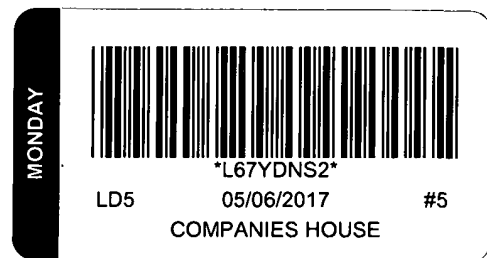


Company Registration No. 02522241 (England and Wales)

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016



CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

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CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the special provision relating to small companies under section 415a of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company has also taken advantage of the small companies' exemption from preparing a Strategic Report.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company continued to be that of investment in commercial property.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The Directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2015: nil).

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr Henry Klotz
Mr Alain Millet
Mr John Whiteley
Mr Fredrik Widlund
Mr Simon Wigzell

Directors' insurance

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions (as defined in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006) are in force for the benefit of the Directors who held office in 2016.

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*. 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 at the balance sheet date and of the profit or loss of the Company for the period ending on that date. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- 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. 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.

Auditor

In accordance with the Company's articles, a resolution proposing that Deloitte LLP be reappointed as auditor of the Company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the Directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors consider there are a number of potential risks and uncertainties which could have a material impact on the Company's performance and could cause the actual results to differ materially from expected or historical results; the management and mitigation of these risks are the responsibility of the Directors of the Company. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the CLS Holdings plc Group (the "Group") and is managed on a day-to-day basis by employees of the Group. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are broadly grouped as property investment risk, funding risk and political and economic risk.

Property Investment Risk

A cyclical downturn in the property market, changes in the supply of space and/or occupier demand or overall poor asset management could have a negative impact on the cash flows, profitability and net assets of the Company. To mitigate this risk, senior management of the Group has detailed knowledge of the market in which the Company operates through years of experience within the industry. Furthermore the Group has property managers who actively monitor the performance of the investment properties on a daily basis and report to the Directors.

Funding Risk

The unavailability of financing at acceptable prices, adverse interest rate movements or a breach in borrowing covenants may have a detrimental effect on the ability of the Company to meet its financial obligations. In order to mitigate this risk, the Group's treasury function closely monitors the performance of the Company and looks to limit its exposure through various financial hedging instruments.

Political and Economic Risk


The exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union remains an adverse risk to the overall economy, which may impact the value of net assets and profitability. It is the Directors' view that the United Kingdom's economy remains sufficiently robust to weather any immediate adverse economic effects.

Further discussion of these risks and uncertainties, in the context of the Group as a whole, is provided in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report and can be found on www.clsholdings.com.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future despite the net current liability position at 31 December 2016. Furthermore, at the balance sheet date, the Company has net assets which are expected to generate positive cash flows in addition to the ability to seek alternate funding from within the Group. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

By order of the board



David Fuller

Secretary

17 May 2017

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of CLS Gateway House Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 15. 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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 auditor

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 Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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. 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.

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 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CLS GATEWAY HOUSE 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; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report or from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.



Mark Beddy FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
17 May 2017

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Revenue	3	313,563	281,900
Net service charge expenditure		(38,769)	(8,491)
Net rental income		274,794	273,409
Administrative expenses		(16,934)	(16,931)
Operating profit		257,860	256,478
Interest payable	6	(62,310)	(74,360)
Net movements on revaluation of investment properties	8	541,998	2,600,000
Profit before taxation		737,548	2,782,118
Tax on profit	7	(79,999)	(477,108)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		657,549	2,305,010

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There were no items of other comprehensive income other than those stated above for either period.

