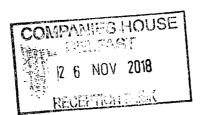
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing 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). 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;
- 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. 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.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

		2018		2017	
•	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		46,550		48,497
Current assets					
Debtors	4	8,237		7,564	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	_			(0.050)	•
one year	5			(2,050)	
Net current assets			8,237		5,514
Total assets less current liabilities			54,787		54,011
					===
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			54,785		54,009
Total equity			54,787		54,011
			-		====

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Mr W Quinn Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

SF 3034 Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Quatermile One, 15 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, EH3 9EP.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Salvare (NO1) Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House or the parent company's registered office, 4a Enterprise Road, Bangor, BT19 7TA.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from the sale of property is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the property have passed to the buyer (usually on transfer of title), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Fixed asset investments

Interests held as fixed assets re initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2 Amounts written off investments

		2018 £	2017 £
	Fair value gains/(losses)	_	-
	Amounts written (off)/back to investments held at fair value	(1,947)	2,897
			=
3	Fixed asset investments		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Other investments	46,550	48,497
			

Fixed asset investments revalued

Fixed asset investments comprise units held in a property unit trust in which the company has invested. The unit trust has invested in a shopping centre and the fair value of the units held have been arrived at by reference to a valuation of the property carried out on 5 September 2017 by Cushman & Wakefield (commercial real estate services firm), who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis. Management believe there is no material movement in the fair value since the previous external valuations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

4	Debtors		
		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,235	7,562
•	Other debtors	2	2
		8,237	7,564
		===	===
5	Creditoro, amounta falling due within one year	•	
Э	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
			2017 £
		£	Ł
	Other creditors	-	2,050
6	Called up share capital	•	
	·	2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
		2	2

7 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

SF 3034 Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Salvare (NO1) Limited. The company has taken advantage of the exemption given in FRS 102 Section 44.1A. This exemption permits non-disclosure of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

8 Parent company

At the year end the company considers Salvare (NO1) Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland, to be the immediate parent company. The registered office of Salvare (NO1) Limited is 4a Enterprise Road, Bangor, BT19 7TA.

At the year end the company considers Danco Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland, to be the ultimate parent company. The registered office of Danco Limited is 4a Enterprise Road, Bangor, BT19 7TA.

The company's ultimate controlling party is the shareholder of Danco Limited.

Salvare (NO1) Limited is the parent company of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Danco Limited us the parent company of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr. Richard Gardiner FCA. The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.