

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

UNAUDITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016

FRIDAY



L688DRWR

LD6

09/06/2017

#42

COMPANIES HOUSE

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M C Lynas N G Potter M R D Cornell A L Kenwright S Teo
Registered number	00053830
Registered office	2nd Floor Alexander House Church Path Woking Surrey GU21 6EJ
Bankers	National Westminster Bank Plc PO Box 113 Cavell House 2A Charing Cross Road London WC2H 0PD

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic Report	1
Directors' Report	2
Statement of Comprehensive Income	3
Statement of Financial Position	4
Statement of Changes in Equity	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6 - 20

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED
STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016

The directors present their Strategic Report on the affairs of Savoy Theatre Limited (the "Company") for the 52 week period ended 26 March 2016 (the "period"). The company's business activities together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in this Strategic Report.

Business review

The results for the year, which are set out on page 3, were considered satisfactory by the directors. Further analysis is presented below.

Financial key performance indicators

The directors monitor the company's performance in a number of ways including financial key performance indicators ("KPIs"). The primary KPIs monitored by management are:

Sales

Revenue for the period was £5,146,000, an increase of 30.0% compared to revenue of £3,959,000 for the period ended 28 March 2015. This variance was due to the increased occupancy rate achieved in the period.

Profit before tax

The company's profit before tax for the period was £1,687,000, an increase of 146.6% compared to profit before tax of £684,000 for the period ended 28 March 2015. This variance was a result of the sales increase noted above.

Other key performance indicators

The primary non-financial KPI used by the directors is occupancy, which is calculated as the number of seats sold per showing divided by the maximum potential seat sales. Occupancy for the venue during the period was 83.8% (2015: 61.6%), with the increase being a result of two popular new shows opening in the venue: Gypsy and Guys & Dolls.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk to the company's activities is a downturn in theatre attendance, either due to reduced disposable income as a result of economic uncertainty, or due to changing demographics and audience preferences.

The company's commitment is to attract customers with new material and manage dark periods through nurturing strong relationships with venue managers. Along with investment in new shows through the wider Ambassador Theatre Group Limited group (the "group"), this helps to reduce the impact of uncertainties in the market and enables the company, along with the rest of the group, to take a long-term view.

This report was approved by the board on 22 March 2017 and signed on its behalf.


S Teo
Director

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 26 March 2016.

Results and dividends

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £1,700,000 (2015: £750,000).

A business review, including analysis by key performance indicators, is presented in the strategic report.

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend in respect of the period (2015: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

H H Panter (resigned 16 May 2016)
R A Squire (resigned 16 May 2016)
H J Enright (resigned 14 September 2016)
M C Lynas
D Blyth (resigned 25 June 2015)
P R M Kavanagh (resigned 31 August 2016)
N G Potter

The following directors were appointed after 26 March 2016:

M Cornell (appointed 29 September 2016)
S Teo (appointed 29 September 2016)
A Kenwright (appointed 29 September 2016).

Future developments

The directors expect no significant changes to the company's business at this time.

Matters covered in the strategic report

A business review and details of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the business are included within the strategic report.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

This report was approved by the board on 22 March 2017 and signed on its behalf.


S Teo
Director

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

		52 week period ended 26 March 2016 £000	52 week period ended 28 March 2015 £000
	Note		
Revenue	4	5,146	3,959
Cost of sales		(342)	(297)
Gross profit		4,804	3,662
Administrative expenses		(2,825)	(2,693)
Operating profit	5	1,979	969
Interest payable and expenses	7	(292)	(285)
Profit before tax		1,687	684
Tax on profit	8	13	66
Profit for the period		1,700	750
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of property		93	93
Movement on deferred tax relating to revaluation of property		104	20
		197	113
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,897	863

The notes on pages 6 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

All results above derive from continuing operations.

There is no material difference between the profits on ordinary activities before taxation and the profits for the financial years stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 26 MARCH 2016**

	Note	26 March 2016 £000	28 March 2015 £000
Property, plant and equipment	9	7,922	8,076
		<u>7,922</u>	<u>8,076</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	10	12	17
Trade and other receivables	11	11,357	7,789
Cash and cash equivalents	12	69	259
		<u>11,438</u>	<u>8,065</u>
Trade and other payables	13	(3,173)	(1,686)
Net current assets		<u>8,265</u>	<u>6,379</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>16,187</u>	<u>14,455</u>
Non-current payables	14	(5,604)	(5,559)
Deferred taxation	15	(868)	(985)
Net assets		<u><u>9,715</u></u>	<u><u>7,911</u></u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	16	41	41
Revaluation reserve		4,469	4,562
Retained earnings		5,205	3,308
		<u>9,715</u>	<u>7,911</u>

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The company was entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 22 March 2017.


