Company Registration No. 2879688 (England and Wales)

CLSH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CLSH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

CONTENTS

Registered Office
86 Bondway London SW8 1SF

CLSH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

This Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provision relating to small companies under Section 415a of the Companies Act 2006.

The company has also taken advantage of the small companies' exemption from preparing a Strategic Report.

Principal activities
The principal activities of the Company are property and asset management including managing lettings, service charges and the management of commercial and residential works.

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 6.

The Directors do not recommend payment of an ordinary dividend (2014: nil)

Directors
The Directors, who served throughout the year, were as follows:

Mr E H Klotz
Mr A G P Millet
Mr J H Whiteley
Mr F J Widlund
Mr S L Wigzell

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions (as defined in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006) are in force for the benefit of the Directors who held office in 2015.

Auditors
In accordance with the Company's articles, a resolution proposing that Deloitte LLP be reappointed as auditors of the Company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities
The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and 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 the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the income statement 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 auditors
Each Director in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The Directors consider there are a number of potential risks and uncertainties which could have a material impact on the Company's performance and could cause the actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. Management and mitigation of these risks is the responsibility of the Directors of the Company. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are broadly grouped as political and economic risk and credit risk.

Political and Economic Risk
The potential exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union remains an adverse risk to the overall economy, which may impact net asset values and profitability. It is the Directors' view that the United Kingdom's economy remains sufficiently robust to weather any immediate adverse economic effects should this event occur.

Credit risk
This is the risk that our tenants fail to meet their financial obligations which would have an adverse effect on the Company's cash flows. The Company's policies are aimed at minimising such losses, and require that terms are only granted to tenants who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and credit worthiness.

Further discussion of these risks and uncertainties, in the context of the Group as a whole, is provided in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report and can be found on www.clsholdings.com.

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 and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

By order of the board

David Fuller
Secretary
22 June 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF CLSH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of CLSH Management Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 17. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and auditors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
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
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Mark Beddy

Mark Beddy FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
22 June 2016

CLSH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Revenue	4	8,350,360	5,198,346
Administrative expenses		(7,021,031)	(5,904,950)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	1,329,329	(706,604)
Investment income		(59,104)	(45,362)
Interest payable	8	(406,023)	(118,837)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		864,202	(870,803)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	9	(226,001)	209,201
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		638,201	(661,602)

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There were no items of other comprehensive income other than those stated above for either period and consequently no statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

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

CLSH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**10**	367,638	230,419
Investments	**11**	950	950
		368,588	231,369
Current assets			
Deferred tax asset	**14**	12,006	25,713
Other receivables	**12**	25,429,075	32,420,503
Corporation tax recoverable		79,457	2,192,593
Cash at bank and in hand		4,716,743	1,236,340
		30,237,281	35,875,149
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**13**	(28,160,581)	(34,299,431)
Net current assets		2,076,700	1,575,718
Net assets		2,445,288	1,807,087
Equity			
Called up share capital	**15**	2,000,000	2,000,000
Retained earnings		445,288	(192,913)
Total equity		2,445,288	1,807,087

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 22 June 2016
Signed on its behalf by:

Mr J H Whiteley
Director

Company Registration No. 2879688

CLSH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Share *capital* £	Retained *earnings* £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2014	2,000,000	468,689	2,468,689
Loss for the year	-	(661,602)	(661,602)
Balance at 31 December 2014	2,000,000	(192,913)	1,807,087
Profit for the year	-	638,201	638,201
Balance at 31 December 2015	2,000,000	445,288	2,445,288

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 101 (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. In the year ended 31 December 2015 the Company has changed its accounting framework to FRS 101 as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and *in doing so has applied the requirements of IFRS 1.6-33 and related appendices. These financial* statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council. There has been no material effect on prior year financial statements with the adoption of FRS 101 in the current year.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of investments. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, business combinations, discontinued operations and related party transactions.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the Group accounts of the ultimate parent company, the Group accounts of which are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 17.

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 at 31 December 2015. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue primarily comprises property-related services supplied to group companies and other income mostly comprising insurance commissions, excluding VAT. Revenue is recognised when the underlying service (or measurable part thereof) has been provided.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Computers	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

1.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The Company is exempt under FRS 101 from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13. There was no impact on the Company from the adoption of IFRS 13.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.8 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss, which are measured at fair value.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss when the financial asset is held for trading. This is the case if:

- the asset has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term, or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Interest and dividends are included in 'Investment income' and gains and losses on remeasurement included in 'other gains and losses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. An impairment provision is created where there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the receivable in full.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet 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 of the investment have been affected.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.9 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities. Trade and other payables are stated at cost, which equates to fair value.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's obligations are discharged or cancelled, or when they expire.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year and is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, and is calculated using rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, in the tax jurisdiction in which the temporary differences arise. Deferred tax is charged or credited in arriving at profit after tax, except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be used. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority, there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

1.12 Employee benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all eligible employees. The pension costs charged represent the contributions payable to the scheme.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases, less any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling at that date, and differences arising on translation are recognised in profit before tax.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities classified as available-for-sale and denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit before tax where the translation difference results from changes in the amortised cost of the security, and are recognised in equity where it results from other changes in the carrying amount of the security.

