell Director Limited has held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2015 to the date of this report.

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

M J McCarthy - resigned 31 December 2015

C Treacy - appointed 31 December 2015

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The directors of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited manage the group's risks at a group level, rather than at an individual business unit level. For this reason, the company's directors believe that a discussion of the company's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the company. The principal risks and uncertainties of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited, which include those of the company, are discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The directors of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited manage the group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators of the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the company. The development, performance and position of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited, which includes the company, is discussed in the group's annual report, which does not form part of this report.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's financial risk management is set out in detail in note 16 to the financial statements.

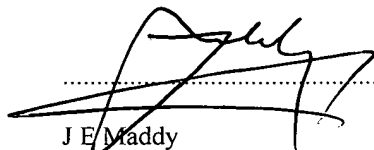
STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that she ought to have taken as a director in order to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J E Maddy', is written over a horizontal dotted line.

J E Maddy
For and on behalf of
Cromwell Director Limited - Director

Date: 31/03/17

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the *financial position of the company* and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF D.U.K.E. CONTINENTAL PARTNERS LIMITED

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, D.U.K.E. Continental Partners Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2016 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Emphasis of matter - Basis of preparation

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements concerning the basis of preparation. On 19 December 2016 all assets held by the Group, of which the company is a subsidiary, were sold to a third party. It is intended that the company and Group be wound up following conclusion of the disposals and repayment of the amounts due to the Bank. Accordingly, the going concern basis of preparation is no longer appropriate and the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in note 1 to the financial statements. An adjustment was required in these financial statements to reclassify the long term investments balance to current investments. No other adjustments were necessary in these financial statements to reduce assets to their realisable values, to provide for liabilities arising from the decision or to reclassify fixed assets and long-term liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016;
- the income statement and statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and applicable law.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
D.U.K.E. CONTINENTAL PARTNERS LIMITED**

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Ian Marsden (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Leeds

Date: 31/03/17

INCOME STATEMENT
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	30.6.16 €'000	30.6.15 €'000
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue		27	23
Impairment of loans		(11,682)	(21,304)
Impairment of investments		-	(236)
Administrative expenses		(855)	101,312
Other operating income		<u>-</u>	<u>1,619</u>
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT		(12,510)	81,414
Finance costs	3	<u>1,716</u>	<u>3,150</u>
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX 4		(10,794)	84,564
Income tax	5	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		<u>(10,794)</u>	<u>84,564</u>

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

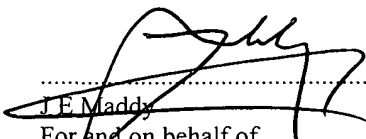
	30.6.16 €'000	30.6.15 €'000
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	(10,794)	84,564
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>(10,794)</u>	<u>84,564</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 June 2016

	Notes	30.6.16 €'000	30.6.15 €'000
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	7	<u>4,382</u>	<u>25,732</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>4,382</u></u>	<u><u>25,732</u></u>
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	8	83,625	83,625
Share premium	9	9,000	9,000
Accumulated losses	9	(109,320)	(98,526)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>(16,695)</u>	<u>(5,901)</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	<u>21,077</u>	<u>31,633</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u><u>21,077</u></u>	<u><u>31,633</u></u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>4,382</u></u>	<u><u>25,732</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 7 to 23 were approved by the Board of Directors on 31/03/17 and were signed on its behalf by:



 J.E. Maddy
 For and on behalf of
 Cromwell Director Limited - Director

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

	Called up share capital €'000	Accumulated losses €'000	Share premium €'000	Total equity €'000
Balance at 1 July 2014	83,625	(183,090)	9,000	(90,465)
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>84,564</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,564</u>
Balance at 30 June 2015	<u>83,625</u>	<u>(98,526)</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>(5,901)</u>
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive loss	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,794)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,794)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2016	<u>83,625</u>	<u>(109,320)</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>(16,695)</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

		30.6.16 €'000	30.6.15 €'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	(1,716)	(3,164)
Interest paid		<u>1,716</u>	<u>3,150</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>-</u>	<u>(14)</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-	(14)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	-	14
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. RECONCILIATION OF (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	30.6.16 €'000	30.6.15 €'000
(Loss)/profit before income tax	(10,794)	84,564
Impairment of investments	-	236
Impairment of loans	11,682	1,289
Termination of interest rate swap	-	(6,305)
Finance costs	<u>(1,716)</u>	<u>(3,150)</u>
	(828)	76,634
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	9,668	(26,263)
Decrease in trade and other payables	<u>(10,556)</u>	<u>(53,535)</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u><u>(1,716)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,164)</u></u>

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 30 June 2016

30.6.16 €'000	1.7.15 €'000
------------------	-----------------

Year ended 30 June 2015

30.6.15 €'000	1.7.14 €'000
Cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>-</u></u> <u><u>14</u></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with European Union ("EU") Endorsed International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), IFRS IC interpretations and those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluation of financial statements and derivatives.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed on page 14.

