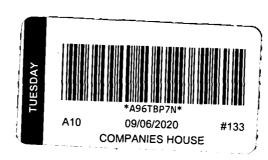
Registered number: 02996821

ROPETUNE (BRISTOL) LIMITED

Directors' report and financial statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019



Company Information

Directors

D Tannen

M I Tannen D A Tannen J M Miller

Company secretary

J M Miller

Registered number

02996821

Registered office

Sutherland House

70-78 West Hendon Broadway

London NW9 7BT

Independent auditor

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1-2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Statement of financial position	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 17

Directors' report For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of property investment.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £61,000 (2018 - £665,467).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018 - £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D Tannen M I Tannen D A Tannen J M Miller

Directors' report (continued) For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

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

J M Miller Secretary

Date: 28 Hay 2020

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ropetune (Bristol) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ropetune (Bristol) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position and the statement of changes in equity, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 2.2 to the financial statements, which explains that in the worst case scenario the company may need additional funding from within the Tannen Group to finance its activities going forward and/or waivers to certain loan covenants. The availability of this funding and the waivers, if needed, will be dependent upon the continuing ability of the Tannen Group to support its subsidiaries and on the co-operation of lenders to provide such waivers as may become necessary.

These events or conditions, along with other matters as set out in note 2.2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is 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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ropetune (Bristol) Limited

required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the Director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ropetune (Bristol) Limited

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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.

100ew

Alexander Tapp (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor London, UK

Date: 28 MAY 2020

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

Statement of comprehensive income For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	As restated 2018
Rental income	4	496,002	454,674
Property expenses Gross profit		(1,035) 494,967	1,297
Administrative expenses		(176,132)	(96,475)
Gain on revaluation of investment property	8 .	-	725,000
Operating profit	5	318,835	1,084,496
Interest receivable and similar income		•	. 194
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(257,835)	(281,473)
Profit before tax	•	61,000	803,217
Tax on profit	7	•	(137,750)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		61,000	665,467

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

ROPETUNE (BRISTOL) LIMITED Registered number:02996821

Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2019

	Note		2019 £		As restated 2018 £
Fixed assets					
Investment property	8		10,925,000		10,925,000
			10,925,000		10,925,000
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	316,002		596,713	
Cash at bank and in hand		485,967	•	132,931	
	•	801,969	•	729,644	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,284,135)		(1,202,388)	
Net current liabilities			(482,166)	-	(472,744)
Total assets less current liabilities		•	10,442,834	•	10,452,256
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	·	(4,660,493)		(4,730,915)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	13	(434,577)		(434,577)	
			(434,577)		(434,577)
Net assets		•	5,347,764	<i>,</i>	5,286,764
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		100		100
Profit and loss account			5,347,664		5,286,664
		•	5,347,764	•	5,286,764

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

face the

J M Miller Director 28 deay 2020

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2018 (as previously stated)	100	1,920,234	1,920,334
Prior year adjustment (note 15)	-	3,366,430	3,366,430
At 1 July 2018 (as restated)	100	5,286,664	5,286,764
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	•	61,000	61,000
Other comprehensive income for the year	•		•
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	61,000	61,000
At 30 June 2019	100	5,347,664	5,347,764

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2017 (as previously stated)	100	1,842,017	1,842,117
Prior year adjustment (note 15)	-	2,779,180	2,779,180
At 1 July 2017 (as restated)	100	4,621,197	4,621,297
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	665,467	665,467
Other comprehensive income for the year	•	-	•
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	665,467	665,467
At 30 June 2018	100	5,286,664	5,286,764

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1. General information

Ropetune (Bristol) Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page. The principal activity of the company is that of property investment.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Directors recognise the economic and trading uncertainties resulting from the evolving coronavirus pandemic, in particular the potential impact on rental collection and property values. The Directors have therefore prepared revised cash flow forecasts and stress tests taking these factors into account. Whilst these forecasts show that the company will be able to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due without breaching covenants associated with existing bank loans, the company may in the worst case scenario need to secure waivers to certain covenants and/or additional funding from within the Tannen Group.

The Company has received an undertaking from its parent that no intra-group amounts owed by the Company will be called for repayment for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements unless the Company is in a position to make payments without adversely affecting its ability to continue to trade and settle any future obligations.

These conditions indicate a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Tannen Group is expected to remain in a strong financial position during the forecast period and is confident of a gradual return to the group's previous financial position from at least July 2020 onwards. The Directors expect the group's bankers to be supportive during this timeframe. In forecasting and planning, the directors have excluded the possible benefits derived from any use of Government lending.

The Directors are therefore confident of being able to trade for a period of at least 12 months from the approval of the financial statements and the Directors have therefore concluded that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis. These financial statements do not include any adjustments should the going concern basis preparation be inappropriate.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of The Tannen Group Limited as at 30 June 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2.4 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.8 Revenue

Revenue represents gross rental income from the letting of property and is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Rent reviews are only recognised as income once the review has been settled, agreed and concluded.

Lease incentives are recognised over the period of the lease. However, the Company took advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard to continue to be charged over the shorter period to the first market rent review rather than the term of lease.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Reserves

• The company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued
- Profit and Loss Account represents cummulative profits or losses, net of dividends and other adjustments.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements the directors have made judgements to determine the fair value of the company's investment property. Factors taken into consideration include the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset

4. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Exchange differences	36,263	(12,146)

The directors' emoluments are paid by another group company and an amount of £58,000 (2018 - £44,000) has been recharged to this company for the provision of their services. Auditor's remuneration is also paid by another group company and disclosed in its financial statements.

The company has no employees other than directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2018 - £NIL).

