Registered in England and Wales: No. 01842645

# 1-5 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 24 DECEMBER 2020



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# 1-5 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Neil Gardiner Carl Williams

**Company secretary** 

Aviva Company Secretarial Services Limited

Registered number

01842645

Registered office

St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ United Kingdom

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

7 More London Riverside

London SE1 2RT United Kingdom

Legal form

Private limited company

**Country of incorporation** 

United Kingdom

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors have the pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 24 December 2020.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of 1-5 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited ("the Company") is to act as an intermediary vehicle for the administration of ground rent in respect of the leasehold interest in the property at 1-5 Lowndes Square, London SW1. Under the Company's lease with the freeholder, the Company is required to manage the service charge of the common parts of the underlying property for its own lessees, the residential tenants.

#### Results and business review

The Company made profit for the financial year of £3,576,302 (2019: expense of £638). The results for the year and financial position of the Company are shown in the financial statements.

#### Financial risk management

Due to the nature and principal activity of the Company, which exists to collate receipts of ground rent payable by tenants and pass these amounts to the freeholder, the Directors would normally expect any profit or loss earned by the Company in any given year will be marginal. Revenue earned from the leaseholder enfranchisement in the current and prior year does not represent any additional risk to the Company due to the amounts recognised in relation to each individual transaction being prescribed by a specific contractual agreement between the lessee and the freeholder. In particular, we note that the Company is not exposed to the credit risk arising from outstanding lease payments due from leaseholders on the basis that a fellow subsidiary of Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited provides a guarantee to cover any default amounts should they arise. As a result, and on the basis that Aviva Life & Pensions has the ability to honour the gaurantee, the Directors consider that there are no principal risks affecting the Company.

#### COVID-19

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organisation ('WHO') declared the coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency, shortly followed by declaring a Global Pandemic on 11 March 2020. This had an unprecedented impact on economies and real estate markets globally. The UK Government response to this being to initiate various emergency measures to protect occupiers and support businesses, such as the introduction of a furlough scheme and the government moratorium. In addition, the UK Government imposed various lockdowns throughout the year with the introduction of social distancing requirements and a ban on foreign travel, all of which added further stresses and demands to the economy.

Post entering into the third lockdown in late December 2020 the Government has put in place a roadmap to ease restrictions which included the roll out of the vaccination plan.

Whilst it is still not possible to fully assess the longer-term impact on specific industries or their constituents at this stage, the Directors believe the Company has a strong balance sheet and the right strategy in place to mitigate against the worst consequences of the outbreak. The Directors will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation closely and act accordingly to protect the interests of investors.

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing whether the going concern basis is appropriate, the Directors have considered the information contained in the financial statements. The Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

#### **Future developments**

No change to the activities of the Company is anticipated in the foreseeable future.

#### **Dividends**

The Directors does not recommend the payment of a dividend for the financial year ended 24 December 2020 (2019: £Nil).

#### Political and charitable contributions

During the year the Company made no political or charitable donations.

#### **Directors**

The Directors of the Company who served during the year were:

**Neil Gardiner** 

Carl Williams (appointed 26 March 2020)

#### Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each person who was a Directors at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors, each Directors has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a Directors in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

#### Independent auditors

It is the intention of the Directors to reappoint the independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, under the deemed appointment rules of Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Qualifying indemnity provisions

The Directors have the benefit of an indemnity provision contained in the Company's Articles of Association, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. This is a 'qualifying third party indemnity' provision as defined in Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

Aviva plc, the Company's ultimate parent, granted in 2004 an indemnity to the Directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 1985 (which continue to apply in relation to any provision made before 1 October 2007). This has applied to the Directors of the Company since incorporation. This indemnity is a 'qualifying third party indemnity' for the purposes of Sections 309A to 309C of the Companies Act 1985. These qualifying third party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report by virtue of paragraph 15, Schedule 3 of The Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No. 3, Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2007.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

#### Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting financial year have been evaluated up to the date the audited financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors and there are no material events to be disclosed or adjusted for in these audited financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

—DocuSigned by:

Carl Williams

Carl<sup>3</sup>Wiffiams

**Director** 

Date: 15 September 2021

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

#### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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.

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.

