ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st December 2007

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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

Mr E H Klot

7 July 2008

REGISTERED OFFICE

86 Bondway London SW8 1SF

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DEANERY STREET LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Deanery Street 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 13 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 profit for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors London

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1 (7) July 2008

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

NOTES	2007 €	2006 €
(2)	107,161	81,000
	(43,285)	(18,513)
	63,876	62,487
	11	7
(3)	(97,802)	(66,079)
	242,313	550,000
(5)	208,398	546,415
(6)	(31,577)	(1,539)
(12)	176,821	544 876
s	2007 £	2006 €
	176,821	544,876
	97 687	-
	274,508	544 876
	(2) (3) (5) (6) (12)	NOTES (2) 107,161 (43,285) 63,876 11 (3) (97,802) 242,313 (5) 208,398 (6) (31,577) (12) 176,821 97 687

There is no material difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained profit 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)	2,240,000	1,900,000
CURRENT ASSETS Amounts Due from Group Undertakings Cash at bank and in hand		120,471 2,697	53,335 853
CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year	(8)	123,168 (69,020)	54,188 (538 805)
NET CURRENT ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)		54,148	(484,617)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		2 294,148	1,415,383
CREDITORS amounts falling due after more than one year	(9)	(1,400,000)	(794,600)
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES	(10)	(16,002)	(17 145)
NET ASSETS		878,146	603 637
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	(11) (12) (12)	1 000,000 97 687 (219,541)	1 000,000
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		878,146	603,638

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

Mr E H Klotz

DIRECTOR

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 financial statements 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.

12 Investments 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 where these are considered to be permanent. Any such deficits which are subsequently considered to no longer be permanent are written back 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 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 substantially enacted at the balance sheet date

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

15 Loan Cost

Issue costs relating to new loans are capitalised and amortised to follow the profile of the loan principle 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	107,161	81 000
3	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	2007 €	2006 €
	On bank loan Amortisation of refinance and arrangement fees On loans from group undertaking	57,263 493 40,046	47,960 273 17,847
		97,802	66,079

4 DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS & EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The emoluments of the Directors of the Company who are Directors of CLS Holdings plc are disclosed in that company's financial statements in respect of their services to the Group as a whole. The Company had no employees during the year (2006) none)

5	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2007 £	2006 £
	This is stated after charging Auditors remuneration - audit	1,176	1,175
6	TAX ON PROFIT 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	(1,143) 32,720	285 1,254
		31,577	1 539
	The current tax charge for the period is lower in 2007 and 2006 than the standard rate of (30%) as explained below	of UK corporation tax	
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the standard of UK corporation tax 30% (2006–30%) Effect of.	62 519	163,925
	Differences due to expenses non-deductible and items not included in profit for tax purposes	(72,694)	(165,000)
	Losses surrendered to group/consortium relief and differences between capital allowances and depreciation	10 175	1,075
	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 1 January 2007 Surplus on revaluation	1,900,000 340,000
	Valuation at 31 December 2007	2,240,000

At 31 December properties were revalued to an estimate of their open market values taking into account their condition and tenancies existing at that date. Property valuations were carried out by external valuers. Allsop & Co. Chartered Surveyors. The historical cost of the investment properties included at valuation was £2,142,313 (2006 £2,142,313).

8 CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year	2007 £	2006 £
Unamortised refinancing/arrangement fees Amounts due to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income	(244) 40 046 29,218	517,847 20 958
	69,020	538 805
9 CREDITORS amounts falling due after more than one year	2007 €	2006 £
Bank loans	1,400,000	794,600
An analysis of the maturity of the debt is as follows	2007	2006
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	- - 1,400,000	- (727) 795 328
	1 400 000	794,600

Interest is charged on the bank loan at the rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 1 25% and is secured by a legal charge over the property to which it relates

10 PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

Deferred taxation is provided as follows				
	2007 Provision £	Amount unrecognised £	2006 Provision £	Amount unrecognised £
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Future benefit of tax losses	16,002	(12,524)	17,145	(5,412)
	16,002	(12,524) -	17,145	(5,412)
At 1 January as previously reported Amount (credited) / charged to profit and loss At 31 December	17,145 (1,143) 16,002	-	16,860 285 17,145	

No deferred tax liability is recognized on the revaluation gain due to the benefit of indexation

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

11	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	2007	2006
		£	£
	Authorised allotted, called up and fully paid		
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000

12 COMBINED STATEMENT OF RESERVES AND RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	Share	Revaluation	Profit &	2007	2006
	Capital	Reserve	Loss Account	Total	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January	1 000,000	-	(396,362)	603 638	158,762
Profit for the financial year	-	-	176,821	176,821	544 876
Surplus on revaluation	-	97,687	-	97,687	(100,000)
Balance at 31 December	1 000 000	97,687	(219 541)	878,146	603,638

13 PARENT UNDERTAKING

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.