

Company Registration No. 04507066 (England and Wales)

**Acrelane Services Limited**

**Annual report and financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2017**



**Saffery Champness**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

## Acrelane Services Limited

### Company information

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr A Kassam Mr K Kassam Mr N Bandali
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr A Kassam
<b>Company number</b>	04507066
<b>Registered office</b>	144-146 Kings Cross Road London WC1X 9DU
<b>Independent auditor</b>	Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE
<b>Bankers</b>	Barclays Bank plc 1 North End Croydon CR9 1RN  Mars Capital Finance Limited Thorncroft Manor Throncroft Drive Leatherhead Surrey KT22 8JB
<b>Solicitors</b>	Desai, Ding & Oberoi Solicitors 36 Upper Brook Street Mayfair London W1K 7QJ

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# **Acrelane Services Limited**

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# **Acrelane Services Limited**

## **Directors' report**

**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of letting of residential accommodation.

### **Directors**

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

Mr A Kassam

Mr K Kassam

Mr N Bandali

### **Auditor**

Saffery Champness LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

On behalf of the board



Mr A Kassam

**Director**

18 June 2018

**Directors' responsibilities statement  
For the year ended 31 December 2017**

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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.

**Independent auditor's report**

**To the members of Acrelane Services Limited**

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**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Acrelane Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 December 2017 and of its loss 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.

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.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

**Independent auditor's report (continued)**  
**To the members of Acrelane Services Limited**

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**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of 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.

**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 where 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

**Acrelane Services Limited**

**Independent auditor's report (continued)**  
**To the members of Acrelane Services Limited**

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**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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



**Roger Wareham (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP**

19 June 2018

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditors**

71 Queen Victoria Street  
London  
EC4V 4BE



**Acrelane Services Limited**

**Statement of comprehensive income  
For the year ended 31 December 2017**

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	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2017 £</b>	<b>2016 £</b>
<b>Turnover</b>		201	54,356
Administrative expenses		(4,174)	(24,980)
Profit/(loss) on disposal of investment property		(3,750)	50,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>		(7,723)	79,376
 Interest receivable and similar income		-	8
Interest payable and similar expenses		(4,185)	(25,480)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>		(11,908)	53,904
 Tax on loss/profit		-	(556)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year</b>		(11,908)	53,348
		<hr/>	<hr/>

**Acrelane Services Limited**

**Statement of financial position  
As at 31 December 2017**

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investment properties	2		-		1,000,000
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	3	246,802		130,977	
Cash at bank and in hand		22,971		110,040	
		<u>269,773</u>		<u>241,017</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(10,500)</u>		<u>(320,325)</u>	
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>259,273</u>		<u>(79,308)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>259,273</u>		<u>920,692</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	5		-		(649,511)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>259,273</u></u>		<u><u>271,181</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	7		<u>259,173</u>		<u>271,081</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>259,273</u></u>		<u><u>271,181</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 18 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr A Kassam  
Director

Company Registration No. 04507066

**Acrelane Services Limited**

**Statement of changes in equity  
For the year ended 31 December 2017**

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	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 January 2016</b>	100	217,733	217,833
<b>Year ended 31 December 2016:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	53,348	53,348
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>	100	271,081	271,181
<b>Year ended 31 December 2017:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(11,908)	(11,908)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>	<u>100</u>	<u>259,173</u>	<u>259,273</u>

## **1 Accounting policies**

### **Company information**

Acrelane Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 144-146 Kings Cross Road, London, WC1X 9DU.

### **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 under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for rental of the company's investment properties in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

### **1.3 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

### **1.4 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 statement of financial position 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.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

***Basic financial assets***

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

***Classification of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**1.5 Equity instruments**

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

**1.6 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.

**1.7 Taxation**

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

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

**2 Investment property**

	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 January 2017	1,000,000
Disposals	(1,000,000)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2017	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

**3 Debtors**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	114,675	-
Other debtors	132,127	130,977
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	246,802	130,977
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

**4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	310,325
Other creditors	10,500	10,000
	<u>10,500</u>	<u>320,325</u>

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	649,511
	<u>-</u>	<u>649,511</u>

**6 Called up share capital**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

**7 Reserves**

**Profit and loss reserves**

This includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

**8 Related party transactions**

Under section 33.11 of FRS 102, the company has taken exemption from disclosure of transactions with wholly-owned subsidiaries.

At the reporting date included in other debtors are amounts totalling £127,920 (2016: £127,920) owed by companies controlled by Mr A Kassam, a director of the company.

**9 Parent company**

The immediate parent company is KAS Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company, for which group accounts are prepared is KAS No. 2 Limited, a company whose registered office is 144-146 Kings Cross Road, London WC1X 9DU.

The ultimate controlling parties are Mr A Kassam and Mr N Bandali, directors of the company, who each owns a 50% shareholding.