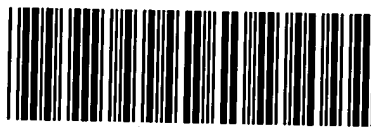


Company registration number 00553823 (England and Wales)

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

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COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

L J Osband
R A S Osband
S Hillman
G Davies
M P Smith
P M E Osband
D J Hillman
L E Valpy
E J Osband

Secretary

M P Smith

Company number

00553823

Registered office

The Courtenay Group
1 Kensington Gore
London
SW7 2AT

Auditors

Gerald Edelman LLP
73 Cornhill
London
EC3V 3QQ

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be that of property investment.

Directors

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

L J Osband
R A S Osband
S Hillman
G Davies
M P Smith
P M E Osband
D J Hillman
L E Valpy
E J Osband

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7. No dividends were paid during the year.

Auditors

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Gerald Edelman LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

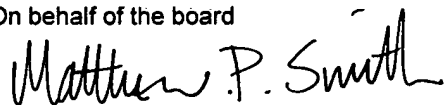
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

Going concern

Having reviewed the company's financial forecasts and expected future cash flows, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



M P Smith

Secretary

27 July 2023

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Courtenay Investments Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 January 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 31 January 2023 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 our 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.

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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 directors' 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Our audit procedures were primarily directed towards testing the accounting systems in operation which we have based our assessment of the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023.

We planned our audit so that we have a reasonable expectation of detecting material misstatements in the financial statements resulting from irregularities, fraud or non-compliance with law or regulations.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Enquiring of management of whether they are aware of any non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Enquiring of management whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Enquiring of management their internal controls established to mitigate risk related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Discussions amongst the engagement team on how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, we identified potential for fraud in the following areas; posting of unusual journals.
- Obtaining understanding of the legal and regulatory framework the company operates in focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included UK Companies Act, tax legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, employment and health and safety.

Audit response to risks identified

Fraud due to management override

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.
- Audited the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries for appropriateness
- Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias; and
- Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

Irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations

In response to the risk of irregularities and non compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but are not limited to:

- Agreeing financial statements disclosures to underlying supporting documentation.
- Enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation claims.
- Reviewing correspondence with HMRC.

The test nature and other inherent limitations of an audit, together with the inherent limitations of any accounting and internal control system, mean that there is an unavoidable risk that even some material misstatements in respect of irregularities may remain undiscovered even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK). Furthermore, the more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely that we would become aware of non-compliance.

Our examination should therefore not be relied upon to disclose all such material misstatements or frauds, errors or instances of non-compliance that might exist. The responsibility for safeguarding the assets of the company and for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and non-compliance with law or regulations rests with the directors.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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.



Hiten Patel FCCA

Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of Gerald Edelman LLP

27 July 2023

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

73 Cornhill

London

EC3V 3QQ

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		1,392,599	1,666,837
Cost of sales		(653,048)	(620,282)
Gross profit		739,551	1,046,555
Administrative expenses		(1,381,334)	(1,113,518)
Other operating income		-	84,686
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(641,783)	17,723
Interest receivable and similar income	6	867,345	847,960
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(78,675)	(133,178)
Fair value gains on investment properties	10	965,000	1,000,000
Profit on disposal of property		-	280,122
Profit before taxation		1,111,887	2,012,627
Tax on profit	8	(198,158)	(669,931)
Profit for the financial year		913,729	1,342,696

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

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		-		1,522
Investment property	10		19,955,153		18,560,000
			<u>19,955,153</u>		<u>18,561,522</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	11	21,240,375		21,585,268	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,274,052		2,923,488	
		<u>23,514,427</u>		<u>24,508,756</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,382,506)		(1,715,005)	
Net current assets			<u>22,131,921</u>		<u>22,793,751</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>42,087,074</u>		<u>41,355,273</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(1,062,386)		(1,285,147)
Provisions for liabilities	16		(846,705)		(805,872)
Net assets			<u><u>40,177,983</u></u>		<u><u>39,264,254</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		719,250		719,250
Other reserves	18		23,690,729		23,690,729
Profit and loss reserves	19		15,768,004		14,854,275
Total equity			<u><u>40,177,983</u></u>		<u><u>39,264,254</u></u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 July 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



L J Osband
Director

Company Registration No. 00553823

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 February 2021	719,250	19,012,567	18,189,741	37,921,558
Year ended 31 January 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,342,696	1,342,696
Transfers	-	4,678,162	(4,678,162)	-
Balance at 31 January 2022	719,250	23,690,729	14,854,275	39,264,254
Year ended 31 January 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	913,729	913,729
Balance at 31 January 2023	719,250	23,690,729	15,768,004	40,177,983

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Courtenay Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Courtenay Group, 1 Kensington Gore, London, SW7 2AT.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of investment properties. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Rent receivable represents amounts receivable from third parties, arising from the principal activity carried out in the United Kingdom.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures & Equipment	20% - 33.33% per annum on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on a straight line basis

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.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 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.

