HUNTINGTOWER HOTEL (PERTH) LIMITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Company No: SC059734

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

CONTENTS	Page
Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2 - 3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 - 5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 18

COMPANY INFORMATION

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Directors D Roger (appointed 31 July 2017)

M Nimer (appointed 31 July 2017) Y D Biton (appointed 31 July 2017)

Registered number SC059734

Registered office Leonardo Hotel

Edinburgh City Centre 1 Morrison Street Link

Edinburgh

Scotland EH3 8DN

Independent statutory auditor haysmacintyre

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

10 Queen Street Place

London EC1R 1AG

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2017.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £63k (January 2017: £73k). The directors authorised dividends of £250k during the period (January 2017: £nil).

On 31 July 2017 the company and certain related companies were purchased by the Fattal group of hotels, an Israeli hotel group. Upon the purchase, an internal restructure occurred effective 31 July 2017 whereby the trade and certain assets of the hotel within the Company were transferred into a related UK company, Leonardo Portland Operations Limited, with the property remaining in the Company. From this date, the Company earns rental income on the lease of the property to Leonardo Portland Operations Limited.

The year end was shortened to 31 December resulting in an 11 month period from 30 January 2017 to 31 December 2017.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the period were:

D Roger (appointed 31 July 2017)

M Nimer (appointed 31 July 2017)

Y D Biton (appointed 31 July 2017)

J A Brown (resigned 31 July 2017)

A Higgins (resigned 31 July 2017)

W Paisley (resigned 31 July 2017)

S F Valentine (resigned 31 July 2017)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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 International Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") and to prepare the company financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. 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 and profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs adopted by the EU;
- 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 of the steps that ought to be have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditor, haysmacintyre, will be proposed for reappointed in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board on 28 September 2018 and signed on its behalf

D Roger Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

HUNTINGTOWER HOTEL (PERTH) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Huntingtower Hotel (Perth) Limited for the period ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation of the company financial statements is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report 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.

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 directors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

HUNTINGTOWER HOTEL (PERTH) LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and 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 set out on page 2, 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at 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.

Andrew Ball

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of haysmacintyre

Statutory Auditors

28 September 2018

10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1AG

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	Period to 31 December 2017 £000	Period to 29 January 2017 £000
Revenue	3	1,145	1,919
Cost of sales		(697)	(335)
Gross profit		448	1,584
Administrative expenses Impairment of tangible fixed assets		(205) (152)	(1,448)
Operating profit	4	91	136
Interest expenses	6	(33)	(45)
Profit before tax		58	91
Taxation	. 7	5	(18)
Profit after tax		63	73

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note		Period to 31 December 2017 £000		Period to 29 January 2017 £000		Year to 31 January 2016 £000
ASSETS Non-current assets Tangible assets Investment property	8 9		2,700		2,758		2,791
Current assets Inventories Trade and other receivables Amounts owed by group undertakings Cash at bank and in hand	10 11	16 1,105 268		15 79 200 582		16 214 200 192	
			1,389	**************************************	876	·	622
TOTAL ASSETS			4,089		3,634		3,413
EQUITY Share capital Revaluation reserve Retained earnings	18	1 701 763		1 280 950		1 280 877	
Total equity			1,465		1,231		1,158
LIABILTIES Current liabilities Trade and other payables Amounts owed to group undertakings	13	136 583		483 73		354 27	
Long term liabilities Other creditors Deferred taxes	14 17	1,853 52		1,840 7		1,862 12	
Total liabilities			2,624		2,403	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,255
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			4,089		3,634		3,413

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 28 September 2018.

