Registered number: 11066468

MET PROPERTY MANAGEMENT LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

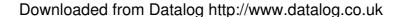
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

MET PROPERTY MANAGEMENT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 11066468

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019							
	Note		2019 £		2018 £		
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	4		2,975		3,967		
Investment property	5		11,300,000		11,300,000		
			11,302,975	•	11,303,967		
Current assets							
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	89,682		241,336			
Cash at bank and in hand		256,475		250,288			
		346,157	•	491,624			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(4,232,353)		(4,346,347)			
Net current liabilities			(3,886,196)		(3,854,723)		
Total assets less current liabilities			7,416,779	•	7,449,244		
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	r		(7,345,000)		(7,407,489)		
Net assets			71,779		41,755		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital			100		100		
Profit and loss account			71,679		41,655		
			71,779		41,755		



MET PROPERTY MANAGEMENT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 11066468

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

M Jacobs

Director

Date: 18 November 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1. General information

The principal activity of Met Property Management Limited ("the Company") is the letting and operating of real estate.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales.

The registered office address is 35 Ballards Lane, London, N3 1XW.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue to trade for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and will be able to meet its debts as they fall due.

The Company has net current liabilities at 30 November 2019 of £3,886,196 (2018: £3,854,723) and owes its parent undertaking an amount of £3,987,953 (2018: £3,968,079). The Company is dependent on this support continuing and on its parent undertaking not requesting repayment of this debt which the directors of the parent undertaking have confirmed. The directors therefore believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that it is appropriate to use the going concern basis for the preparation of these financial statements.

In light of the global Coronavirus pandemic, the directors are utilising all available resources and making adaptations to plans and operations as things progress in these uncertain and unprecedented times. The directors have prepared and reviewed forecasts and budgets and also modelled various scenarios to review the potential effect of the pandemic on the future of the business. The directors are working hard and are committed to taking all the necessary actions to ensure the company continues in operational existence for the coming 12 months and beyond.

As a result of the above, the directors are confident of the Company's ability to withstand the effect of the pandemic and that it will be able to continue trading as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Furniture and fittings

- 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.9 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities, like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks, other third parties and related parties.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement consitutes 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 cost 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 Income

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

and Retained Earnings.

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) 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

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from banks, other third parties and related parties 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.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Basic debt instruments, including basic loans, are required to be measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For debt instruments provided at a below-market interest rate, consideration has been given to the appropriate rate to be used in the discounting of these debt instruments. An interest rate that is considered to be appropriate, taking into account third party rates, has been adopted in the discounting of the interest free loans.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and fittings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 December 2018	4,959
At 30 November 2019	4,959
Depreciation	
At 1 December 2018	992
Charge for the year on owned assets	992
At 30 November 2019	1,984
Net book value	
At 30 November 2019	2,975
At 30 November 2018	3,967

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

5. Investment property

Long term leasehold investment property

£

Valuation

At 1 December 2018 11,300,000

At 30 November 2019 11,300,000

The 2019 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	14,792	-
Other debtors	69,693	236,899
Prepayments and accrued income	5,197	4,437
	89,682	241,336

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019					
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year				
		2019 £	2018 £		
	Trade creditors	530	9,220		
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,987,953	3,968,079		
	Corporation tax	2,616	10,032		
	Other creditors	141,403	219,583		
	Accruals and deferred income	99,851	139,433		
		4,232,353	4,346,347		
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	2019 £	2018 £		
	Bank loans	7,345,000	7,345,000		
	Other creditors	-	62,489		
		7,345,000	7,407,489		
	The following liabilities were secured:				
		2019 £	2018 £		
	Bank loans	7,345,000	7,345,000		
	Details of security provided:				

The bank loan is secured by a first legal mortgage over the property disclosed in note 7 to the accounts, a fixed charge over the assets of the business and a floating charge over all assets, property and undertakings both present and future.

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

2019 2018 £ £

Amounts falling due after more than 5 years

Bank loans <u>7,345,000</u> 7,345,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

10. Transactions with directors

Included within other debtors in note 8 are loans to two directors totalling £55,886 (2018: £220,799). During the year, these directors repaid loans of £238,328 and were advanced further loans of £70,000. Interest of £3,414 has been charged at the approved HMRC rate of 2.5%. These loans are unsecured and repayable on demand.

Included within other creditors in note 9 are loans from a director totalling £78,914 (2018: £Nil). During the year, this director was advanced a loan of £30,000 and made repayments of £109,164 to the company. Interest of £250 has been charged at the approved HMRC rate of 2.5% on the overdrawn position. The balance remaining is interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

11. Related party transactions

Included within debtors is a an amount of £Nil (2018: £6,000) owed by a related company controlled by the directors. This balance was repaid in full during the year.

Included within creditors in note 9 are amounts totalling £3,987,953 (2018: £4,187,662) due to related entities controlled by the directors. These loans are interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

12. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Project Met Soho Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office address is Berg Kaprow Lewis, 35 Ballards Lane, London N3 1XW and the principal place of business is 40-44 Newman Street, London, W1T 1QD.

The immediate parent undertaking is controlled by the directors.

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