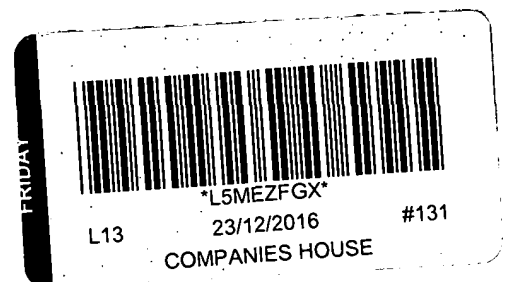


Company Registration No. 05400112 (England and Wales)

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016



CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K.M. Affara T. Affara
Company number	05400112
Registered office	Management Office Campbell Court Gloucester Road London SW7 4PD
Auditor	Higgisons Higgison House 381-383 City Road London EC1V 1NW

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 19

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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

Fair review of the business

2015 was a fairly strong year for us, with sales up some £300k year on year.

Occupancy increased by 2.6%, compared to the UK average for 2015 of 1%.

Fuelled by demand from local events and rugby at the Millennium Stadium, our Cardiff hotel increased revenues by £116k, 8.3% year on year.

Our provincial hotel in the Cotswolds saw modest growth in the leisure market, increasing average room rate by £2.30. Wedding demand was down somewhat in 2015, but has returned strongly in 2016, with the hotel forecasting increases in revenue of some £100k year on year.


Our London hotels performed well, both showing growth year on year. Indeed our 5 star property, The Wellesley, increased it's average room rate by an exceptional £35.70 year on year. This luxury property is now a well known and trusted hotel for the more discerning luxury traveller.

The company is very much looking forward to opening it's second Five Star hotel late in 2017, The Langley Hotel and Spa, which will bring the total number of hotels in the group to five.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in a business sector that is sensitive to prevailing economic conditions. Therefore should the UK economy deteriorate during 2016/17 this would most likely have an adverse effect on the results of the company.

On behalf of the board



T. Affara

Director

21 December 2016

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be the provision of hotel services.

Directors

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

K.M. Affara

T. Affara

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.

Auditor

The auditor, Higgisons, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

On behalf of the board



.....
T. Affara

Director

21 December 2016

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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). 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.

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of City and Country Hotels Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 set out on pages 6 to 19. 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 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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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 March 2016 and of its loss 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 matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

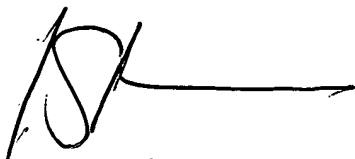
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS 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.



Mr Ian Shillinglaw (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Higgisons

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

21 December 2016
.....

Higgison House
381-383 City Road
London
EC1V 1NW

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	13,652,101	13,348,025
Cost of sales		(8,620,914)	(8,588,457)
Gross profit		<u>5,031,187</u>	<u>4,759,568</u>
Administrative expenses		(5,205,490)	(4,833,835)
Loss before taxation		<u>(174,303)</u>	<u>(74,267)</u>
Taxation	6	-	-
Loss for the financial year		<u><u>(174,303)</u></u>	<u><u>(74,267)</u></u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss for the year	(174,303)	(74,267)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(174,303)</u>	<u>(74,267)</u>

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		218,161		224,872
Current assets					
Stocks	9	1,296,229		1,086,843	
Debtors	10	1,927,785		1,657,235	
Cash at bank and in hand		254,201		171,318	
		<u>3,478,215</u>		<u>2,915,396</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(4,381,059)</u>		<u>(3,650,645)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(902,844)		(735,249)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(684,683)</u>		<u>(510,377)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			(684,685)		(510,379)
Total equity			<u>(684,683)</u>		<u>(510,377)</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:



 T. Affara
 Director

Company Registration No. 05400112

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

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

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2014		2	(436,115)	(436,113)
Year ended 31 March 2015:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(74,267)	(74,267)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2015		2	(510,379)	(510,377)
Year ended 31 March 2016:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(174,303)	(174,303)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2016		2	(684,685)	(684,683)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	17		146,345		123,201
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(55,076)		(79,980)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-		(4,816)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(55,076)		(84,796)
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			91,269		38,405
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			17,276		(21,129)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			108,545		17,276
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			254,201		171,318
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(145,656)		(154,042)

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

City and Country Hotels Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Management Office Campbell Court, Gloucester Road, London, SW7 4PD.

1.1 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.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of City and Country Hotels Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by £684,683. However the Directors believe that the company's trading results will improve and in the meantime it will continue to receive the support of its creditors. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a withdrawal of this support.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% reducing balance
Plant and machinery	33.3% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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 in the company's statement of financial position 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end 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 have been affected. 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 profit or loss.

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 profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		
Provision of hotel services	13,652,101	13,348,025

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £	2015 £
United kingdom	13,652,101	13,348,025

4 Operating loss

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Research and development costs	22,550	19,231
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	8,000	8,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	61,785	102,761
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	6,805,176	6,792,949
Operating lease charges	2,261,274	2,097,370

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

2016 Number	2015 Number
242	226

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

5 Employees

(Continued)

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	1,443,791	1,362,704
Social security costs	395,288	398,572
Pension costs	24,046	23,974
	<u>1,863,125</u>	<u>1,785,250</u>

6 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss before taxation	<u>(174,303)</u>	<u>(74,267)</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	(34,861)	(14,853)
Other tax adjustments	<u>34,861</u>	<u>14,853</u>
Tax expense for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2015	428,031	166,656	594,687
Additions	47,211	7,865	55,076
At 31 March 2016	475,242	174,521	649,763
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2015	212,256	157,561	369,817
Depreciation charged in the year	52,597	9,188	61,785
At 31 March 2016	264,853	166,749	431,602
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2016	210,389	7,772	218,161
At 31 March 2015	215,776	9,096	224,872

8 Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	476,491	435,975
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	3,998,649	3,287,154

9 Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,296,229	1,086,843

10 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	437,226	431,315
Other debtors	39,265	4,660
Prepayments and accrued income	1,451,294	1,221,260
	1,927,785	1,657,235

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	12	145,656	154,042
Trade creditors		3,671,871	2,968,562
Other taxation and social security		382,410	363,491
Other creditors		57,117	7,083
Accruals and deferred income		124,005	157,467
		<u>4,381,059</u>	<u>3,650,645</u>

12 Loans and overdrafts

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank overdrafts	<u>145,656</u>	<u>154,042</u>
Payable within one year	<u>145,656</u>	<u>154,042</u>

13 Retirement benefit schemes

	2016 £	2015 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>24,046</u>	<u>23,974</u>

14 Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

CITY AND COUNTRY HOTELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

15 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	2,220,000	2,220,000

16 Controlling party

The company is controlled by the directors, K M Affara and T Affara.

17 Cash generated from operations

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss for the year after tax	(174,304)	(74,265)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	61,785	102,761
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(209,386)	(94,397)
(Increase) in debtors	(270,550)	(235,481)
Increase in creditors	738,800	424,583
Cash generated from operations	146,345	123,201