D Roger Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up Share capital £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and Loss account £000	Total Equity £000
At 29 January 2017	1	280	950	1,231
Comprehensive expense for the period				
Profit for the period	-	-	63	63
Other comprehensive income for the period				
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	475	-	475
Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	(54)	-	(54)
Dividends paid	-	-	(250)	(250)
At 31 December 2017	1	701	763	1,465

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 JANUARY 2017

	Called up Share capital £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and Loss account £000	Total Equity £000
At 1 February 2016	1	280	877	1,158
Comprehensive income for the period Profit for the period	-	-	73	73
At 29 January 2017	1	280	950	1,231

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit after taxation	63	73
Adjustments to the profit and loss items:		
Depreciation	49	109
Financial expenses, net	33	45
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	152	1
Corporation tax (paid)	18	17
Interest paid	(33)	(45)
Taxation charge	8	(18)
Changes in asset and liability items:		
Decrease in inventories	15	1
Decrease in trade and other receivables	62	135
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(349)	125
Changes in group undertakings balances	(395)	46
NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(377)	. 489
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(47)	(77)
Transfer of fixed assets to group undertakings	348	
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM INVESTING		
ACTIVITIES	301	(77)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Amounts received from group undertakings	1,853	-
Loans repaid	(1,840)	(22)
Dividends paid	(250)	-
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(237)	(22)
ter cash of the wire invalid activities		=====
NET(DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH		
EQUIVALENTS .	(313)	390
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	582 .	192
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CARRIED 12		•
FORWARD	269	582

The accompanying accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Huntingtower Hotel (Perth) Limited is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Scotland, where its principal activity of operation is based. The address of its registered office is Leonardo Hotel, Edinburgh City Centre, 1 Morrison Street Link, Edinburgh, EH3 8DN. The Company's principal activities at the year-end are that of a property company and its trading address is Crieff Road, Perth, PH1 3JT.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies below. This is the first accounting period the entity has adopted IFRS, however there were no changes noted on the adoption of IFRS.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (£) which is the functional currency of the company.

An overview of standards, amendments and interpretations to IFRSs issued but not yet effective, and which have not been adopted early by the Company are presented below under 'Statement of Compliance'.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statement in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. These estimates and assumptions are based upon management's knowledge and experience of the amounts, events or actions. Actual results may differ from such estimates.

The estimates and assumptions that may cause material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities relate to: depreciation of tangible fixed assets and impairment of receivables.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements comply with IFRS as adopted by the European Union. At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the following Standards and Interpretations affecting the Company, which have not been applied in these financial statements, were in issue, but not yet effective. The company does not plan to adopt these standards early.

- Amendments to IFRS 2 Share Based Payment (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 15 Clarification of Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 16 Leases (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

Segment reporting

The company operated as a hotel until 31 July 2017 and from 1 August 2017 operating as a property management company.

All revenue arose within the UK therefore no further segmental information has been provided.

Revenue recognition

Revenue until 31 July 2017 comprises of room, food and beverage income net of value added tax, rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised when the company has a right to that income, the transfer of risks to the customer has taken place and that income can be reliably measured. From 1 August 2017 revenue comprised of rental receipts which are recognised in line with the service being provided.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Current and deferred taxation

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

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements. The deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction does not affect either the accounting or taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged on a straight line bases to profit and loss account.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets

The Company's financial assets comprise investment property, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation in line with IAS 16. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, lees their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property

- freehold land and core buildings are not depreciated, non-core buildings at

2% straight line.

Fixtures & fittings

- 10% - 20% straight line

Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable property, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset in line with IAS 40. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to sell.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice value less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposit held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, accruals and amounts owed to group undertakings. Financial liabilities are obligations to pay cash or other financial assets and are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Creditors

Creditors are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Short term creditors are measure at the transition price. Long term creditors are measured at their fair value.

Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of equity shares.
- "Revaluation reserve" represents the increases in the fair value of land and buildings and decreases to the extent that such decrease relates to an increase on the same asset.
- "Retained losses" represents retained losses.

3.	REVENUE .	31 December 2017 £000	29 January 2017 £000
	United Kingdom	1,145	1,919
	All turnover relates to one class of business.		
4.	OPERATING PROFIT	31 December 2017 £000	29 January 2017 £000
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
	Employee benefit expense (see below) Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets Auditor's remuneration – audit services	378 49 152 4	715 109 - 4
5.	EMPLOYEES	31 December 2017 £000	29 January 2017 £000
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Costs of defined contribution scheme	352 24 2	670 41 . 4
		378	715

During the period, no director received any emoluments (January 2017 - £Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. 1	EMPLOYEES	(continued)
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During the period, no director received any emoluments (January 2017 - £Nil).