The notes 1 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

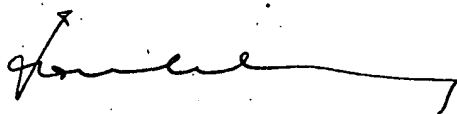
CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Investment property	8	7,400,000	6,850,000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	251,491	275,110
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other payables	10	(227,584)	(165,639)
Current tax payable		(27,189)	(23,112)
		(254,773)	(188,751)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(3,282)	86,359
Total assets less current liabilities		7,396,718	6,936,359
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			
Trade and other payables	10	(2,063,160)	(2,313,160)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	11	(690,832)	(638,022)
Net assets		4,642,726	3,985,177
Equity			
Called up share capital	12	682	682
Share premium account	13	679,320	679,320
Retained earnings		3,962,724	3,305,175
Total equity		4,642,726	3,985,177

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 17 May 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr John Whiteley
Director

Company Registration No. 02522241

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2015		682	679,320	1,000,165	1,680,167
Year ended 31 December 2015:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	2,305,010	2,305,010
Balance at 31 December 2015		682	679,320	3,305,175	3,985,177
Year ended 31 December 2016:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	657,549	657,549
Balance at 31 December 2016		682	679,320	3,962,724	4,642,726

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

CLS Gateway House Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Great Britain under the Companies Act 2006, and is registered in England. The registered office is 86 Bondway, London, SW8 1SF.

1.1 Accounting convention

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 100 (FRS 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of investment properties. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions in relation to share based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, business combinations, discontinued operations and related party transactions.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of CLS Holdings plc. The group accounts of CLS Holdings plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 15.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future despite the net current liability position at 31 December 2016. Furthermore, at the balance sheet date, the Company has net assets which are expected to generate positive cash flows in addition to the ability to seek alternate funding from within the Group of the parent company. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises the total value of rents from operating leases and is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The cost of incentives is recognised over the lease term, on a straight-line basis, as a reduction of rental income. Rents received in advance are shown as deferred income.

Service charge income is recognised on a gross basis in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Investment properties

Investment properties are those properties held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including related transaction costs. Additions to investment properties comprise costs of a capital nature; in the case of investment properties under development, these include capitalised interest and certain staff costs directly attributable to the management of the development. Capitalised interest is calculated at the rate on associated borrowings applied to direct expenditure between the date of gaining planning consent and the date of practical completion. The acquisition of an investment property is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the Company, typically on unconditional exchange of contracts or when legal title passes. Investment properties are carried at fair value, based on market value as determined by professional external valuers at the balance sheet date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit before tax.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between net proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.6 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss, which are measured at fair value.

Loans and receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. An impairment provision is created where there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the receivable in full.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or other financial liabilities. Trade and other payables are stated at cost, which equates to fair value.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's obligations are discharged or cancelled, or when they expire.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the 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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year and is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, and is calculated using rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in arriving at profit after tax, except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be used. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

1.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Directors have considered the judgements that have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, and which of those judgements have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

In the Directors' opinion for the year ended 31 December 2016 there are no accounting judgements that are material to the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Company uses the valuations performed by its independent external valuers as the fair value of its investment properties. The valuations are based upon assumptions including future rental income, anticipated maintenance costs, future development costs and an appropriate discount rate. The valuers also make reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

3 Revenue

An analysis of the Company's revenue is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Rental income	313,563	281,900

Geographical market

Revenue arose wholly within the United Kingdom.

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. A reclassification was undertaken to reallocate direct service charge income received from revenue to the net service charge expenditure in the statement of comprehensive income. This reclassification has a nil impact to the net rental income in the statement of comprehensive income.

4 Auditor's remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the Company's financial statements	4,000	4,000

No fees were payable to Deloitte LLP and its associates for non-audit services to the Company during the current or preceding year.

5 Employees

The Company did not have any employees in the current or preceding year.

No fees or other emoluments were paid to the Directors of the Company during either the current or preceding year in respect of their services to the Company. The Directors were paid by another entity within the Group.

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest payable to group undertakings	62,310	74,360

7 Income tax expense

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax		
Current year taxation	27,189	23,112
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	52,810	453,996
Total tax charge	79,999	477,108

The rate of corporation tax for the financial years beginning 1 April 2015 and 1 April 2016 was 20.00%. This fell to 19.00% on 1 April 2017 and will reduce to 17.00% on 1 April 2020 under legislation substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The weighted average corporation tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2016 was 20.00% (2015: 20.25%). Deferred tax has been calculated at a rate of 17.00% (2015: 18.00%), being the rate expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised.

