Registered Number: SC289982

# **CAIRNSTAR (PERTH) LIMITED**

# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** B W C McGhee

S P King S McQuade

**Company Number** SC289982

**Registered Office** Hamilton House

70 Hamilton Drive

Glasgow G12 8DR

**BDO LLP** Auditor

4 Atlantic Quay 70 York Street Glasgow G2 8JX

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc 36 St Andrews Square **Bankers** 

Edinburgh EH2 2YB

**Solicitors** Morton Fraser LLP

Quartermile Two 2 Lister Square Edinburgh . EH3 9GL

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016.

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company was the operation of a cinema, the company is now dormant.

#### Review of the Business

Sales were £nil (2015: £1,787,752) and operating profit was £nil (2015: £112,105). The directors are satisfied with the performance of the business.

At the end of the year, net assets were £1,054,961 (2015: £1,024,608).

On 31 March 2015 the fixed assets and trading assets and liabilities were transferred to the company's immediate parent undertaking.

#### **Future developments**

The company is now dormant and not expected to trade in the future; the directors are reviewing the future activities of the company.

#### Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have not identified any material uncertainties which would affect the ability of the company to continue to trade for a period of at least 12 months from the date the financial statements are approved.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

As the company is dormant from 31 March 2015, the directors do not consider that there are any prevailing principal risks or uncertainties which affect the company.

This report was approved by the board on 6916

and signed on its behalf.

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

#### Results and dividend

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £30,353 (2015: £129,360). The directors have not recommended that a dividend be paid (2015: £nil).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

B W C McGhee

S King

S McQuade

#### Financial instruments

The company does not actively use financial instruments as part of its financial risk management, with the exception of intercompany borrowings.

#### Provision of information to auditor

So far as each of the directors is aware at the time the report is approved:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on  $\omega$  and signed on its behalf.

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standards 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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, to disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CAIRNSTAR (PERTH) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Cairnstar (Perth) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, 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). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CAIRNSTAR (PERTH) LIMITED

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- 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; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

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Martin Gill (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

Glasgow, UK Date 6/9/16

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
TURNOVER Cost of sales	1,3	- 	1,787,752 (669,630)
GROSS PROFIT		-	1,118,122
Selling and distribution costs Administrative expenses		<u>-</u>	(653,816) (352,198)
OPERATING PROFIT	4	-	112,108
Interest receivable	5	23,471	23,755
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		23,471	135,863
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	6,882	(6,503)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION		30,353	129,360

All results shown above are in respect of discontinued activities.

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Called-up Share	Profit and loss account	Total Equity
	capital £	£	£
At 1 April 2014	1	895,247	895,248
Profit and total Comprehensive income for the year	-	129,360	129,360
At 31 March 2015	1	1,024,607	1,024,608
Profit and total Comprehensive income for the year	-	30,353	30,353
At 31 March 2016	1	1,054,960	1,054,961

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

## **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016**

	Note	2016	2016 £	2015	2015 £
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year  Debtors: amounts falling due	8	1,032,454		983,490	
within one year	8	22,507		82,653	
Cash at bank		-		25,000	
		1,054,961		1,091,143	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	9	_		(66,535)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,054,961		1,024,608
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRI LIABILITIES	ENT	_	1,054,961	_	1,024,608
NET ASSETS		_	1,054,961	_	1,024,608
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	11		1 1,054,960		1 1,024,607
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		_	1,054,961	_	1,024,608

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 6916 and were signed on its behalf by:



Cairnstar (Perth) Limited

Registered Number: SC289982

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

Cairnstar (Perth) Limited is a company incorporated in Scotland under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 14.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

In preparing the financial statements of the company, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS102:

- No cash flow statement has been presented for the company;
- Disclosures in respect of the company's financial instruments have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been provided in the ultimate parent company's consolidated financial statements:
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the parent company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.
- No disclosure is given of transactions between wholly owned members of the group to which this company belongs.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the receipts or receivables, excluding discounts, rebates and value added tax associated with the continuing principal activity of development and operation of entertainment, leisure and property facilities.