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the period was as follows:

		31 December 2017 No.	29 January 2017 No.
	Hotel Staff and Management	30	49 ———
6.	INTEREST EXPENSES		
		31 December 2017 £000	29 January 2017 £000
•	Bank interest expense Intercompany interest expenses	12 21	45
7.	TAXATION	31 December 2017 £000	29 January 2017 £000
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year		23
	Total current tax	-	23
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(5)	(5)
	Total deferred tax	(5)	(5)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	(5)	18

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7. TAXATION (continued)

The tax assessed for the period is lower than (January 2017 – higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.18% (January 2017 – 20%). The differences are explained below.

			31 December 2017 £000	29 January 2017 £000
	Due fit are auditorius assistica la fare san		55	91
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax			
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporate UK of 19.18% (January 2017 – 20%)	oration tax in	11	18
	Effects of:			
	Fixed assets differences		(2)	1
	Non deductible expenditure		1	• _
	Group relief claimed		(19)	-
	Rate differences		1	(1)
	Total tax charge for the period		(8)	18
8.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
0.	TANGIBEE TEXES ASSETS	Freehold	Fixtures &	
		Property	Fittings	Total
	•	£000	£000	£000
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 February 2016	2,219	1,816	4,035
	Additions	2,217	77	77
	Disposals	_	(65)	(65)
	At 29 January 2017	2,219	1,828	4,047
	Additions	47	-	47
	Impairment	-	(152)	(152)
	Transfer to related entity	-	(1,676)	(1,676)
	Revaluation	475	-	475
	Transfer to investment property	(2,741)	-	(2,741)
	At 31 December 2017		- 10000 15 METER (1997)	
	Depreciation			
	At 1 February 2016	35	1,209	1,244
	Charge for the period on owned assets	4	105	109
	Disposals	-	(64)	(64)
	At 29 January 2017	39	1,250	1,289
	Charge for the period on owned assets	2	47	49
	Transfer to related entity		(1,297)	(1,297)
	Transfer to investment property	(41)		(41)
	At 31 December 2017		-	-
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2017	-		-
	At 29 January 2017	2,180	533	2,758
	At 31 January 2016	2,184	583	2,791
			·•	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY			
				Freehold investment property £000
	Valuation	•		
	Transfer from tangible fixed assets			2,700
	At 31 December 2017			2,700
	The property has been valued independently as at relevant professional qualifications and has recent evalued. The directors consider there to be no materia 2017	experience in the loc	ation and category	of property being
10.	INVENTORIES			•
10.	INVENTORIES	31 December 2017 £000	29 January 2017 £000	1 January 2016 £000
	Finished goods and goods for resale		===	<u>16</u>
11.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
		31 December 2017 £000	29 January 2017 £000	1 January 2016 £000
	Trade debtors	14	51	26
	Other debtors	2	-	163

	1.440 4001010	• •	J 1	
	Other debtors	2	-	163
	Prepayments and accrued income	-	28	25
•		<u> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</u>		
		16	79	214
12.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	a •		. Jan. 1998 to Commission
		31 December	29 January	l January
		2017	2017	2016
		£000	£000	£000
	Cash at bank and in hand	268	582	192
	•		•	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
		31 December	29 January	1 January
		2017 £000	2017 £000	2016 £000
		£000	1000	2000
	Bank loans	-	21	22
	Trade creditors	29	100	47
	Corporation tax	-	23	9
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	74 · 22	28 248	219
	Accruals and deferred income	11	63	57
	recording and deterred meeting			
	•	136	483	354
14.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR			
	III IBA MORE IIIII ONE IEIA	31 December	29 January	1 January
		2017	2017	2016
		£000	£000	£000
	Bank loans		1.940	1,862
	Intercompany loans	1,853	1,840	1,602
	Intercompany round			
		1,853	1,840	1,862
				