S Teo
Director

The notes on pages 6 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 29 March 2015	41	4,562	3,308	7,911
Profit for the period	-	-	1,700	1,700
Deferred tax movements	-	-	104	104
Surplus on revaluation of freehold property	-	-	93	93
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	197	197
Transfer to profit and loss account	-	(93)	-	(93)
At 26 March 2016	41	4,469	5,205	9,715

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 MARCH 2015**

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 30 March 2014	41	4,655	2,445	7,141
Profit for the period	-	-	750	750
Deferred tax movements	-	-	20	20
Surplus on revaluation of freehold property	-	-	93	93
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	113	113
Transfer to profit and loss account	-	(93)	-	(93)
At 28 March 2015	41	4,562	3,308	7,911

The notes on pages 6 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016

1. General information

Savoy Theatre Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Details of the Company's principal activity, registered office and directors can be found in the Directors' Report and on the Company Information page.

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 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 101 is given in note 21.

The financial statements are presented in sterling, rounded to the nearest thousand, except where otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 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).

First time application of FRS 100 and FRS 101

In the current period the company has adopted FRS 100 and FRS 101. In previous years the financial statements were prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

This change in the basis of preparation has materially altered the recognition and measurement requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP. An explanation of the impact of the adoption of FRS 100 and FRS 101 for the first time is included in the note 21.

There have been no other material amendments to the disclosure requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

2.3 Revenue

Revenue 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. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

The Company's revenue primarily relates to the sale of tickets and from providing theatre related services including venue use, bar and merchandise sales and sponsorship, excluding value added tax, credit card commission and ticket agent commission. Ticket revenue is recognised on performance of the show to which tickets relate. Theatre related revenue are recognised in the period to which the services relate.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Freehold property	- 50 years
Fixtures & fittings	- between 5 and 20 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

FRS101 requires freehold property to be depreciated. A useful life of 50 years for freehold property has been estimated. The Company has elected under paragraph 30 of IFRS1 to measure the freehold property at the date of transition to FRS101 as its fair value and use that cost as its deemed cost. The previous GAAP revaluation was made on 29 November 2013. This was prior to the transition date of 30 March 2014. However, it is considered that the fair value would broadly comparable at this date.

2.5 Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 Trade and other receivables

Short term receivables are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.9 Financial instruments

The company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets

The company classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Financial liabilities

The company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Statement of Financial Position.

2.10 Trade and other payables

Payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown either as accruals or prepayments in the Statement of Financial Position.

The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.14 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, or the liability is otherwise discharged, the provision is derecognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and 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 in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- 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; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

There are a limited number of judgments having a material impact on these financial statements. The primary judgments are as follows:

Useful economic lives

The useful economic lives applied when depreciating assets are derived from historical experience of replacement periods from comparable assets within the wider group, and are considered appropriate. The lives are revisited where, for example, significant gains or losses on disposal are expected or experienced. Where it becomes apparent that assets' book values are materially in excess of their market value, the assets would be assessed for impairment.

Recoverability of current assets

Current assets that are outstanding significantly after their expected recovery date are reviewed for evidence of irrecoverability. Where an asset is considered wholly or partially irrecoverable, a provision is made against the book value of the relevant asset. Where sufficient evidence of recoverability exists, no such provision is made.

4. Revenue

Materially the whole of revenue in the period was attributable to the company's principal activity, and arose within the United Kingdom.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 £000	52 week period ended 28 March 2015 £000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	242	255
Staff costs (Note 6)	1,740	1,536
	<u>1,740</u>	<u>1,536</u>

The directors are not remunerated directly by the company and are remunerated by the company's intermediate parent company, International Entertainment Holdings Limited. It is not possible to disaggregate directors' remuneration in respect of services to Savoy Theatre Limited.

6. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 £000	52 week period ended 28 March 2015 £000
Wages and salaries	1,600	1,421
Social security costs	127	104
Cost of defined contribution scheme	13	11
	<u>1,740</u>	<u>1,536</u>

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

	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 No.	52 week period ended 28 March 2015 No.
Theatre services	79	76

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 £000	52 week period ended 28 March 2015 £000
Bank interest payable	2	2
Finance leases	290	283
	<u>292</u>	<u>285</u>

8. Taxation

	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 £000	52 week period ended 28 March 2015 £000
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	132
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>132</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(13)	(198)
Total deferred tax	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(198)</u>
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(66)</u>

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below:

	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 £000	52 week period ended 28 March 2015 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,687	684
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)	337	144
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	3	1
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	28	58
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	132
Deferred tax	(13)	(217)
Group relief	(368)	(182)
Deferred revenue expenditure	-	(2)
Total tax charge for the period	(13)	(66)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance (No 2) Act 2015, which provides for reductions in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020, was substantially enacted on 26 October 2015.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold property £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation			
At 29 March 2015	7,147	3,093	10,240
Additions	-	88	88
At 26 March 2016	<u>7,147</u>	<u>3,181</u>	<u>10,328</u>
Depreciation			
At 29 March 2015	143	2,021	2,164
Charge for the period on owned assets	143	99	242
At 26 March 2016	<u>286</u>	<u>2,120</u>	<u>2,406</u>
Net book value			
At 26 March 2016	<u>6,861</u>	<u>1,061</u>	<u>7,922</u>
At 28 March 2015	<u>7,004</u>	<u>1,072</u>	<u>8,076</u>