#### **Directors' confirmations**

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

On behalf of the Board:

Carl Williams

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Director

Date 15 September 2021

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 1-5 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

# Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, 1-5 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 24 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 24 December 2020; the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

#### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 1-5 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

#### **Directors' Report**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 24 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

#### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

#### Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

#### Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue of the Company. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 1-5 LOWNDES SQUARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- · Reviewing relevant Board meeting minutes;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, entries posted containing unusual account descriptions, and entries posted with unusual amounts; and
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

#### Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

# Other required reporting

#### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### **Entitlement to exemptions**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Thomas Norrie (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

15 September 2021

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	7,864	11,233
Administrative expenses	4	(8,730)	(11,984)
Other operating income	5	3,577,004	-
Profit/(loss) before taxation		3,576,138	(751)
Tax on profit/(loss)	6	164	113
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year	•	3,576,302	(638)

All amounts reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 relate to continuing operations.

The primary statements and notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 24 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	£	2020 £	£	2019 £
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,975		2,691	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	4,010,825		427,486	
		4,012,800		430,177	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(9,046)		(2,725)	
Net current assets			4,003,754		427,452
Net assets			4,003,754	-	427,452
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		26		26
Retained earnings			4,003,728		427,426
Total equity			4,003,754	-	427,452

The financial statements on pages 9 to 19 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Carl Williams

Director

Date: 15 September 2021

The primary statements and notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity
Balance as at 25 December 2018	26	428,064	428,090
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(638)	(638)
Balance as at 24 December 2019 and 25 December 2019	26	427,426	427,452
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		3,576,302	3,576,302
Balance as at 24 December 2020	26	4,003,728	4,003,754

The primary statements and notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1. General information

1-5 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited ("the Company") acts as an intermediary vehicle for the administration of ground rent in respect of the leasehold interest in the property at 1-5 Lowndes Square, London SW1.

The Company is registered as a private company limited by its shares and its registered address is St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ.

#### 2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year except where noted below.

#### 2.1 Statement of Compliance with FRS 102

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical costs convention and on a going concern basis. The accounting policies have been consistently applied throughout the year and are consistent with those applied in previous years.

These financial statements have been presented in British Pounds as this is the Company's functional currency, being the primary economic environment in which it operates.

#### 2.3 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Any estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other\_factors,\_including\_expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Directors confirm that no critical accounting judgments have been made in relation to the 2020 accounts.

#### 2.4 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing whether the going concern basis is appropriate, the Directors have considered the information contained in the financial statements. The Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

#### 2.5 Strategic report

A strategic report has not been included in these audited financial statements as the Company qualifies for exemption as a small entity under Section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small entities. The Directors' report has been prepared with reduced disclosures in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption in section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

#### 2.6 Cash flow statement

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 1.12(b) from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the Company's cash flows are included within the consolidated statement of cash flows of its ultimate parent company, Aviva plc.

#### 2.7 Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised in the financial statements on an accruals basis.

#### 2.8 Interest receivable and similar income distributions

Interest receivable on cash at bank is recognised on an accruals basis. Other interest receivable and similar income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method.

#### 2.9 Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

#### (i) Financial assets

Financial assets, including trade and other debtors, are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets that are classified as receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be received, net of impairment.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

#### 2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

#### (i) Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial liabilities classified as at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs).

Commitments to make payments which meet the conditions above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### (iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

#### 2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

-Cash-and-cash-equivalents-include-cash-in-hand,-deposits-held-at-call-with-banks,-other-short-termhighly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

#### 2.11 Taxation

#### **Current Tax**

Taxation is based on the profits and income for the period as determined in accordance with the relevant tax legislation, together with adjustments to provisions for prior periods. Tax payable is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current taxation is recognised in the profit and loss account for the period, except to the extent that it is attributable to a gain or loss recognised outside the profit and loss account, in which case the current tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, or equity, as applicable.

#### **Deferred Tax**

Deferred taxation is recognised on temporary differences arising between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The tax rates used are the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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

Deferred taxation is recognised in the profit and loss account for the period, except to the extent that it is attributable to a gain or loss recognised outside the profit and loss account, in which case the deferred taxation is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, or equity, as applicable.

#### 2.12 Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classed as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, of the proceeds.