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: 11,590 152,611	6.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
Bank interest payable 189,497 198,893 Loan arrangement fees 22,721 40,748 Other interest payable 45,617 41,832 257,835 281,473 7. Taxation 2019				_
Loan arrangement fees 22,721 40,748 Other interest payable 45,617 41,832 257,835 281,473 257,835 281,473 257,835 281,473 2018 E E E E E E E E E				
Other interest payable 45,617 41,832 267,835 281,473 7. Taxation 7. Taxation As restated 2019 £ £ Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax Taxation on profit on ordinary activities Taxation on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)		· ·	•	
7. Taxation As restated 2019 £ Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax Taxation on profit on ordinary activities The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax \$1,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Fifects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)			•	
7. Taxation As restated 2019 £ £ Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax - 137,750 Total deferred tax - 137,750 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities - 137,750 Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)		Other interest payable	45,617	41,832
Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax - 137,750 Total deferred tax - 137,750 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities Taxation on profit on ordinary activities - 137,750 Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)			257,835	281,473
Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax - 137,750 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities Taxation on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)	7.	Taxation		
Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax - 137,750 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities Taxation on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)				As restated
Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax - 137,750 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities Taxation on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)			2019	
Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax - 137,750 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities - 137,750 Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)			_	£
Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax - 137,750 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities - 137,750 Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)		Total current tax	-	
Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax - 137,750 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities - 137,750 Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)				
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities - 137,750 Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)		Deferred tax		
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities - 137,750 Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)		Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	137,750
Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)		Total deferred tax		137,750
Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 61,000 803,217 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)		Toyotlan on mostit on audinony activities		137 750
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 2018 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)		Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		137,750
UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below: 2019 £ £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)		Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief £ £ £ £ 61,000 803,217 11,590 152,611			rate of corpora	tion tax in the
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief 61,000 803,217 11,590 152,611 (11,590) (14,861)			2019	2018
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)			£	£
the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of: Group relief (11,590) (14,861)		Profit on ordinary activities before tax	61,000	803,217
Group relief (11,590) (14,861)			11,590	152,611
·		Effects of:		
Total tax charge for the year - 137.750		Group relief	(11,590)	(14,861)
		Total tax charge for the year		137.750

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

8.	Investment property			
		Freehold Investment property £	Long term leasehold investment property £	Total £
	Valuation			
	At 1 July 2018 (as restated)	6,350,000	4,575,000	10,925,000
	At 30 June 2019	6,350,000	4,575,000	10,925,000

The 2019 valuations were made by the board of directors, based where applicable on discussions with valuation professionals and on valuation reports on certain of the company's properties prepared for lending purposes, on an open market value for existing use basis.

9. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

10

		2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	312,987	523,335
	Other debtors		69,434
	Prepayments and accrued income	3,015	3,944
		316,002	596,713
).	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans	124,189	124,189
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	978,331	896,451
	Taxation and social security	12,000	12,000
	Other creditors	10,793	-
	Accruals and deferred income	158,822	169,748
		1,284,135	1,202,388

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans	4,750,258	4,843,401
	Loan arrangement fees	(89,765)	(112,486
,		4,660,493	4,730,915
•	The bank loan is secured by way of a fixed charge over the propert subsidiaries. Interest is fixed at 3.79% per annum until expiry in Jur		certain fellov
12.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
	Bank loans	124,189	124,189
		124,189	124,189
	Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
	Bank loans	124,189	124,190
		124,189	124,190
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
	Bank loans	4,626,069	4,719,211
		4,626,069	4,719,211
		4,874,447	4,967,590
13.	Deferred taxation		
			2019 £
	At beginning of year (as restated) Charged to profit or loss		(434,577
	At end of year	•	(434,577

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

13.	Deferred taxation (continued)		
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Deferred tax on valuation gains on investment property	(434,577)	(434,577)
		(434,577)	(434,577)
			
14.	Share capital		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Shares classified as equity	L	~
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

15. Prior year adjustment

Following a comprehensive review of the company's accounting policies and financial statements, the accounting policy adopted for investment property has been revised to comply with FRS102, the Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK.

Previously the company's accounting policy was to carry investment property at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

The above has resulted in an adjustment to the carrying value of investment properties at 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 and a corresponding adjustment to deferred tax on the potential capital gains.

The impact of the prior period adjustment on the company accounts is to increase net assets at 30 June 2017 and 2018 by £2,779,180 and £3,366,430 respectively and to increase profits for the year to 30 June 2018 by £587,250.

The impact of the policy change on the company accounts in the year is to increase net assets at 30 June 2019 by £3,366,430 and increase profits for the year by £nil.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

16. Commitments under operating leases

Most of the company's investment property is residential and is leased under short term rolling contracts and there are no future minimum lease receivables to disclose.

The company also leases out commercial investment property under non-cancellable operating leases for the following future minimum lease payments. There are no contingent rents.

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	272,250	286,038
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,089,000	1,089,000
Later than 5 years	. 86,047	359,043
•	1,447,297	1,734,081

17. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of paragraph 33.1A of FRS102 and has not disclosed transactions that have taken place with other group entities.

18. Post balance sheet events

The outbreak and unprecedented spread of the COVID -19 pandemic across the globe has had a profound impact on local and global markets and is expected to continue to shape the economic landscape for the immediate future. The Directors continue to monitor the impact of unfolding events closely in order to respond swiftly to any consequential implications on the business. Refer to note 2.2 for the impacts on going concern.

19. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company is The Tannen Group Limited, Sutherland House, 70-78 West Hendon Broadway, London, NW9 7BT which is registered in England and Wales and controlled by the Tannen family.