10. Inventories

	26 March 2016 £000	28 March 2015 £000
Finished goods and goods for resale	12	17
	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

11. Trade and other receivables

	26 March 2016 £000	28 March 2015 £000
Trade receivables	-	5
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,941	7,698
Other receivables	411	71
Prepayments and accrued income	5	15
	<u>11,357</u>	<u>7,789</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	26 March 2016 £000	28 March 2015 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	69	259
	<u>69</u>	<u>259</u>

13. Trade and other payables

	26 March 2016 £000	28 March 2015 £000
Trade payables	16	30
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,782	1,318
Taxation and social security	28	35
Other payables	209	69
Accruals and deferred income	138	234
	<u>3,173</u>	<u>1,686</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

14. Non-current payables

	26 March 2016 £000	28 March 2015 £000
Net obligations under finance leases	5,604	5,559
	<u>5,604</u>	<u>5,559</u>

Future minimum lease payments for:

	26 March 2016 £000	28 March 2015 £000
Within one year	248	243
Between 2-5 years	1,018	995
Over 5 years	25,593	25,852
	<u>26,859</u>	<u>27,090</u>

The present value of minimum lease payments is analysed as follows:

	26 March 2016 £000	28 March 2015 £000
Within one year	45	44
Between 2-5 years	176	173
Over 5 years	5,383	5,342
	<u>5,604</u>	<u>5,559</u>

15. Deferred taxation

	2016 £000
At beginning of year	(985)
Charged to profit or loss	117
At end of year	<u>(868)</u>

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

15. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	26 March 2016 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	(53)
Revaluation of property	(815)
	(868)

The deferred tax asset/(liability) has been calculated using the latest substantively enacted tax rate of 18%, as this is the rate at which the tax is expected to become payable.

16. Share capital

	26 March 2016 £000	28 March 2015 £000
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
7,500 Ordinary shares of £5.50 each	41	41

17. Contingent liabilities

A corporate cross guarantee of the senior debt exists between the Company, its parent International Entertainment Finance Limited and the majority of its subsidiary undertakings. The senior debt is secured by a debenture over the whole of the assets of International Entertainment Finance Limited and the majority of the assets of the group.

18. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The parent cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £13,000 (2015: £11,000). Contributions totalling £nil (2015: £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

19. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of exemptions available under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with related parties which are wholly owned members of the same group. As such, there were no related party transactions during the period requiring disclosure (52 week period ended 28 March 2015: £nil).

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

20. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is The Ambassador Theatre Group Limited. The ultimate UK parent company of the smallest and largest group to which the Company belongs is International Entertainment Holdings Limited. The consolidated accounts of the UK parent company International Entertainment Holdings Limited are available from the company's registered office, 28 St. George Street, London, W1S 2FA.

The Company's ultimate parent company is IE Luxco S.a.r.l (Luxembourg), which is controlled by Providence Equity Partners VII-A-LP (Cayman Islands) and Providence VII Global Holdings LP (Cayman Islands), which the directors consider to be the Company's ultimate controlling parties.

SAVOY THEATRE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016**

21. First time adoption of FRS 101

The company transitioned to FRS 101 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 30 March 2014. The impact of the transition to FRS 101 is as follows:

Reconciliation of equity at 30 March 2014

	Note	£000
Equity at 30 March 2014 under previous UK GAAP		(8,079)
Recognise deferred tax liability on fair value uplift on property, plant & equipment		938
		<hr/>
Equity shareholders funds at 30 March 2014 under FRS 101		(7,141)
		<hr/> <hr/>

Reconciliation of equity at 28 March 2015

	Note	£000
Equity at 28 March 2015 under previous UK GAAP		(8,972)
Recognise deferred tax liability on fair value uplift on property, plant & equipment		918
Depreciation on freehold property		143
		<hr/>
Equity shareholders funds at 28 March 2015 under FRS 101		(7,911)
		<hr/> <hr/>

Reconciliation of profit and loss account for the period ended 28 March 2015

	£000
Profit for the year under UK GAAP	893
Depreciation on freehold property	(143)
	<hr/>
Profit for the period ended 28 March 2015 under FRS 101	750
	<hr/> <hr/>

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 101:

- 1 FRS101 requires a deferred tax liability to be recognised on the fair value uplift of property. A deferred tax liability has been calculated using current and future tax rates based on the fair value uplift of the property at the date of transition. Movements on the deferred tax liability have been recognised as other comprehensive income in line with the treatment of the revaluation reserve.
- 2 FRS101 requires freehold property to be depreciated. A useful life of 50 years for freehold property has been estimated. The Company has elected under paragraph 30 of IFRS1 to measure the freehold property at the date of transition to FRS101 as its fair value and use that cost as its deemed cost. The previous GAAP revaluation was made on 29 November 2013. This was prior to the transition date of 30 March 2014. However, it is considered that the fair value would broadly comparable at this date. This adjustment has been applied from the date of transition.