15.	LOANS	31 December	29 January	1 January
		2017	2017	2016
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:	£000	£000	£000
	Amounts falling due within one year			
	Bank loans	-	21	22
	Amounts falling due 1-2 years			
*** * * * * *	Bank loans	errore en	22	21
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years			
	Bank loans	_	66	66
	Intercompany loans	1,853	00	00
	Amounts falling due after more than 5 years			
	Bank loans	· .	1,753	1,775
	with round			
		1,853	1,862	1,884
			<u> </u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's activities give rise to a number of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Market risk includes foreign exchange risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk. The company has in place risk management policies that seek to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance.

Financial instruments

The company does not use derivative financial instruments. The company finances its operations using bank balances and overdraft facilities, plus debtors and creditors. The cash flow is regularly monitored and the overdraft is occasionally extended to meet requirements as they arise.

Capital risk management

The company manages capital and for the purpose of proper capital structure, in accordance with the economic conditions present on the market and decides if the retained earnings should be distributed to shareholders. The company's principal capital management objective is that of maximisation of returns to shareholders. Management seek to manage capital to meet this objective through organic growth and other strategies as deemed appropriate. The company's objectives, policies and processes have not been changed during the period ended 31 December 2017.

Liquidity risk

At 31 December 2017 the cash position was £269k and there is currently no procedure to centralise and manage cash by a treasury manager. The available cash is managed by the Financial Controller who decides the optimum use of available cash.

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are review and approved by the company's management. The Company considers that trade receivables are exposed to limited credit risk.

17. DEFERRED TAXATION

DEFERRED TAXATION	31 December 2017 £000	29 January 2017 £000	31 January 2016 £000
At beginning of year	(7)	(12)	(3)
Charged to the profit or loss	9	5	(9)
Charged to other comprehensive income	(54)		
	(52)	(7)	(12)
	31 December 2017 £000	29 January 2017 £000	31 January 2016 £000
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:			
Accelerated capital allowances	-	(9)	(12)
Short term timing differences	2	2	` <u>-</u>
Capital gains	(54)	-	-
			
	(52)	(7)	(12)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

18. RESERVES

Retained earnings

The balance held on this reserve is the accumulated retained profits of the company.

Share capital

The balance on the share capital account represents the aggregate nominal value of all ordinary shares in issue.

Revaluation reserve

This reserve is used to record increases in the fair value of land and buildings and decreases to the extent that such decrease relates to an increase on the same asset.

19. SHARE CAPITAL

SHIRE CHILITE			
	31 December 2017	29 January 2017	1 January 2016
	£	£	£
Shares classified as equity Allotted, called up and fully paid	u u	.	_
500 'A' Ordinary Shares shares of £1 each	. 500	500	500
500 'B' Ordinary Shares shares of £1 each	500	500	500
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	· 		

The holders of Class A and Class B ordinary shares are entitled to one vote on a show of hands and one vote per share held by them on a poll.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company was due £1,105k by other group companies at 31 December 2017 (January 2017: £200k). The company owed £2,436k to other group companies at 31 December 2017 (January 2017: £73k). During the period, the company paid £62k (January 2017: £151k) to a fellow subsidiary in respect of management services provided to it during the period and received rent to the value of £104k (January 2017: £Nil) from a related group company. The company also accrued interest to the value of £21k (January 2017: £Nil) from other companies within the group.

21. CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent entity is Fattal Holdings (1998) Limited, a publicly listed company registered in Israel, by virtue of its indirect 100% shareholding.

The largest and smallest group into which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by the ultimate parent company.

The directors consider David Fattal to be the ultimate controlling party.

22. TRANSITION TO IFRS

This is the first year that the Company has presented its results under IFRS. The last financial statements, prepared under previously extant UK GAAP, were for the year ended 29 January 2017. The date of transition to IFRS was 30 January 2015. The directors have considered the impact of IFRS on the financial statements and have concluded that the policies applied under the Company's previous accounting frameworks are not materially different to IFRS and have no impact on equity or profit or loss.