Company No: 2231168

SOLITAIRE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

18/03/2008 COMPANIES HOUSE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

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DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

W Procter

M Gaston

I Rapley

P Rayden

J Russell

SECRETARY

Solitaire Secretaries Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

Lynwood House 10 Victors Way Barnet Hertfordshire EN5 5TZ

AUDITORS

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants The Clock House 140 London Road Guildford Surrey GUI 1UW

BANKERS

AIB Group (UK) Plc 10 Berkeley Square London WIJ 6AA

Bank of Scotland 600 Gorgie Road Edinburgh EH11 3XP

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is the management of blocks of flats and houses, from offices in Barnet, Leicester and Southampton. Other core services include the management of all aspects of property related insurance, service charge accounting, company secretarial services and solicitors enquiries on the sale of flats, as well as the management of tenanted flats and houses. The company is a member of the Association of Residential Management Agents. The company has just over 25,000 units under its management and as such is in the top five of ARMA registered property managing agents. The company specialises in managements of new residential blocks.

Solitaire Property Management Company Limited's ultimate parent company, Solitaire Group Limited was purchased in May 2006 by Solitaire Real Estate Holdings Limited, a special purpose vehicle which is ultimately owned by the Tchenguiz Family Trust—Following this purchase a full review of the companies operations and procedures has taken place. This has resulted in significant investment in additional management resource and infrastructure and a full review of the companies liabilities. This has resulted in the company, despite turnover growing to £4,110,331 from £3,485,629, delivering a loss of £2,314,943 for the year to 31 December 2006—Included within this is an exceptional one off charge of £2,221,671 which relates to costs arising on managed properties where, in the opinion of the directors, there is doubt about the recoverability of these amounts from tenants of the estate

Key performance indicators

Since the change in management the company has implemented a number of new Key Performance Indicators, the most important of which being the number of units under management as follows

	2006	2005
Units under management	25,619	23,199

Financial risks

The company reviews risk by categorising it into external and internal risks

The main external risk facing the company is the potential slowdown in the residential property market. A slowdown in the residential property market is expected to result in residential developers slowing down their development program resulting in fewer new schemes completing and less new management instructions from developers. The company mitigates this risk by constantly liaising with developers so that it is their preferred manager.

Internal risks are primarily related to the continuing ability to recruit and retain staff. The company addresses this by implementing management training, professional business development and a structured approach to recruitment and training.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors and their interests

The directors who served during the year were as follows

P Rayden	(Appointed 11 April 2007)
J Russell	(Appointed 11 April 2007)
W Procter	(Appointed 24 July 2006)
M Gaston	(Appointed 24 July 2006)
I Rapley	(Appointed 24 July 2006)
H B Shulman	(Resigned 24 July 2006)
G A Shapiro	(Resigned 24 July 2006)
C J Burton	(Resigned 24 July 2006)
A D B Taylor	(Resigned 24 July 2006)

Auditors

During the year the company changed its auditors from Macintyre Hudson LLP to Baker Tilly Chartered Accountants in accordance with Section 385 of the Companies Act 1985. The directors, having been notified of the cessation of the partnership known as Baker Tilly, resolved that Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP be appointed as successor auditor with effect from 1 April 2007, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1989, s26(5). Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed, as far as they are aware, that there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. Each of the directors have confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

By order of the Board,

Director

14 /03 / 2008

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to

- a select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- b make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- c state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- d 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 which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF SOLITAIRE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 6 to 16

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 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

The directors responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and 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 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 judgements 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 at 31 December 2006 and of its result for the year then ended and 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

BAKER TILLY UK AUDIT LLP

Registered Auditor Chartered Accountants The Clock House 140 London Road Guildford Surrey GUI 1UW

14/03)

2008

Tilly Un Abolit LLP

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Note	2006 £	2005 £
Turnover	ı	4,110,331	3,485,629
Cost of sales		(129,766)	(165,512)
Gross profit		3,980,565	3,320,117
Administrative expenses Exceptional item Other operating income	5 2	(5,014,166) (2,221,671) 475,323	(3,561,517) - 418,128
Operating (loss)/profit		$(\overline{2,779,949})$	176,728
Interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges	3	74,233 (21,331)	18,686 (12,997)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	$(\overline{2,727,047})$	182,417
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	6	412,104	13,240
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	14	$(\overline{2,314,943})$	195,657

The operating (loss)/profit for the year arises from the company's continuing operations

No separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented, as all such gains and losses have been dealt within the profit and loss account

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BALANCE SHEET

AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Note	2006	2005 £
Fixed assets		£	I.
Tangible fixed assets	7	346,631	469,098
		346,631	469,098
Current assets			
Debtors	8	3,879,774	2,433,103
Cash at bank		1,422,620	25,691
		5,302,394	2,458,794
Creditors: amounts falling due			
within one year	9	(7,616,721)	(1,748,565)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(2,314,327)	710,229
Total assets less current liabilities		$(\overline{1,967,696})$	1,179,327
Creditors: amounts falling due			
after more than one year	10	•	1,050,000
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	12	-	2,080
		$(\overline{1,967,696})$	127,247
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	232,000	12,000
Profit and loss account	14	(2,199,696)	115,247
Equity Shareholder's funds	15	(1,967,696)	127,247

The financial statements on pages 6 to 16 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on \\\ \\ 2008 and are signed on its behalf by

W Proofer

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention

The company is supported by Solitaire Real Estate Holdings Limited, a related party (see note 19) which has agreed to provide financial support as and when required to enable the company to meet its external obligations. On this basis, the directors considered it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that would result from a withdrawal of this financial support.

The following accounting policies have been used consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements

Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent publishes a consolidated cash flow statement

Turnover

Turnover represents commission receivable recognised to the extent that the company has obtained a right to consideration through its performance. Where payment is received in advance of performance, the company recognises a liability equal to the amount received, representing its obligations under the contract. That liability is reduced and reported as revenue as the services are performed.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, net of anticipated disposal proceeds, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Equipment

- over 3 to 5 years

Deferred taxation

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.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account

Share based payments

Equity settled share based payment schemes, which allow employees of the group to acquire shares of Solitaire Group plc, are provided to staff

In accordance with FRS20, the fair value of the options granted under the schemes is determined at the date of grant using an appropriate option pricing model. The value of the options granted are charged, over the vesting period of the options to the company, and a corresponding increase is made to the equity within Solitaire Group Ltd.

The company expenses the amount charged to it as part of its employment costs

This policy applies only to options granted after 7 November 2002 that remain unexercised by 1 January 2005

The adoption of FRS20 with effect from 1 January 2006 is a change of accounting policy. However, the effect of the change to the results of the company for the year ended 31 December 2005 is not material so no prior year adjustment to restate the results has been effected.

l Turnover		
The turnover and loss before tax are attributable to the one p	orincipal activity of the con	npany
An analysis of turnover is given below		
	2006 £	2005 £
United Kingdom	4,110,331	3,485,629
2 Other operating income	2006	2005
	£	£
Management fee	475,323	418,128
3 Interest payable and similar charges	2006	2005
Interest payable on	£	£
Bank borrowing Group undertakings	4,056 17,275	12,997
	21,331	12,997
4 Employees	2006	2005
The average number of staff employed by the company during the financial year amounted to	ng No.	No
Administration	91	81
	£	£
Staff costs for the above persons Wages and salaries	2,464,509	1,933,033
Social security costs	240,094	213,147
Other pension costs .	22,880	4,153
	2,727,483	2,150,333
Directors' emoluments		
The directors aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying	services were	
	2006 £	2005 £
Emoluments receivable	49,583	134 000