#### 2.13 Lease premium extension

The onerous lease obligation arises from the extension of tenants' leases in accordance with the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993, which required the new lease to be granted at nil ground rent. The provision is calculated as the present value of the contracted ground rent payable under the Company's head lease, which cannot be recovered from tenants in respect of such extended leases. Movements in the net present value of the lease obligation are recognised in the profit and loss account, within other operating income.

#### 3. Turnover

	2020 £	2019 £
Rent receivable	7,864	11,125
Other income	-	108
	7,864	11,233

All income is derived from operations performed in the United Kingdom and is recognised net of any VAT. Income is recognised net of rebates due to lessees in respect of ground rent receivable by the Company.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

4. Administrative expenses		
	2020 £	2019 £
Rent payable to freeholder	7,864	11,125
Professional fees	866	859
	8,730	11,984

Audit fees of £8,320 (2019: £2,390) plus non-recoverable VAT have been borne by a fellow subsidiary of Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited and were not recharged to the Company (2019: same).

The auditors did not provide any non-audit services to the Company during the year (2019: none).

#### 5. Other income

	Lease enfranchisements	2020 £ 3,577,004	2019 £
6.	Tax on profit/(loss)		
	Analysis of tax credit for the year	2020 £	2019 £
	Corporation tax		
	UK corporation tax credit on loss for the year	(164)	(143)
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	30
	Total current tax credit for the year	(164)	(113)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

#### 6. Tax on profit/(loss) (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax credit for the year

The tax on the Company's loss before taxation is lower than (2019: the same as) the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) in the United Kingdom as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	3,576,302	(751) ———
Profit/(loss) multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	679,497	(143)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	30
Group relief surrendered	· -	143
Receipt for group relief	-	(143)
Non-taxable income	(679,661)	-
Total tax credit for the year	(164)	(113)

During 2020, the reduction in the UK corporation tax rate that was due to take effect from 1 April 2020 was cancelled and as a result, the rate has remained at 19%. There is no impact on the Company's net assets as a consequence of this amendment.

In the Budget of 3 March 2021 the UK Government announced that the UK corporation tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. As of 31 December 2020, this measure had not been substantively enacted-and-therefore-no-impact-is-reflected\_in\_the\_calculation of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020. There is no impact on the Company's net assets as a consequence of this amendment.

#### 7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,539	2,382
Other debtors	436	309
	1,975	2,691

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

8.	Cash at bank and in hand		
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	4,010,825	427,486
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	9,046	2,725
10.	Called up share capital		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Issued:		
	26 (2019: 26) "A" ordinary shares of £0.25 each, fully paid 78 (2019: 78) "B" ordinary shares of £0.25 each, fully paid	6 20	. 6 20
		26	26

The voting rights and dividend entitlements of the holders of all ordinary shares are the same and all the ordinary shares rank pari passu on a winding up of the Company.

#### 11. Staff costs

The monthly average number of employees of the Company during the year was Nil (2019: Nil). Staff costs for the year were £Nil (2019: £Nil).

Costs associated with the administration of the Company were borne by Friends Life Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary of the Group (Aviva plc and subsidiaries), and were not recharged to the Company (2019: the same as). The administration fees are charged under normal market conditions.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

#### 12. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company was charged ground rent of £7,864 (2019: £11,125) by Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited, the freehold owner of the property. In turn, the Company charged ground rent of £7,864 (2019: £11,125) to its lessees, who are all shareholders of the Company. In addition, as disclosed in Note 7, an amount of £1,539 (2019: £2,382) is due from the lessees to the Company.

Amounts due from and to related parties at the year-end were as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts due from Minority shareholders	1,539	2,382

#### 13. Directors' emoluments

The Directors are employed by, and receive their emoluments from, Friends Life Services Limited, Friends Life Management Services Limited or Aviva Employment Services Limited. The Directors holding office during the year consider their services to the Company were incidental to their other within the Group and accordingly no remuneration has been apportioned to the Company (2019: none).

## 14. Ultimate parent undertaking & controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is Friends SL Nominees Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the Company is Aviva plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Aviva plc is the parent undertaking of both the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2020. The consolidated financial statements of Aviva plc are available at www.aviva.com or are on application to the:

Group Company Secretary Aviva plc St. Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

#### 15. Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting financial year have been evaluated up to the date the audited financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors and there are no material events to be disclosed or adjusted for in these audited financial statements.