2 Adoption of new and revised standards and changes in accounting policies

Standards which are in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations, which have not yet been applied in these financial statements, were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU):

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009, 2010 and 2014)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- IFRS 16 Leases
- Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19)
- Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)
- Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)
- Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)
- Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27)
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)
- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)
- Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12)
- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7)
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2010-2012 Cycle
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2012-2014 Cycle

These pronouncements, when applied, either will result in changes to presentation and disclosure, or are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements, apart from IFRS 15 and IFRS 9. In respect of IFRS 15, the Company is undertaking an assessment of the impact of this standard. In respect of IFRS 9, it is not practical to provide an estimate of the effect of this standard until it is effective.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities..

4 Revenue

An analysis of the Company's revenue is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Property related services and trading income	8,160,532	5,054,308
Other income	189,828	144,038
	8,350,360	5,198,346

Geographical market
Revenue arose wholly within the United Kingdom.

5 Profit for the year

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Net foreign exchange losses/(gains)	63,899	50,292
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	97,038	100,108
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	244
Staff costs	5,403,223	4,366,430

6 Auditors' remuneration

The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	15,000	15,000

No fees were payable to Deloitte LLP and its associates for non-audit services to the Company during the current or preceding year.

7 Employees

The average monthly number of employees (including non-executive directors) were:

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Administration	59	52

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

Employment costs	**2015 £**	**2014 £**
Wages and salaries	4,636,139	3,743,093
Social security costs	545,760	453,160
Pension costs	221,324	170,177
	5,403,223	4,366,430

No fees or other emoluments were paid to the Directors of the Company during either the current or preceding year in respect of their service to the Company. The Directors are paid by another entity within the ultimate parent company's group.

8 Interest payable

	2015 £	2014 £
Intercompany interest payable	406,023	118,837

9 Income tax expense

	2015 £	2014 £
Corporation tax		
Current year	212,294	(198,613)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	13,707	(10,588)
Total tax charge/(credit)	226,001	(209,201)

(Continued)

9 Income tax expense

The charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the profit/(loss) per the income statement as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	864,202	(870,803)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by weighted average rate of UK corporation tax of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%)	175,001	(187,223)
Taxation impact of factors affecting tax charge:		
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	33,710	-
Non-taxable income	-	(21,534)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	16,701	-
Change in tax rate	589	(444)
Tax charge/(credit) for the year	226,001	(209,201)

The rate of UK corporation tax for the financial year beginning 1 April 2014 was 21%. This fell to 20% on 1 April 2015 and the weighted corporation tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2015 was therefore 20.25% (2014: 21.5%). Deferred tax has been calculated at a rate of 18% being the rate applicable from 1 April 2015 under legislation substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 31 December 2014	-	207,394	643,910	17,698	869,002
Additions	147,367	13,552	73,340	-	234,259
At 31 December 2015	147,367	220,945	717,250	17,698	1,103,260
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment					
At 31 December 2014	-	148,080	487,553	2,950	638,583
Charge for the year	-	22,831	69,782	4,425	97,038
At 31 December 2015	-	170,912	557,335	7,375	735,622
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2015	147,367	50,033	159,915	10,323	367,638
At 31 December 2014	-	59,314	156,357	14,748	230,419

11 Investments

	2015	2014
	£	£
Works of art (held at fair value)	950	950

The works of art were last revalued in 2008 by Sotheby's, who are external, professionally qualified valuers. This valuation is deemed sufficient for the purposes of these accounts.

12 Trade and other receivables

	2015	2014
	£	£
Trade receivables	14,731	1,240
Other receivables	110,256	178,332
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	24,959,216	32,116,247
Prepayments	344,872	124,684
	25,429,075	32,420,503

13 Trade and other payables

	2015	2014
	£	£
Trade payables	-	100,656
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	25,345,115	32,040,556
Other taxation and social security	1,248,662	637,418
Accruals	1,519,679	1,369,113
Other payables	47,125	151,688
	28,160,581	34,299,431

14 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	UK capital allowances	Total
	£	£
Deferred tax asset at 1 January 2014	(15,125)	(15,125)
Deferred tax movements in prior year		
Credit to profit or loss	(10,588)	(10,588)
Deferred tax asset at 1 January 2015	(25,713)	(25,713)
Deferred tax movements in current year		
Credit to profit or loss	13,707	13,707
Deferred tax asset at 31 December 2015	(12,006)	(12,006)

15 Share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
2,000,000 of £1 each	2,000,000	2,000,000

16 Operating leases

Lessee

Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period in respect of operating lease arrangements are as follows:

	2015
	£
Minimum lease payments under operating leases	(367,555)

16 Operating leases **(Continued)**

At the reporting end date the Company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Land and buildings
	2015
	£
Within one year	342,319
Between two and five years	38,318
	380,637

Lessor
At the reporting end date the Company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2015
	£
Within one year	7,032
	7,032

Operating leases where the Company is the lessor are typically negotiated on a customer-by-customer basis and include break clauses and indexation provisions. Rental income earned during the year was £25,918 (2014: £19,544).The lessees do not have an option to purchase the property at the expiry of the lease period.

17 Controlling party

The Directors consider that the immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is CLS Holdings plc, which is incorporated in Great Britain. The financial statements of the Company are consolidated into the CLS Holdings plc group accounts for the year ended 31 December 2015, being the largest and only Group into which the Company's financial statements are consolidated. Copies of the Group financial statements are publicly available and may be obtained from The Secretary, CLS Holdings plc, 86 Bondway, London, SW8 1SF.