The company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from preparing consolidated financial statements on the grounds that the results of the company and its subsidiaries are incorporated in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company, D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited.

As a consequence of a deal agreed to sell the Group's remaining assets, as detailed below, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a basis other than going concern. The key features of a basis of preparation other than going concern are that the assets are written down to their recoverable amount and provision is made for all future closure costs and operating losses. No adjustments were needed in these financial statements to reduce assets to their recoverable values, to provide for liabilities arising from the decision or to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities. Any future closure costs will be borne by the parent entity and a relevant provision for these has been made in the Group accounts.

During the financial year the company was a party to a cross guarantee on the Group's Bank of Scotland plc facility and was therefore dependent on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern.

The facility with Bank of Scotland plc, a subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group plc ("the Bank") provided committed facilities through to 31 December 2016.

On 19 December 2016 all property assets held by the Group were sold to a third party. A price was agreed with the Group's lenders (the Bank) at a level that allowed the Group to repay all outstanding debt principal and also pay break costs associated with terminating hedging that was due to expire on 31 December 2016. An agreement was reached with the Bank to waive any deferred exit fees and interest due under the facility agreement over and above the net disposal proceeds from the disposals. It is intended that the company and Group be wound up following conclusion of the disposals and repayment of the amounts due to the Bank.

New and amended standards

The following new standards and amendments to standards are mandatory for the first time for the financial period beginning 1 July 2015:

- Annual improvements 2013 (effective 1 January 2015)
- Annual improvements 2012 (effective 1 February 2015)

New and amended standards not currently relevant to the company

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are mandatory for the first time for the financial period beginning 1 July 2015, but are not currently relevant to the company:

- Amendment to IAS 19 regarding defined benefit plans (effective 1 February 2015)

New and amended standards not effective for current financial year

The following new standards and amendments have been issued but are not effective for the financial year beginning 1 July 2015 and have not been adopted early:

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

New and amended standards not effective for current financial year - continued

- Amendment to IFRS 11 'Joint arrangements' on acquisition of an interest in a joint operation (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendment to IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38 'Intangible assets' on depreciation and amortisation (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 41 'Agriculture' regarding bearer plants (effective 1 January 2016)
- IFRS 14 'Regulatory deferral accounts' (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendments to IAS 27, 'Separate financial statements' on the equity method (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendments to IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements' and IAS 28 'Investment in associates and joint ventures' (effective 1 January 2016)
- Annual improvements 2014 (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' on the disclosure initiative (effective 1 January 2016)
- Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 on investment entities applying the consolidation exception (effective 1 January 2016)
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (effective 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 9 'Financial instruments' (effective 1 January 2018)

General information

The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Scotland. The address of its registered office is: Exchange Place 3, 3 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company recognises financial instruments when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receive the cash flows expires or it has transferred the financial asset and the economic benefit of the cash flows. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial instruments are used to support the company's operations. Interest is charged to the income statement as incurred or earned. Issue costs for instruments subsequently recorded at amortised cost are netted against the fair value of the related debt instruments on initial recognition and are charged to the income statement over the term of the relevant facility.

Financial instruments are recorded initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement depends on the designation of the instrument, as follows:

- a) Financial assets/liabilities held for short term gain, including derivatives other than hedging instruments, are measured at fair value and movements in fair value are credited/charged to the income statement in the year.
- b) Loans and receivables/payables and non-derivative financial assets/liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are measured at amortised cost. These are included in current assets/liabilities except for instruments that mature after more than 12 months which are included in non current assets/liabilities.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Many of the amounts included in the financial statements involve the use of judgement and/or estimation. These judgements and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Information about such judgements and estimation is contained in the accounting policies and/or the notes to the financial statements, and the key areas summarised below.

