ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2007

TUESDAY

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

The Directors are pleased to present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under section 246(4)(a) of the Companies Act 1985

1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is to invest in commercial property

2 REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The results for the year are shown on page 4 of the annual report. The Directors expect the principal activity of the Company to remain unchanged for the foreseeable future.

3 DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not propose any dividends for the year ended 31 December 2007 (2006 Nil)

4 DIRECTORS

The Directors of the company during the year were as follows

Mr D M Baverstam (resigned 23 November 2007)

Mr K Chapman (appointed 23 November 2007)

Mr P Sjoberg (resigned 2 May 2008)

Mr S F Board (resigned 8 May 2008)

Mr E H Klotz (appointed 2 May 2008)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions (as defined in section 234 of the companies Act 2006) are in force for the benefit of the Directors and former Directors who held office in 2007

Each Director has confirmed that

- · So far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware.
- 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 s234ZA of the Companies Act 1985

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007 (CONTINUED)

5 STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with the 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). The financial statements are required by law to 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 judgments and 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 proper accounting records that 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 1985. 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.

6 AUDITORS

A resolution to reappoint Deloitte & Touche LLP as auditors of the Company will be proposed at the annual general meeting

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

REGISTERED OFFICE.

86 Bondway London SW8 1SF

Director

7 July 2008

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BUSPACE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Buspace Studios Limited for the year ended 31 December 2007 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 14 These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors, 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

The directors responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed

We read the Directors. Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2007 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and

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• the information given in the Directors Report is consistent with the financial statements

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

London

/ DJuly 2008

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

	NOTES	2007 €	2006 £
Turnover	(2)	164,352	164,352
Administrative expenses		(25,083)	(25,139)
Operating profit		139,269	139,213
Interest payable and similar charges	(3)	(246,039)	(200,320)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(5)	(106,770)	(61,107)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	(6)	(62,500)	(7,191)
Loss for the financial year	(13)	(169,270)	(68 298)
STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES			
		2007 €	2006 €
Loss for the financial year		(169,270)	(68,298)
Unrealised (deficit)/surplus on revaluation of property		(350,000)	200,000
Total recognised (losses)/gains for the year		(519,270)	131,702

There is no material difference between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the deficit for the year stated above, and their historical cost equivalents

All items included in the above profit and loss account are part of continuing operations

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

	NOTES	2007 £	2006 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	(7)	3,500,000	3,850,000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	(8)	424	5,061 285
CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year	(9)	(1,614,761)	5,346
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(1,614 337)	(1,436,996)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,885,663	2,413,004
CREDITORS amounts falling due after more than one year	(10)	(2,153,030)	(2,153,010)
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES	(11)	(96,970)	(105,060)
NET (LIABILITIES) / ASSETS		(364,337)	154,933
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Revaluation reserves Profit and loss account	(12) (13) (13)	100 262 483 (626,920)	100 612,483 (457,650)
SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) / FUNDS		(364,337)	154,933
			

The financial statements on pages 4 to 9 were approved by the Board of Directors on 7 July 2008 and signed on its behalf by

DIRECTOR

1r E H Klotz

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of land and buildings and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 as a cash flow statement has been prepared for the Group. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CLS Holdings plc and has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No. 8 not to detail transactions with fellow Group undertakings as the financial statements of CLS Holdings plc are publicly available.

1.2 Investment Properties

Investment properties are revalued bi-annually. Completed investment properties are stated at their open market value. Investment properties in the course of development are stated at open market value in their existing state. Surpluses or deficits arising on revaluation are reflected in the revaluation reserve. Revaluation deficits in excess of the amount of prior revaluation surpluses are charged to the profit and loss account.

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19 no depreciation is provided on completed freehold investment properties. The requirement of the Companies Act 1985 is to depreciate all properties, but that requirement conflicts with the generally accepted accounting principle set out in SSAP 19. The Directors consider that as these properties are not held for consumption but for investment, to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view and that it is necessary to adopt SSAP 19 in order to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is one of the many factors influencing a property valuation and if depreciation or amortisation might have been charged, it is not possible to identify or quantify this separately.

13 Turnover

Turnover comprises the total value of rents receivable under operating leases, including reverse premiums paid by tenants on surrender of leases and property-related services provided during the year, excluding VAT. Where there is a material rent free period and the amount is considered to be recoverable, the income is spread evenly over the period to the date of the first break. Rents received in advance are shown as deferred income in the balance sheet.

