MP PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (UK) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr S Conway

Mr B Palos

Mr L Simon

(Appointed 21 April 2016)

Secretary

Mr S Conway

Company number

6816909

Registered office

10 Gloucester Place

Portman Square

London W1U 8EZ

Accountants

Arram Berlyn Gardner (AH) Limited

30 City Road London EC1Y 2AB

Business address

10 Gloucester Place

Portman Square

London W1U 8EZ

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	201 £	17 £	. 201 £	6 £
Fixed assets					•
Investments	3		105		105
Current assets					
Debtors	4	343,690		655,052	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,939,358		2,132,464	
		4,283,048		2,787,516	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	5				٠.
one year		(4,457,244)		(2,569,673)	•
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(174,196)	**************************************	217,843
Total assets less current liabilities			(174,091)		217,948
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		300		300
Profit and loss reserves	7		(174,391)		217,648
Total equity			(174,091)		217,948

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/12/2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Conway Director

Company Registration No. 6816909

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	3	£	3
Balance at 1 April 2015		300	78,383	78,683
Year ended 31 March 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends		- -	1,789,265 (1,650,000)	1,789,265 (1,650,000)
Balance at 31 March 2016		300	217,648	217,948
Year ended 31 March 2017: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>.</u>	(392,039)	(392,039)
Balance at 31 March 2017		300	(174,391)	(174,091)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

MP Property Management (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W1U 8EZ.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of MP Property Management (UK) Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

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

Turnover represents amounts receivable for provision of management services net of VAT.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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 profit or loss.

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 profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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 receipts 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2016 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3	Fixed asset investments	2017	2016
		£	£
	Investments	105	105
	The company has not designated any financial assets that are classified through profit and loss.	as financial assets	at fair value
	Fixed asset investments comprise equity shares in subsidiary undertaking	which are not public	ly traded.
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			Shares in group
		ų	ndertakings
			£
	Cost or valuation		405
	At 1 April 2016 Additions		105 1
	Disposals		(1

	At 31 March 2017		105
	Carrying amount		.,
	At 31 March 2017		105
	At 31 March 2016		105
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts failing due within one year.		÷-
	Trade debtors	326,700	653,140
	Other debtors	16,990	1,912
		343,690	655,052
		4.0,004	***********
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
	•	£	£
	Trade creditors	3,600	13,478
	Corporation tax	45,225	450,242
	Other taxation and social security	22,674	49,942
	Other creditors	4,385,745	2,056,011
		4,457,244	2,569,673

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		3	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	300 Ordinary shares of £1 each	300	300

7 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

Retained earnings represents accumulated comprehensive income for the year and prior periods less dividends paid.

8 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts owed to related parties	2017 £	2016 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant	628,118	628,118
influence over the company	020,110	020,110
	628,118	628,118
		

No guarantees have been given or received.

9 Transition to FRS102

There are no material FRS 102 adjustments in respect of the transitional and comparative periods.