Company Registration No. 09925821 (England and Wales)

ACE HOTELS (LONDON) LTD

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ACE HOTELS (LONDON) LTD

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ACE HOTELS (LONDON) LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**2**		5,339,292		5,329,308
Current assets					
Debtors	**3**	828,438		828,437	
Cash at bank and in hand		99		99	
		828,537		828,536	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**4**	(452,802)		(141,932)	
Net current assets			375,735		686,604
Total assets less current liabilities			5,715,027		6,015,912
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**5**		(1,681,472)		(2,069,186)
Net assets			4,033,555		3,946,726
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**6**		100		100
Share premium account			3,883,600		3,883,600
Profit and loss reserves			149,855		63,026
Total equity			4,033,555		3,946,726

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 March 2019

Mrs S Tahir
Director

Company Registration No. 09925821

ACE HOTELS (LONDON) LTD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) cperations	7		162,544		(122,081)
Interest paid			(47,616)		(51,507)
Income taxes paid			(4,730)		-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities			110,198		(173,588)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(18,150)		(7,304)	
Interest received		(1)		1	
Net cash used in investing activities			(18,151)		(7,303)
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		295,667		7,304	
Repayment of bank loans		(387,714)		173,686	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities			(92,047)		180,990
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			-		99
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			99		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			99		99

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ace Hotels (London) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 119 - 121 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, London.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts 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.

1.2 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:

Land and buildings	Freehold
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% at reducing balance

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.

1.3 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.5 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 balance sheet 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.

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.

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 payments 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 July 2017	5,300,000	34,768	5,334,768
Additions	-	18,150	18,150
At 30 June 2018	5,300,000	52,918	5,352,918
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2017	-	5,460	5,460
Depreciation charged in the year	-	8,166	8,166
At 30 June 2018	-	13,626	13,626
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2018	5,300,000	39,292	5,339,292
At 30 June 2017	5,300,000	29,308	5,329,308

3 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	828,438	828,437

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	114,500	114,500
Corporation tax	31,831	18,628
Other creditors	306,471	8,804
	452,802	141,932

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,681,472	2,069,186

6 **Called up share capital**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

7 **Cash generated from operations**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	86,829	81,069
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	17,933	18,628
Finance costs	47,616	51,507
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	8,166	5,117
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	-	(279,902)
Increase in creditors	2,000	1,500
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	162,544	(122,081)

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.