CLoss Proposition or ordinary activities is stated after charging Amortisation of goodwill				
CLoss)/profit on ordinary activities is stated after charging Amortisation of goodwill - 14,500 Exceptional item - 53,167	5	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2006	2005
CLOSS /profit on ordinary activities is stated after charging Amortisation of goodwill - 14,500 Exceptional item - 5 - 53,167 - 53,167 - 53,167 - 75,				
Amortisation of goodwill -		(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities is stated after charging	*	~
Start coptions Star			_	14,500
- share options - write down of goodwill - write down of goodwill - 153,167 - 53,167				,
- write down of goodwill - property management costs			211,630	-
- property management costs		- write down of goodwill	-	53,167
Auditor's remuneration - Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP - MacIntyre Hudson LLP Operating lease costs - land and buildings - plant and machinery Property management costs represent costs arising on managed property estates which are in recoverable from tenants of the estates Taxation 2006 2005 £ £ £ Current tax Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities Capital allowances Capital allowances Other timing differences Tax on profit on ordinary activities Tax on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Goodwill written down - exceptional item Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences (33,059) - Total allowances 301,889 1,083 1			2,221,671	-
Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP			291,214	258,897
- MacIntyre Hudson LLP Operating lease costs - land and buildings - plant and machinery Property management costs represent costs arising on managed property estates which are n recoverable from tenants of the estates Taxation 2006 Current tax Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities Capital allowances Capital allowances Capital allowances Other timing differences Cavor affecting tax charge for the year (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brough forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences 375,000 Cother short term timing differences 375,000 Cother short term timing differences Capital allowances Capi				
Operating lease costs - land and buildings - plant and machinery Property management costs represent costs arising on managed property estates which are n recoverable from tenants of the estates Taxation 2006 2005 £ Current tax Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities Capital allowances Cap			13,687	-
- land and buildings - plant and machinery 85,292 104,680 - plant and machinery 85,292 160,430 Property management costs represent costs arising on managed property estates which are in recoverable from tenants of the estates Taxation 2006 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £			-	13,605
Property management costs represent costs arising on managed property estates which are not recoverable from tenants of the estates Taxatron 2006 2005 £ £ £ Current tax Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities - (4,071 Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Capital allowances Other timing differences Tax on profit on ordinary activities Tax on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences 10 102 Other short term timing differences 375,000 - UK transfer pricing 10 102 Other short term timing differences 375,000 - UK transfer pricing			170.070	104 600
Property management costs represent costs arising on managed property estates which are not recoverable from tenants of the estates Taxation 2006 2005 £ £ £ Current tax Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities - (4,071) Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Capital allowances Other timing differences Tax on profit on ordinary activities Tax on profit on ordinary activities Tax on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief 133,262 133,802 Goodwill written down - exceptional item - 10 102 Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing 3006 2006 2006 2007 4,071 24,071 25,310 27,047 2				
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Current tax Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities - (4,071) Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Capital allowances Capital allowances 375,000 Tax on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (4,071) - (1,0			property estates	which are no
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Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities - (4,071) Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Capital allowances Other timing differences Tax on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (2,727,047) (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing - (4,071) (4,071) (4,071) (4,071) (4,071) (17,311) 13,240 13,240 13,240 182,417 (2,727,047) 182,417 (818,114) 34,659			£	£
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Capital allowances Other timing differences Tax on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing (4,071 (4,071) (4,071) (7,71) (17,311 (17,311 (2,727,047) (182,417 (21,7047) (182,417 (818,114) (
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Capital allowances Capital allowances Other timing differences Tax on profit on ordinary activities Factors affecting tax charge for the year (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing 17,311 17,311 17,311 18,240 13,240 182,417 18		l ax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	-	(4,071)
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(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing (2,727,047) 182,417 (818,114) 34,659 1,083 1,083 1,086 13,962 (22,933 Group loss relief 133,262 (32,802 Goodwill written down - exceptional item 0 10 102 Other short term timing differences (33,059)		Tax on profit on ordinary activities	412,104	13,240
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing (818,114) 34,659 1,083 13,962 1,083 13,962 13,962 133,262 (32,802 375,000 - UK transfer pricing (33,059)		Factors affecting tax charge for the year	-	
Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005–19%) Effects of Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing (818,114) 34,659 1,083 13,962 13,962 133,262 (32,802 375,000 - UK transfer pricing (33,059) -		(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(2,727,047)	182,417
Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing 10.83 41,026 13,962 (22,933 (32,802) - 10.102 10.102			(818,114)	34,659
Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing 10.83 41,026 13,962 (22,933 (32,802) - 10.102 10.102		Effects of		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Unrelieved losses brought forward Group loss relief Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing 41,026 - (22,933) - (32,802) - 10 102 - 10 102 - (33,059) - (33,059)			301.889	1.083
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Goodwill written down - exceptional item Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing - 10 102 375,000 - (33,059)			133,262	(32,802)
Other short term timing differences UK transfer pricing (33,059) -			· -	Ì0 102
UK transfer pricing (33,059) -			375,000	-
Current tax charge for the year - 4,071			•	-
		Current tax charge for the year		4,071