Areas of judgement and sources of estimation uncertainty that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

Estimation of fair value of Investments

The fair value of investments reflects the group's share of the underlying net asset value of the investments. Where there are property assets included in the underlying net asset value of the investment, the property valuation has been arrived at primarily after consideration of market evidence for similar property.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Current tax

The expense or credit for current tax is based on the results for the year adjusted for items that are either not subject to taxation or for expenditure which cannot be deducted in computing the tax expense or credit. The tax expense or credit is calculated using taxation rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all taxable temporary differences, with certain limited exceptions:

- deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that does not affect accounting profit or taxable profit and is not a business combination; and

- deferred tax assets are only recognised if it is probable that there will be sufficient profits from which the future reversal of the temporary differences can be deducted. In deciding whether future reversal is probable, the directors review the company's forecasts and make an estimate of the aggregate deferred tax asset that should be recognised. This aggregate deferred tax asset is then allocated into the different categories of deferred tax.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except where it applies to items credited or charged to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. The company's functional currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as available for sale financial assets are included in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less provision for any impairment.

Impairment

The carrying value of cash generating units (taking into account related liabilities and allocated central net assets) is tested for impairment by comparison with expected relevant future cash flows discounted at the pre-tax cost of capital taking into account appropriate risk; provision is made for any impairment identified.

When a review for impairment is conducted, the recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the higher of 'value in use' (being the present value of expected future cash flows of the relevant cash generating unit) or 'fair value less costs to sell'. Where there is no binding sale agreement or active market, fair value less costs to sell is based on the best information available to reflect the amount the company could receive for the cash generating unit in an arm's length transaction.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due. Indicators of impairment would include financial difficulties of the debtor, likelihood of the debtor's insolvency, default in payment or a significant deterioration in credit worthiness. Any impairment is recognised in the income statement within 'administrative expenses'. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against 'other operating income and expenses' in the income statement.

Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the preparation of the company's statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents represent short term liquid investments which are readily realisable. Cash which is subject to restrictions, being held to match certain liabilities, is included in cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Ordinary shares and preference shares

Ordinary shares and preference shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised in the financial statements in the year in which the dividends are paid.

2. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The company had no employees during the current or prior year.

Directors' emoluments

The directors are executives of the Valad (Europe) plc group. D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited, the ultimate parent company, has a management agreement with Valad Management Services Limited, a subsidiary of Valad (Europe) plc. The management charge is invoiced to D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited and a recharge is not made to subsidiary companies. The management charge includes various costs and the directors' remuneration cannot be separately identified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

3. NET FINANCE INCOME

	30.6.16 €'000	30.6.15 €'000
Finance costs:		
Bank interest	100	(286)
Interest receivable from group undertakings	<u>(1,816)</u>	<u>(2,864)</u>
	<u>(1,716)</u>	<u>(3,150)</u>

4. (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

The loss before income tax (2015 - profit before income tax) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	30.6.16 €'000	30.6.15 €'000
Foreign exchange differences	822	1,055
Write off of intercompany loans payable	-	(96,093)
Termination of interest rate swap	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,305)</u>

Auditors' remuneration

The audit fee of the company for the current and prior year is borne by the ultimate parent company, D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited.

5. INCOME TAX

Analysis of tax expense

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the year ended 30 June 2016 nor for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2015 - lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	30.6.16 €'000	30.6.15 €'000
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before income tax	<u>(10,794)</u>	<u>84,564</u>
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.750%)	(2,159)	17,547
Effects of:		
Non-deductible impairment of investments	-	49
Non-deductible impairment of/(reversal of impairment of) loans	(2,336)	(15,519)
Group relief surrendered to group companies for nil consideration	4,132	(2,077)
Non-taxable interest received on intercompany loans	<u>363</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

A change to the UK corporation tax rate was announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 16 March 2016. The change announced is to reduce the main rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Changes to reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020 had already been substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. Given that these changes were substantively enacted at the balance sheet date its effects are included in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

6. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings €'000
COST	
At 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016	<u>115,399</u>
PROVISIONS	
At 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016	<u>115,399</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2016	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2015	<u>-</u>

In the opinion of the directors, the aggregate value of the company's investments is not less than the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements.

