Registered in England and Wales: No. 01842650

# 44-49 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 24 DECEMBER 2019



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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Neil Gardiner

C J Williams

**Company secretary** 

Aviva Company Secretarial Services Limited

Registered number

01842650

Registered office

St Helen's 1 Undershaft

London

EC3P 3DQ United Kingdom

**Independent Auditors** 

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

7 More London Riverside

London

SE1 2RT United Kingdom

Legal form

Private limited company

**Country of incorporation** 

United Kingdom

# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors have the pleasure in submitting his report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 24 December 2019.

## **Principal activities**

The principal activity of 44-49 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited ("the Company") is to act as an intermediary vehicle for the administration of ground rent in respect of the leasehold interest in the property at 44-49 Lowndes Square, London SW1. Under the Company's lease with the freeholder, the Company is required to manage the service charge of the common parts of the underlying property for its own lessees, the residential tenants.

#### Results and business review

Additional income of £393,338 (2018: £560,360) was recognised during the year as a result of amounts receivable from tenants in relation to leasehold enfranchisements. This enfranchisement income represents amounts receivable by the Company in consideration for agreements reached between the lessees and the freeholder to grant an extension of the underlying lease term. The Company made a total comprehensive income for the financial year of £600,428 (2018 - as restated: £1,065,035).

The results for the year and financial position of the Company are as shown in the financial statements.

#### Financial risk management

Due to the nature and principal activity of the Company, which exists to collate receipts of ground rent payable by tenants and pass these amounts to the freeholder, the directors would normally expect any profit or loss earned by the Company in any given year will be marginal. Revenue earned from the leaseholder enfranchisement in the current and prior year does not represent any additional risk to the Company due to the amounts recognised in relation to each individual transaction being prescribed by a specific contractual agreement between the lessee and the freeholder. In particular, we note that the Company is not exposed to the credit risk arising from outstanding lease payments due from leaseholders on the basis that a fellow subsidiary of the Group provides a guarantee to cover any default amounts should they arise. As a result, the director considers that there are no principal risks affecting the Company.

## COVID-19

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus (also known as COVID-19) in many countries is rapidly evolving and the socio-economic impact is unprecedented. It has been declared as a global pandemic and is having a major impact on economies and financial markets. The efficacy of government measures will materially influence the length of economic disruption, but it is probable we will see a period of slow economic growth or even recession.

Whilst it is not possible to fully assess the impact on specific industries or their constituents at this stage, the Directors believe the Company has a strong balance sheet and the right strategy in place to mitigate against the worst consequences of the outbreak. Business continuity plans have been enacted for itself and service providers, so the Directors expects the Company to be in a position to continue operations throughout this period.

However, there is unlikely to be an entity that is completely immune from the consequences of the outbreak and the Directors consider that the novel coronavirus presents increased uncertainty and risk with respect to the Company's performance and financial results. The Directors will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation closely and act accordingly to protect the interests of investors.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing whether the going concern basis is appropriate, the director has considered the information contained in the financial statements. The director is satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

## **Future developments**

No change to the activities of the Company is anticipated in the foreseeable future.

#### **Dividends**

The Directors do not recommend a dividend for the financial year ended 24 December 2019 (2018: £6,045,942).

#### Political and charitable contributions

During the year the Company made no political or charitable donations.

#### **Directors**

The Directors who served during the year were:

**Neil Gardiner** 

Richard Levis (resigned 11 December 2019)

C J Williams was appointed as a Director on 26 March 2020.

### Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

#### Independent auditors

It is the intention of the directors to reappoint the independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, under the deemed appointment rules of Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

# Qualifying indemnity provisions

The Directors have the benefit of an indemnity provision contained in the Company's Articles of Association, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. This is a 'qualifying third party indemnity' provision as defined in Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

Aviva plc, the Company's ultimate parent, granted in 2004 an indemnity to the Directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 1985 (which continue to apply in relation to any provision made before 1 October 2007): This has applied to the Directors of the Company since incorporation. This indemnity is a 'qualifying third party indemnity' for the purposes of Sections 309A to 309C of the Companies Act 1985. These qualifying third party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report by virtue of paragraph 15, Schedule 3 of The Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No. 3, Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2007.

## Events after the reporting financial period

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency. There are no comparable recent events which may provide guidance as to the effect of the spread of COVID-19 and a potential pandemic, and, as a result, the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 outbreak or a similar health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change.

Given the emergence and spread of COVID-19 occurred in 2020, it is not considered relevant to conditions that existed at the balance sheet date. Consequently COVID-19 is considered to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The measurement of assets and liabilities in the accounts has not been adjusted for its potential impact.

The company completed the sale of a lease extension on 22 May 2020 for £12,500.

Events after the reporting financial year have been evaluated up to the date the audited financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors and there are no material events to be disclosed or adjusted for in these audited financial statements, except that noted above.

On behalf of the Board:

-DocuSigned by:

Mil Gardiner —85F0CBD80DAB462...

**Neil Gardiner** 

Director

Date: 16 September 2020

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

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 director has prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 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 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.

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.

