

Company Registration No. 02122887 (England and Wales)

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016



INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

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INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The 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 continued to be that of property letting and property management.

Results and dividends

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

No ordinary dividends were paid. The Directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2015: nil).

Directors

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

Mr Henry Klotz
Mr Alain Millet
Mr John Whiteley
Mr Fredrik Widlund
Mr Simon Wigzell

Directors' insurance

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 2016.

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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) including Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*. 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 at the balance sheet date and of the profit or loss of the Company for the period ending on that date. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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.

Auditor

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

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 confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 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 or historical results; the management and mitigation of these risks are the responsibility of the Directors of the Company. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the CLS Holdings plc Group (the "Group") and is managed on a day-to-day basis by employees of the Group. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are broadly grouped as funding risk and political and economic risk.

Funding Risk

The unavailability of financing at acceptable prices, adverse interest rate movements or a breach in borrowing covenants may have a detrimental effect on the ability of the Company to meet its financial obligations. In order to mitigate this risk, the Group's treasury function closely monitors the performance of the Company and looks to limit its exposure through various financial hedging instruments.

Political and Economic Risk

The exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union remains an adverse risk to the overall economy, which may impact the value of net assets and profitability. It is the Directors' view that the United Kingdom's economy remains sufficiently robust to weather any immediate adverse economic effects.

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.

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

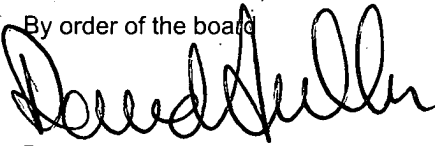
DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Going concern

The Directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future despite the net liability position as at 31 December 2016. The Directors are in receipt of an unequivocal letter of support from the parent company confirming that sufficient funds will be available to ensure all liabilities are met as they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, so long as the Company is a wholly owned direct or indirect subsidiary of its current ultimate parent company. The Directors do not expect that the ownership of the Company will change in the foreseeable future and thus continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

By order of the board



David Fuller

Secretary

22 June 2017

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Instant Office Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 15. 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 FRS 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 auditor

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 2016 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of the 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.

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

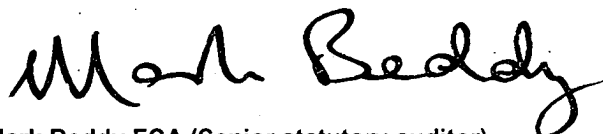
INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

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



Mark Beddy FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
22 June 2017

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Revenue	3	1,694,800	1,582,010
Net service charge expenditure		(1,472,338)	(1,397,350)
Net rental income		<u>222,462</u>	<u>184,660</u>
Administrative expenses		(33,923)	(35,059)
Operating profit		<u>188,539</u>	<u>149,601</u>
Interest payable	7	(121,482)	(116,564)
Profit before taxation		<u>67,057</u>	<u>33,037</u>
Tax on profit	8	(28,498)	31,405
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u><u>38,559</u></u>	<u><u>64,442</u></u>

The statement of comprehensive income 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.

The notes 1 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	9	54,358	70,977
Current assets			
Deferred tax asset	10	8,348	58,414
Trade and other receivables	11	299,733	380,308
Taxation		-	130,140
Cash at bank and in hand		103,805	53,239
		<u>411,886</u>	<u>622,101</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other payables	12	(3,797,340)	(4,074,764)
Current tax payable		(12,031)	-
		<u>(3,809,371)</u>	<u>(4,074,764)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(3,397,485)</u>	<u>(3,452,663)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(3,343,127)</u>	<u>(3,381,686)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(3,343,127)</u>	<u>(3,381,686)</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	13	500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		(3,843,127)	(3,881,686)
Total equity		<u>(3,343,127)</u>	<u>(3,381,686)</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 22 June 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr John Whiteley
Director

Company Registration No. 02122887

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2015		500,000	(3,946,128)	(3,446,128)
Year ended 31 December 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	64,442	64,442
Balance at 31 December 2015		<u>500,000</u>	<u>(3,881,686)</u>	<u>(3,381,686)</u>
Year ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	38,559	38,559
Balance at 31 December 2016		<u><u>500,000</u></u>	<u><u>(3,843,127)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,343,127)</u></u>

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Instant Office Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Great Britain under the Companies Act 2006, and is registered in England. The registered office is 86 Bondway, London, SW8 1SF.

1.1 Accounting convention

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 100 (FRS 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

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

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions 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 CLS Holdings plc. The group accounts of CLS Holdings plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 15.

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 despite the net liability position at 31 December 2016. The Directors are in receipt of an unequivocal letter of support from the Parent Company confirming that sufficient funds will be available to ensure all liabilities are met as they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, so long as the Company is a wholly owned direct or indirect subsidiary of its current ultimate parent company (note 15). The Directors do not expect that the ownership of the Company will change in the foreseeable future and thus continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises the total value of rents from operating leases and is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The cost of incentives is recognised over the lease term, on a straight-line basis, as a reduction of rental income. Rents received in advance are shown as deferred income.