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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

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

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's 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.

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 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 if, and only if, there is 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.

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

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

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

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

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

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Investment property valuation

A valuation is carried out for investment properties at the year-end date. Judgements and estimation techniques have been employed as part of the valuation process in order to determine the current market value of the property.

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	14	15

4 Directors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration paid to directors	932,823	858,064

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2022 - 4).

5 Operating (loss)/profit

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	-	(84,686)
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	65,000	45,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,522	25,605
Operating lease charges	18,262	10,957

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest income		
Interest receivable from group companies	829,637	805,257
Other income from investments		
Gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	37,708	42,703
Total income	867,345	847,960

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	63,664	133,178
Other interest	15,011	-
	<u>78,675</u>	<u>133,178</u>

8 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	18,649	410,122
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	138,676	83,807
Total current tax	<u>157,325</u>	<u>493,929</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>40,833</u>	<u>176,002</u>
Total tax charge	<u>198,158</u>	<u>669,931</u>

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & Equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023	<u>18,077</u>	<u>84,861</u>	<u>102,938</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 February 2022	18,077	83,339	101,416
Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,522	1,522
At 31 January 2023	<u>18,077</u>	<u>84,861</u>	<u>102,938</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 January 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>1,522</u>

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

10 Investment property

	2023 £
Fair value	
At 1 February 2022	18,560,000
Additions	430,153
Fair value gain on investment properties	965,000
	<u>19,955,153</u>
At 31 January 2023	<u>19,955,153</u>

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 January 2023 by the directors with reference to informal advice taken from a firm of Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Cost	6,436,868	6,436,868
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	<u>6,436,868</u>	<u>6,436,868</u>
Carrying amount	<u>6,436,868</u>	<u>6,436,868</u>

11 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,282	71,774
Other debtors	876,229	902,527
	<u>879,511</u>	<u>974,301</u>

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	20,344,935	20,610,967
Other debtors	15,929	-
	<u>20,360,864</u>	<u>20,610,967</u>
Total debtors	<u>21,240,375</u>	<u>21,585,268</u>

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	246,586	293,799
Trade creditors	162,329	129,382
Corporation tax	452,089	800,991
Other taxation and social security	56,122	18,703
Other creditors	465,380	472,130
	<u>1,382,506</u>	<u>1,715,005</u>

Bank loans are secured by way of a first legal charge over a number of the company's properties.

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,062,386	1,263,368
Derivative financial instruments	-	21,779
	<u>1,062,386</u>	<u>1,285,147</u>

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	-	252,832
	<u>-</u>	<u>252,832</u>

Bank loans are secured by way of a first legal charge over a number of the company's properties.

14 Financial instruments

	2023 £	2022 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	15,929	-
	<u>15,929</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
- Other financial liabilities	-	21,779
	<u>-</u>	<u>21,779</u>

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

15 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2023 £	Liabilities 2022 £
Balances:		
Investment property	846,705	805,872
	<u>846,705</u>	<u>805,872</u>
Movements in the year:		2023 £
Liability at 1 February 2022		805,872
Charge to profit or loss		40,833
		<u>846,705</u>
Liability at 31 January 2023		<u>846,705</u>

16 Provisions for liabilities

	2023 £	2022 £
Deferred tax liabilities	846,705	805,872
	<u>846,705</u>	<u>805,872</u>

17 Called up share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
719,250 Ordinary shares of £1 each	719,250	719,250
	<u>719,250</u>	<u>719,250</u>

18 Other reserves

Other reserves represent accumulated surpluses realised on sales of properties which, in accordance with the Articles of Association, are credited to a non-distributable reserve.

19 Profit and loss reserves

Included within profit and loss account reserves are distributable reserves amounting to £4,047,799 (2022: £4,007,139).

20 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The disclosure requirement of section 1A of FRS 102 allows the company not to disclose 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.

COURTENAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

21 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Courtenay Trust Limited, a company registered in England and Wales whose registered address is The Courtenay Group, 1 Kensington Gore, London, SW7 2AT.