# **Directors' confirmations**

In the case of each director in office at the date the Director's Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware:
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board:

-DocuSigned by:

Mil Gardiner

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Neil Gardiner

Director

16 September 2020

# 44-49 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 44-49 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

# Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, 44-49 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 24 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 24 December 2019; the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast
  significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of
  at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

## Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 24 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# 44-49 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 44-49 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

# Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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.

# Other required reporting

# Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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 by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Sandra Dowling (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London

16 September 2020

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	(as restated) 2018 £
Turnover	4	48,600	63,088
Administrative expenses	5	(57,671)	(60,052)
Other operating income		393,338	560,360
Operating profit	•	384,267	563,396
Interest receivable and similar income		3,792	17,735
Profit before taxation	-	388,059	581,131
Tax on profit	3,6	212,369	483,904
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	•	600,428	1,065,035

All activities are derived from continuing operations.

The primary statements and notes on pages 8 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 24 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	£	2019 £	£	(as restated) 2018 £
Current assets					
Debtors	3,7	119,315		611,744	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	1,591,968		696,181	
		1,711,283		1,307,925	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(38,149)		(235,219)	
Net current assets			1,673,134	<del></del>	1,072,706
Net assets			1,673,134		1,072,706
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		87		87
Retained earnings			1,673,047		1,072,619
Total equity			1,673,134		1,072,706

These financial statements on pages 8 to 19 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf by:

— Docusigned by:

Mil Gardiner \_85FOCBD80DAB462...

Neil Gardiner

Director

Date: 16 September 2020

The primary statements and notes on pages 8 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

**REGISTERED NUMBER:01842650** 

# 44-49 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

•	Called up Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total Equity
	£	£	£
Balance as at 25 December 2017	87	6,053,526	6,053,613
Profit and total comprehensive income for the			
financial year (as stated)	-	470,716	470,716
Restatement (see Note 3)	-	594,319	594,319
Total dividend declared for the year	-	(6,045,942)	(6,045,942)
Balance as at 24 December 2018 and 25			
December 2018 (as restated)	87	1,072,619	1,072,706
Profit and total comprehensive income for the	and the second of the second o		
financial year	-	600,428	600,428
Balance as at 24 December 2019	87	1,673,047	1,673,134

The primary statements and notes on pages 8 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1. General information

44-49 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited ("the Company") acts as an intermediary vehicle for the administration of ground rent in respect of the leasehold interest in the property at 44-49 Lowndes Square, London SW1.

The Company is registered as a private company limited by its shares and its registered address is St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ.

#### 2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year except where noted below.

#### 2.1 Statement of Compliance with FRS 102

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical costs convention and on a going concern basis. The accounting policies have been consistently applied throughout the year and are consistent with those applied in previous years.

These financial statements have been presented in British Pounds as this is the Company's functional currency, being the primary economic environment in which it operates.

#### 2.3 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Any estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Directors confirm that no critical accounting judgments have been made in relation to the 2019 accounts.

#### 2.4 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing whether the going concern basis is appropriate, the director has considered the information contained in the financial statements. The director is satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

# 2.5 Strategic report

A strategic report has not been included in these audited financial statements as the Company qualifies for exemption as a small entity under Section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small entities.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Cash flow statement

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 1.12(b) from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the Company's cash flows are included within the consolidated statement of cash flows of its ultimate parent company, Aviva plc.

#### 2.7 Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised in the financial statements on an accruals basis.

## 2.8 Service charge

The Company manages the service charge of the common parts of the building for the residential tenants. Under the Section 42 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1987, a statutory trust is created for the monies held on behalf of the tenants for this purpose. Accordingly, none of the transactions associated with the service charge activity are shown in the financial statements.

#### 2.9 Interest receivable and similar income distributions

Interest receivable on cash at bank is recognised on an accruals basis. Other interest receivable and similar income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method.

#### 2.10 Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

# (i) Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets, including other receivables, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

# Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets that are classified as receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be received, net of impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

# (ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial liabilities classified as at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs).

Commitments to make payments which meet the conditions above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

# (iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

#### 2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 Taxation

# **Current Tax**

Taxation is based on the profits and income for the period as determined in accordance with the relevant tax legislation, together with adjustments to provisions for prior periods. Tax payable is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Current taxation is recognised in the profit and loss account for the period, except to the extent that it is attributable to a gain or loss recognised outside the profit and loss account, in which case the current tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, or equity, as applicable.

#### **Deferred Tax**

Deferred taxation is recognised on temporary differences arising between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The tax rates used are the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Full provision is made for the deferred tax liabilities. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against of which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred taxation is recognised in the profit and loss account for the period, except to the extent that it is attributable to a gain or loss recognised outside the profit and loss account, in which case the deferred taxation is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, or equity, as applicable.