Service charge income is recognised on a gross basis in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	25%
Office Equipment	25%

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 statement of comprehensive income.

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount through the statement of comprehensive income.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

Loans and 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.

1.7 Financial liabilities

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

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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. 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 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 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.

1.10 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Directors have considered the judgements that have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, and which of those judgements have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

In the Directors' opinion for the year ended 31 December 2016 there are no accounting judgements that are material to the financial statements.

3 Revenue

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Rental income	1,577,781	1,455,361
Other income	117,019	126,649
	<u>1,694,800</u>	<u>1,582,010</u>

Geographical market

Revenue arose wholly within the United Kingdom.

4 Administrative expenses

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. A reclassification was undertaken to reallocate direct operating expenses to ensure that they are included within net rental income line in the statement of comprehensive income. This reclassification has a nil impact to the operating profit in the statement of comprehensive income.

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the Company's financial statements	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>

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

6 Employees

The Company did not have any employees in the current or preceding year.

No fees or other emoluments were paid to the Directors of the Company during either the current or preceding year in respect of their services to the Company. The Directors were paid by another entity within the Group.

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7	Interest payable and similar expenses	2016	2015
		£	£
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest payable to group undertakings	121,482	116,564
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8	Income tax expense	2016	2015
		£	£
	Current tax		
	Current year taxation	(21,568)	(6,538)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	50,066	(24,867)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Total tax charge/(credit)	28,498	(31,405)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The tax charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the profit on ordinary activities as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit before taxation	67,057	33,037
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on a corporation tax rate of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	13,411	6,690
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(33,599)	(3,626)
Effect of change in UK corporation tax rate	(5,017)	3,502
Re-recognition of brought forward losses	53,703	(37,971)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Tax charge/(credit) for the year	28,498	(31,405)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The rate of corporation tax for the financial years beginning 1 April 2015 and 1 April 2016 was 20.00%. This fell to 19.00% on 1 April 2017 and will reduce to 17.00% on 1 April 2020 under legislation substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The weighted average corporation tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2016 was 20.00% (2015: 20.25%). Deferred tax has been calculated at a rate of 17.00% (2015: 18.00%), being the rate expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised.

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	272,245	98,982	371,227
Additions	18,520	-	18,520
At 31 December 2016	<u>290,765</u>	<u>98,982</u>	<u>389,747</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	204,831	95,419	300,250
Charge for the year	33,356	1,783	35,139
At 31 December 2016	<u>238,187</u>	<u>97,202</u>	<u>335,389</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	<u>52,578</u>	<u>1,780</u>	<u>54,358</u>
At 1 January 2016	<u>67,414</u>	<u>3,563</u>	<u>70,977</u>

10 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 Tax Losses Allowances £	£	Total £
Deferred tax asset at 1 January 2015	(33,547)	-	(33,547)
Deferred tax movements in prior year			
Charge/(credit) to profit or loss	13,104	(37,971)	(24,867)
Deferred tax asset at 31 December 2015	<u>(20,443)</u>	<u>(37,971)</u>	<u>(58,414)</u>
Deferred tax movements in current year			
Charge to profit or loss	12,095	37,971	50,066
Deferred tax asset at 31 December 2016	<u>(8,348)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,348)</u>
		2016	2015
		£	£
Deferred tax assets		<u>(8,348)</u>	<u>(58,414)</u>

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable.

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11 Trade and other receivables

	Current 2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	67,056	-
Other receivables	-	58,853
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	33,599	93,080
Prepayments	199,078	228,375
	<u>299,733</u>	<u>380,308</u>

12 Trade and other payables

	Current 2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	62,326	33,271
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	3,443,089	3,803,574
Accruals	28,528	14,087
Taxation and social security	36,771	-
Other creditors	226,626	223,832
	<u>3,797,340</u>	<u>4,074,764</u>

Payables include a balance for £3,303,574 (2015: £3,803,574) due to a fellow group undertaking. This is a short term loan with interest charged at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 2.50% (2015: 2.50%).

13 Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
<i>Authorised, issued and fully paid</i>		
500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

14 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Minimum lease payments under operating leases	<u>648,241</u>	<u>637,210</u>

INSTANT OFFICE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14 Operating lease commitments

(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:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Within one year	680,736	45,103
Between two and five years	2,026,221	288,000
In over five years	1,739,874	316,000
	<u>4,446,831</u>	<u>649,103</u>

Lessor

Operating leases where the Company is the lessor are typically negotiated on a tenant-by-tenant basis for a period of no longer than one year. Rental income earned during the year was £1,694,800 (2015: £1,582,010) and direct operating expenses arising on the properties in the period was £1,472,338 (2015: £1,397,350). The lessees do not have an option to purchase the property at the expiry of the lease period.

15 Controlling party

The Directors consider that the immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate 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 2016, 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.