#### 1.3. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Freehold property Fixtures and fittings 2% - 10% straight line

20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

#### 1.4. Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised to the profit and loss account over its estimated economic life on a 10% straight line basis. Provision is made for any impairment in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

#### 1.5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 1.6. Deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where timing differences relate to interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the group can control their reversal and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

## 1.7. Reserves

The company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

#### 2. JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant effects on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### **Taxation**

Management establish provisions for taxation based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of taxation. The amount of provision is based on various factors. Management's estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax asset that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Management have estimated the useful life and residual values of the company's tangible fixed assets. This is based on management's experience of the industry and similar assets held within the group.

#### **Debtors and creditors**

Short term debtors and creditors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

#### 3. TURNOVER

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity. All turnover arose within the United Kingdom. There was no turnover in the year.

#### 4. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
		£
Amortisation – intangible fixed assets	-	100,000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
- owned by the company	<u> </u>	154,359

Directors' remuneration is incurred by the intermediate parent company and it is not practicable to allocate a proportion to the company (2015: £nil).

The audit fee for the company is incurred by the intermediate parent company. The audit fee for this company is £1,550 (2015: £2,850).

The company, being a subsidiary, has taken exemption from disclosing non-audit remuneration payable as the required disclosure is made within the parent company statutory accounts.

## 5. INTEREST (PAYABLE) / RECEIVABLE

	2016	2015
		£
Interest receivable	-	1,128
Interest payable	(641)	-
Interest receivable on intercompany loan	24,112	22,627
	23,471	23,755

## 6. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs were as follows:

	2016	2015
		£
Wages and salaries	-	286,216
Social security costs	<del>-</del>	25,493
·	-	311,709

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2016 No.	2015 <b>No.</b>
Managerial and administration	-	8
Hourly paid staff	-	10
• •		18

## 7. TAXATION

a) The tax charge is based on profit for the year and comprises:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profits for the year	-	34,969
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(6,882)	2
	(6,882)	34,971
Deferred tax (see note 10)		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(28,468)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(6,882)	6,503

(b) The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below:

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2016 £ 23,471	2015 £ 135,863
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 % (2015: 21%)  Effects of:	4,694	28,531
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	8,319
Adjustments to brought forward values	6,615	-
Amounts charged to equity or otherwise transferred	(11,437)	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(6,882)	2
Deferred Tax	-	(28,468)
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate	- 6	-
Timing differences	122	(1,881)
Total tax (credit) / charge for the year	(6,882)	6,503

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

## 8. DEBTORS

	2016 £	2015 £
Due after one year Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,032,454	983,490
	2016	2015
Due less than one year	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings Accrued interest receivable	16,910 5,597	82,653
	22,507	82,653
9. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Corporation tax	-	25,968
Accruals and other creditors	-	18,515
Social security and other taxes		22,052
		66,535
10. DEFERRED TAXATION		
•	2016	2015
	£	£
At 1 April 2015	-	28,468
Credited during the year	-	(28,468)
At 31 March 2016		-
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances		-
11. SHARE CAPITAL		
	2016 £	2015 £
Authorised		2
100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid 1 ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

#### 12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Sales and purchases between related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances with related entities due less than one year are interest free. Balances due greater than one year are charged interest at a rate of 1.75% plus LIBOR. The closing balances are disclosed in note 8 and 9. The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose transactions between wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

#### 13. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent undertaking was G1 Cinemas Limited. The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is G1 Group (Holdings) PLC, a company registered in Scotland. Cairnstar (Perth) has now been disposed of within G1 Cinemas.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

## 14. TRANSITION TO FRS 102

The company has transitioned to FRS 102 from former UK GAAP as at 1 April 2014. The impact from the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

	Shareholders' Funds at 1 April 2014	Profit for the year ended 31 March 2015 £	Shareholders' funds as at 31 March 2015
As previously stated under former UK GAAP	922,721	120,402	1,043,123
Transitional adjustments			
Interest payable 1	(41,142)	22,627	(18,515)
Depreciation adjustment 2	13,669	(13,669)	-
As restated in accordance with FRS 102	895,248	129,360	1,024,608

## Changes for FRS 102 adoption

## 1. Interest payable on Financial Instruments

Interest has been charged on intercompany loans > 1 year at the market rate of 1.75% plus LIBOR.

## 2. Depreciation

As a results of componentisation of fixtures, fittings and equipment and inclusion of residual values as required by FRS 102 there has been an adjustment to the previously reported depreciation charge.