# 2.13 Share Capital

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

# 3. Prior period restatement

The Company has restated its prior year debtors and tax on profit figures. In the current year financial statements, the prior year balances have been restated to appropriately reflect the amounts owed by group undertakings and tax credit on profit, which were previously understated. The correction is to reflect an election under Section 171A of Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 made in the financial year ending 24 December 2018. The impact of this change has been to increase the amounts owed by group undertakings as at 24 December 2018 by £594,319 from £Nil to £594,319. The impact of this change has also increased the tax credit on profit for prior periods for the financial year ending 24 December 2018 by £594,319 from £Nil to £594,319. The net impact on the net assets as at 24 December 2018 is £594,319 and the impact to the comprehensive income is £594,319.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

4.	Turnover		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Rent receivable from tenants	48,600	63,088

All income is derived from operations performed in the United Kingdom and is recognised net of any VAT. Income is recognised net of rebates due to lessees in respect of ground rent receivable by the Company.

## 5. Administrative expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Rent payable to the freeholder	52,230	59,458
Professional fees	5,441	594
	57,671	60,052

Audit fees of £2,390 (2018: £2,276) plus non-recoverable VAT have been borne by a fellow subsidiary of the Friends Life Group and were not recharged to the Company (2018: none).

The auditors did not provide any non-audit services to the Company during the year (2018: none).

# 6. Tax on profit

# Analysis of tax charge for the year

	£	2016 £
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	(54)	110,415
UK corporation tax charge on profit for prior periods	(212,315)	(594,319)
Tax charge for the year	(212,369)	(483,904)

(as restated)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

# 6. Tax on profit (continued)

# Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax on the Company's profit before taxation is lower than (2018: the same as) the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) in the United Kingdom as follows:

Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)  73,731	2018 £
of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) 73,731 110	,131
Income not taxable for tax purposes (74,656) (106	,415
	5,468)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 871	-
Chargeable gains - 106	,468
Group relief surrendered/(claimed) 54 (110	,415)
(Receipt)/payment for group relief (54) 110	,415
Adjustments in respect of prior periods (212,315) (594)	,319)
Total tax charge for the year (212,369) (483	,904)

Finance (No 2) Act 2015 introduced legislation reducing the rate of corporation tax from 20% at 1 April 2016 to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. Finance Act 2016, which received Royal Assent on 15 September 2016, will reduce the corporation tax rate further to 17% from 1 April 2020.

On 11 March 2020, the government announced that the Finance Act 2020 will increase the tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2020.

#### 7. Debtors

	2019 £	(as restated) 2018 £
Trade debtors	7,150	7,300
Amounts owed by group undertakings	101,869	594,319
Other debtors	10,296	10,125
	119,315	611,744

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

8.	Cash at bank and in hand		
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,591,968	696,181
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	22,316	8,641
	Corporation tax	-	213,688
	Trade creditors	15,833	12,271
	Accruals	-	619
		38,149	235,219
	Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no are repayable on demand.	fixed date of re	payment and
10.	Dividends		
		2019 £	2018 £

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

11.	Called up share capital		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Issued: 87 "A" (2018 - 87) ordinary shares of £0.25 each, fully paid 261 "B" (2018 - 261) ordinary shares of £0.25 each, fully paid	22 65	22 65
		87	87

The voting rights and dividend entitlements of the holders of all ordinary shares are the same and all the ordinary shares rank pari passu on a winding up.

#### 12. Staff costs

The monthly average number of employees of the Company during the year was nil (2018: nil). Staff costs for the year were £nil (2018: £nil).

Costs associated with the administration of the Company were borne by Friends Life Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary of the Group, and were not recharged to the Company (2018: the same). The administration fees are charged under normal market conditions.

#### 13. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company was charged ground rent of £52,230 (2018: £59,458), by Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited, the freehold owner of the property. In turn, the Company charged ground rent of £48,600 (2018: £63,088) to its lessees, who are all shareholders in the Company. In addition, as disclosed in Note 7, an amount of £7,150 (2018: £7,300) is due from the leaseholders to the Company.

Amounts due from and to related parties at the year-end were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts due from minority shareholders	7,150	7,300
Amounts owed by group undertakings	(101,869)	(594,319)

# 14. Directors' emoluments

The Directors are employed by, and receive their emoluments from, Friends Life Services Limited, Friends Life Management Services Limited or Aviva Employment Services Limited. The Directors' holding office during the year consider their services to the Company were incidental to their other within the Group and accordingly no remuneration has been apportioned to the Company (2018: none).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2019

#### 15. Immediate and ultimate parent

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is Friends SL Nominees Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the Company is Aviva plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Aviva plc is the parent undertaking of both the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2019. The consolidated financial statements of Aviva plc are available at www.aviva.com or are on application to the:

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Group Company Secretary Aviva plc St. Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

## 16. Events after the reporting date

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency. There are no comparable recent events which may provide guidance as to the effect of the spread of COVID-19 and a potential pandemic, and, as a result, the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 outbreak or a similar health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change.

Given the emergence and spread of COVID-19 occurred in 2020, it is not considered relevant to conditions that existed at the balance sheet date. Consequently COVID-19 is considered to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The measurement of assets and liabilities in the accounts has not been adjusted for its potential impact.

The company completed the sale of a lease extension on 22 May 2020 for £12,500.

Events after the reporting financial year have been evaluated up to the date the audited financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors and there are no material events to be disclosed or adjusted for in these audited financial statements, except that noted above.