

Company Registration No. 09474213 (England and Wales)

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr R Virani Mr K Virani
Secretary	Mr R Virani
Company number	09474213
Registered office	Crown House North Circular Road Park Royal London NW10 7PN
Auditor	UHY Hacker Young Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
Bankers	Punjab National Bank (International) Limited 1 Moorgate London EC2R 6JH

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 - 13

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the investment and management of commercial properties.

Directors

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

Mr R Virani
Mr K Virani

Auditor

UHY Hacker Young were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed 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 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.

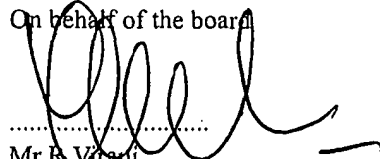
This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

On behalf of the board



.....
Mr R. Virani

Director

Date: 19 Dec 2018

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Glory Properties Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet 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 March 2018 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

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 GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

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.

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.

UHY Hacker Young

Colin Wright (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

20/12/2018

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Turnover		182,177	93,049
Administrative expenses		(11,246)	(9,853)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit		170,931	83,196
Interest payable and similar expenses		(11,021)	-
Fair value gains and losses on investment properties	4	-	17,283
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation		159,910	100,479
Tax on profit	3	(30,383)	(16,639)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year		<u>129,527</u>	<u>83,840</u>

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

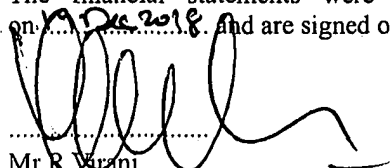
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Investment properties	4	3,500,000	3,500,000
Current assets			
Debtors	5	13,147	3,250
Cash at bank and in hand		147,347	143,558
		<u>160,494</u>	<u>146,808</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(3,447,027)</u>	<u>(3,562,868)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(3,286,533)</u>	<u>(3,416,060)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>213,467</u>	<u>83,940</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	100	100
Revaluation reserve	8	17,283	17,283
Profit and loss reserves		196,084	66,557
Total equity		<u>213,467</u>	<u>83,940</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 15 Dec 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



 Mr R. Virani
 Director

Company Registration No. 09474213

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Glory Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Crown House, North Circular Road, Park Royal, London, NW10 7PN.

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 the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions in FRS 102 from the requirement to make disclosures concerning transactions with group companies on the grounds that the financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of its parent company, Cygnet Properties & Leisure plc. Those consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office at Crown House, North Circular Road, Park Royal, London.

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

During the year ended 31 March 2018, the company made a profit of £129,527 (2017: £83,840). At 31 March 2018, the company had net current liabilities of £3,286,533 (2017: £3,416,060), of which included a short term liability of £3,340,959 (2017: £3,485,414) to its parent company (see note 6). It had, however, net assets of £213,467 (2017: £83,940) at that date. The directors are satisfied that the going concern basis is appropriate for the preparation of these financial statements as the shareholders have confirmed that they will continue to support the company for the foreseeable future and that no call will be made for the repayment of this debt to the extent that this would prejudice the ability of the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from rents charged to tenants and the invoice value of other services supplied net of VAT and trade discounts.

Turnover is recognised when the rent is due from tenants on an accruals basis.

1.4 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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.6 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 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.

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.7 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 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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 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 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 Auditor's remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

3 Taxation

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax		
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 20.00%)	30,383	16,639
	<u>30,383</u>	<u>16,639</u>

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation	159,910	100,479
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 20.00%)	30,383	16,639
Taxation charge in the financial statements	30,383	16,639

4 Investment property

	2018 £
Fair value At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	3,500,000

Investment property comprises one property. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation on 31 March 2018 by the Directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	4,480	-
Amounts due from group undertakings	8,617	-
Other debtors	50	3,250
	13,147	3,250

GLORY PROPERTIES LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts due to group undertakings	3,340,959	3,485,414
Corporation tax	47,037	16,639
Other taxation and social security	9,672	8,313
Other creditors	-	3,200
Accruals and deferred income	49,359	49,302
	<u>3,447,027</u>	<u>3,562,868</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8 Revaluation reserve

	2018	2017
	£	£
At beginning of year	17,283	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	17,283
	<u>17,283</u>	<u>17,283</u>