1.4 Taxation

Corporation tax is provided on taxable profits at the current rate

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from the reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured, on an undiscounted basis, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Provision is not made in respect of property revaluation gains and losses

15 Issue costs of loans

Issue costs relating to new loans are capitalised and amortised to follow the profile of the loan principal. Unamortised amounts at the balance sheet date are deferred against the loan liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007 (CONTINUED)

2	TURNOVER	2007 €	2006 £
	Rental income within the United Kingdom	164,352	164,352
3	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	2007 £	2006 £
	On bank loans and overdrafts On loans from group undertakings Amortisation of refinancing / arrangement fees	150,146 95,288 605	127,633 71,387 1,300
		246,039	200,320
4	DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS & EMPLOYEE INFORMATION		
	The emoluments of the Directors of the Company, who are Directors of CLS Holdings plc are diffinancial statements in respect of their services to the Group as a whole — The Company had no (2006 none)	•	-
5	LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2007 €	2006 €
	This is stated after Auditors' remuneration - audit	1,000	1,000
6	TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	2007 €	2006 £
	UK corporation tax at 30% (2006 - 30%)	-	-
	Deferred tax (credit)/charge - origination and reversal of timing differences Payment for losses surrendered under Group Relief arrangement	(8,090) 70,590	4,657 2,534
	rayment for tosses suffendered under Group Retter at rangement	62,500	7,191
	-	-	
	The current tax charge for the period is lower in 2007 and 2006 than the standard rate of UK cor (30%) as explained below	poration tax	
		200 7 £	2006 €
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 30% (2006–30%) Effect of.	(32,031)	(18,332)
	Losses surrendered to group/consortium relief and differences between capital allowances and depreciation	32,031	18,332
	Current tax charge in profit and loss account	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007 (CONTINUED)

7 TANGIBLE ASSETS	Freehold
	Investment
	Property
	£
Valuation at 1st January 2007	3,850,000
Deficit on revaluation	(350,000)
Valuation at 31 December 2007	3,500,000

At 31 December, the property was revalued to an estimate of its open market value taking into account its condition and tenancies existing at that date. The property valuation was carried out by external valuers Allsop & Co. Chartered Surveyors. The historical cost of investment property included at valuation is £3,237,517 (2006) £3,237,517).

8	DEBTORS amounts falling due within one year	2007 €	2006 £
	Prepayments & accrued income		5,061
9	CREDITORS· amounts falling due within one year	2007 €	2006 £
	Unamortised refinancing/arrangement fees Amounts due to group undertakings Other taxation and social security Accruals & deferred income	(1 058) 1,455,010 92,290 68,519	(643) 1,287,090 92,396 63,499 1,442,343
10	CREDITORS amounts falling due after more than one year	2007 £	2006 €
	Bank Loans Unamortised refinancing/arrangement fees	2,153,366 (336)	2,153,366 (356)
		2,153,030	2,153,010
	The loan is repayable as follows.		
	In one year or less, or on demand, In more than one year but not more than two years, In more than two years but not more than five years,	(336) 2,153,366 -	(643) 2,153,010
		2,153 030	2,152,367

Interest on the bank loan is charged at LIBOR plus a margin of 1 14% and is secured by a legal charge over the property Buspace Studios

The capitalised arrangement fees for the year are £1,000 (2006 £1,591)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007 (CONTINUED)

11 PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

Deferred taxation is provided as i	follows	2007 Provision £	Amount unprovided £	2006 Provision £	Amount unprovided £
Capital allowances in excess of d Future benefit of tax losses	lepreciation	96,970 -	(27,323)	105,060 -	(67,437)
		96,970	(27,323)	105,060	(67,437)
At 1 January Amount charged to profit and los	s	105,060 (8,090)		100,403 4,657	
At 31 December		96,970		105,060	
CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL Authorised, allotted, called up an Ordinary shares of £1 each	d fully paid			2007 £	2006 € 100
Authorised, allotted, called up an		LIATION OF MOVEME	: ENT IN SHAREHOL	100	£
Authorised, allotted, called up an Ordinary shares of £1 each		LIATION OF MOVEME Revaluation Reserves £	: ENT IN SHAREHOLI Profit and Loss Account £	100	£
Authorised, allotted, called up an Ordinary shares of £1 each	ERVES AND RECONCIL Share Capital	Revaluation Reserves	Profit and Loss Account	DERS' FUNDS 2007 Total	2006 Total
Authorised, allotted, called up an Ordinary shares of £1 each COMBINED STATEMENT OF RES	SERVES AND RECONCIL Share Capital £	Revaluation Reserves £	Profit and Loss Account £	DERS' FUNDS 2007 Total	2006 Total

14 PARENT UNDERTAKING

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The Directors consider that the immediate, ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is CLS Holdings plc which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. Copies of the parent's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from The Secretary, CLS Holding plc. 86 Bondway, London SW8 1SF.