The tax charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the profit on ordinary activities as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before taxation	737,548	2,782,118
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on a corporation tax rate of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	147,510	563,379
Effect of change in UK corporation tax rate	(51,020)	(78,432)
Effect of revaluations of investments	(16,491)	(7,839)
Tax charge for the year	79,999	477,108

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8 Investment property

	2016 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2016	6,850,000
Additions	8,002
Fair value adjustment	541,998
At 31 December 2016	<u>7,400,000</u>

The investment property was revalued at 31 December 2016 to its fair value, based on current prices in an active market for all properties. The property valuations were carried out by Cushman & Wakefield who are external, professional qualified valuers.

Property valuations are complex and require a degree of judgement and are based on data which is not publicly available. Consistent with EPRA guidance, we have classified the valuations of our property portfolio as level 3 as defined by IFRS 13. Inputs into the valuations include equivalent yields and rental income and are described as 'unobservable' as per IFRS 13. All other factors remaining constant, an increase in rental income would increase valuations, whilst an increase in equivalent nominal yield would result in a fall in value and vice versa.

The historical cost of investment property was £3,357,972 (2015: £3,349,970).

9 Trade and other receivables

	Current 2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	7,954	82,138
Other receivables	48,021	-
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	194,844	181,622
Prepayments	-	11,350
Taxation and social security	672	-
	<u>251,491</u>	<u>275,110</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are classified as loans and receivables and are therefore measured at amortised cost.

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10 Trade and other payables

	Current 2016 £	2015 £	Non-current 2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	49,716	6,973	-	-
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	23,112	18,432	2,063,160	2,313,160
Accruals	120,267	107,647	-	-
Taxation and social security	-	32,587	-	-
Other creditors	34,489	-	-	-
	<u>227,584</u>	<u>165,639</u>	<u>2,063,160</u>	<u>2,313,160</u>

Payables include a loan of £2,063,160 (2015: £2,313,160) due to a fellow group undertaking. The loan is due for repayment on 31 October 2022. Interest charged on the loan is at a rate of LIBOR plus margin of 3.75% (2015: LIBOR plus a margin of 3.75%).

11 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	UK Capital Revaluation Allowances		Total
	£	£	£
Deferred tax liability at 1 January 2015	36,178	147,847	184,025
Deferred tax movements in prior year			
Charge to profit or loss	8,620	445,377	453,997
Deferred tax liability at 1 January 2016	<u>44,798</u>	<u>593,224</u>	<u>638,022</u>
Deferred tax movements in current year			
Charge to profit or loss	7,644	45,166	52,810
Deferred tax liability at 31 December 2016	<u>52,442</u>	<u>638,390</u>	<u>690,832</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so.

	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>690,832</u>	<u>638,022</u>

CLS GATEWAY HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

12	Share capital	2016 £	2015 £
	Ordinary share capital		
	<i>Authorised, issued and fully paid</i>		
	682 ordinary shares of £1 each	682	682

13	Share premium account	2016 £	2015 £
	At 1 January and 31 December	679,320	679,320

14 Operating lease commitments

Lessor

At the balance sheet date the Company had contracted to receive the following future minimum lease payments from tenants:

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	179,659	281,960
Between two and five years	282,329	247,322
	461,988	529,282

Operating leases where the Company is the lessor are typically negotiated on a tenant-by-tenant basis and include break clauses and indexation provisions. Rental income earned during the year was £313,563 (2015: £281,900) and direct operating expenses arising on the properties in the period was £38,769 (2015: £8,491). The lessees do not have an option to purchase the property at the expiry of the lease period.

15 Controlling party

The Directors consider that the immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is CLS Holdings plc, which is incorporated in Great Britain. The financial statements of the Company are consolidated into the CLS Holdings plc group accounts for the year ended 31 December 2016, being the largest and only Group into which the Company's financial statements are consolidated. Copies of the Group financial statements are publicly available and may be obtained from The Secretary, CLS Holdings plc, 86 Bondway, London, SW8 1SF.