At 30 June 2016, the principal subsidiary undertakings of the company were as follows:

	Percentage of ordinary issued share capital held	Principal Activity	Country of incorporation
D.U.K.E. Continental Partners UK Limited	100	Property investment	England

The registered office address of the company's principal subsidiary is:

1st Floor, Unit 16 Manor Court Business Park
 Scarborough
 YO11 3TU

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	30.6.16 €'000	30.6.15 €'000
Current:		
Trade receivables	-	100
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,380	25,631
Value added tax	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>4,382</u>	<u>25,732</u>

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:		Nominal value:	30.6.16	30.6.15
Number:	Class:		€	€
50	'A' ordinary shares	€1	50	50
50	'B' ordinary shares	€1	50	50
83,624,702	Redeemable preference shares	€1	<u>83,624,702</u>	<u>83,624,702</u>
			<u>83,624,802</u>	<u>83,624,802</u>

The redeemable preference shares carry a zero coupon. The redemption date is indefinite and so the redeemable preference shares have been disclosed as part of equity.

9. RESERVES

	Accumulated losses €'000	Share premium €'000	Totals €'000
At 1 July 2015	(98,526)	9,000	(89,526)
Deficit for the year	<u>(10,794)</u>		<u>(10,794)</u>
At 30 June 2016	<u>(109,320)</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>(100,320)</u>

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30.6.16 €'000	30.6.15 €'000
Current:		
Trade payables	-	9
Amounts owed to group undertakings	20,529	31,076
Accrued expenses	<u>548</u>	<u>548</u>
	<u>21,077</u>	<u>31,633</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and incur no interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's principal financial instruments include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables.

	30.6.16		30.6.15	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	4,382	4,382	25,732	25,732
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(21,077)	(21,077)	(31,633)	(31,633)

In accordance with IAS 39, the company classifies the assets in the analysis above as 'loans and receivables'. At the 2016 and 2015 year ends, the company did not have any 'held to maturity' or 'available for sale' financial assets or 'held for trading' financial assets and liabilities as defined by IAS 39.

For other financial assets and liabilities, which are all short-term in nature, the carrying value approximates to fair value.

12. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's immediate parent undertaking is D.U.K.E. Property Holdings (UK) Limited.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited, is jointly owned by Uberior Europe Limited (a subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group plc - a UK entity) and Cromwell Holdings Europe Limited. Cromwell Holdings Europe Limited's ultimate parent entity is Cromwell Corporation Limited, an Australian entity.

D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited is the parent company of the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited can be obtained from Exchange Place 3, 3 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL.

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Following the refinancing of the Group in December 2014, the facilities contain cross collateralisation and cross default provisions. The total Group debt outstanding as at the date of these financial statements is £46,664,000 (2015: £48,584,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

14. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Amounts owed by group undertakings

The funding of D.U.K.E Real Estate Limited and its subsidiaries ('the group') is controlled centrally. Resources are allocated to different entities within the group according to their needs, which constantly vary due to differing trading patterns, seasonality and other factors. The amounts owed at the year end disclosed in note 11 and note 7 are owed (to)/by various subsidiary companies.

Balances and transactions with shareholders

Lloyds Banking Group

Uberior Europe Limited is a 50% shareholder of D.U.K.E. Real Estate Limited. Uberior Europe Limited is part of the Lloyds Banking Group. Lloyds Banking Group is the main debt provider to the group.

As at 30 June 2016, the company had the following outstanding balances with Lloyds Banking Group:

	30.6.16	30.6.15
	€'000	€'000
Bank interest accrued	<u>434</u>	<u>434</u>
Outstanding balances owed to Lloyds Banking Group	<u><u>434</u></u>	<u><u>434</u></u>

15. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 19 December 2016 all property assets held by the Group were sold to a third party. A price was agreed with the Group's lenders (the Bank) at a level that allowed the Group to repay all outstanding debt principal and also pay break costs associated with terminating hedging that was due to expire on 31 December 2016. An agreement was reached with the Bank to waive any deferred exit fees and interest due under the facility agreement over and above the net disposal proceeds from the disposals. It is intended that the company and Group be wound up following conclusion of the disposals and repayment of the amounts due to the Bank.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk) and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance. The company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury function on a group-wide basis under policies approved by the board of directors. The central treasury function identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the group's operational managers. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The company operates across Europe and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures with respect to the Euro and the UK pound. Foreign exchange risk arises on future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The company has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the group's foreign operations is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

(b) Liquidity risk

The company is subject to the risk that it will not have sufficient borrowing facilities to fund its existing business and its future plan for growth. The company manages its liquidity requirements with the use of both short and long-term cash flow forecasts. These forecasts are supplemented by a financial headroom position which is used to demonstrate funding adequacy for at least a 12 month period.

The company's main source of liquidity is its property business. Cash generation by this business is dependent upon the reliability of rental income.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the central treasury function aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to its parent, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.