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7	Tangible fixed assets		Office
			Equipment
	Cost		£
	At I January 2006 Additions		1,348,666 168,747
	At 31 December 2006		1,517,413
	Depreciation: At 1 January 2006		879,568
	Charge for the year		291,214
	At 31 December 2006		1,170,782
	Net book value At 31 December 2006		346,631
	At 31 December 2005		469,098
8	Debtors amounts falling due within one year	2006	2005
		£	£
	Trade debtors	162,068	112,858
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,170,187	1,391,991
	Other debtors	179,516	303,280
	Prepayments and accrued income	957,979	624,974
	Deferred tax asset (see note 12)	410,024	-
		3,879,774	2,433,103
	The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after	r more than one year	
		2006	2005
		£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	650,000
	-		

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2006	2005
·	£	£
Bank overdrafts (secured)	10,344	57,161
Trade creditors	306,162	117,009
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,260,108	1,271,080
Amounts owed to related parties	143,048	•
Corporation tax	•	4,071
Other tax and social security costs	191,342	207,674
Other creditors	1,274,557	53,000
Accruals and deferred income	431,160	38,570
	7,616,721	1,748,565
		<u> </u>

The bank overdraft is secured by way of unlimited guarantees provided by Solitaire Group Limited and certain fellow subsidiary companies

10	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2006 £	2005 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,050,000

11 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost of £22,880 (2005 £4,153) represents contributions payable by the company to the fund

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

			
12	Deferred taxation		
	The movement in the deferred taxation provision during the year was		
		2006 £	2005 £
	Durana harrocké formad	(2.000)	(10.201)
	Provision brought forward Profit and loss account movement	(2,080) 412,104	(19,391) 17,311
	Deferred tax asset/(liability) carried forward	410,024	(2,080)
	The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing	g differences in res	pect of
		2006	2005
		£	£
	Capital allowances timing difference Other timing differences	35,024 375,000	(2,080)
		410,024	(2,080)
	The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2006 is included in debtors (see	ee note 8)	-
13	Share capital	2006	2005
	Authorised	£	£
	232,000 (2005) 20,000) Ordinary Shares of £1 each	232,000	20,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 232,000 (2005 12,000) Ordinary Shares of £1	232,000	12,000
	During the year 220,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were issued at p	ar	
14	Profit and loss account	2006 £	2005 £
	At 1 January 2006	115,247	(80,410)
	(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(2,314,943)	195,657
	At 31 December 2006	(2,199,696)	115,247
15	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2006 £	2005 £
	(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(2,314,943)	195,657
	Share capital issued	220,000	•
	Opening shareholders funds/(deficit)	127,247	(68,410)
	Closing shareholders' funds	$(\overline{1,967,696})$	127,247

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

16 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2006 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows

	2	006		2005
	Land & buildings £	Other items £	Land & buildings	Other Items
Operating leases which expire		_		
within one year within 2 to 5 years	3,755	20,197 94,777	42,240	22,185
after more than 5 years	107,500	94,777	107,500	156,380
	111,255	114,974	149,740	178,565

17 Share based payments

Solitaire Group Plc operated share option plans under which it could offer shares in itself to employees of the group. The options have a price fixed at the date of grant and are exercisable 3 years after the date of grant. The options were subject to performance conditions that required earnings per share growth to exceed the increase in the Retail Price Index by an average of 2% per annum over any three consecutive years prior to exercise.

Details of the outstanding options are as follows

	Options Number	2006 Weighted average exercise price £	Options Number	2005 Weighted average exercise price £
Outstanding at 1 January	51,000	5 48	1,000	2 00
Granted during the year	-	-	50,000	5 55
Exercised during the year	1,000	2 00	-	-
Cancelled during the year	50,000	5 55	-	-
Outstanding at 31 December	-	-	51,000	5 48
Exercisable at 31 December		-	1,000	2 00

The 1,000 share options outstanding at 1 January 2005 relate to a grant made on 9 October 1998 and are exercisable up to 9 October 2008 at an option price of 200p per share. As they have a grant date prior to 7 November 2002 they are exempt from the application of FRS20 and are not included in the valuation or charge to profit. The balance of the option outstanding at 31 December 2005 were granted on 5 November 2005.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

17 Share based payments (Continued)

The fair value of the 50,000 options granted in 2005 has been valued at £0 89 per share under option, using the Black-Scholes method, and the assumptions used in that determination are as follows

Grant date	5 November 2005
Share price at grant date	£5 44
Exercise price	£5 55
No employees	i
Share options originally granted	50,000
Vesting period in years	3
Expected volatility	15 7%
Risk free investment rate	4 44%

Expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the groups share price over the previous 3 years to the date of grant

The 50,000 options were surrendered under a Cancellation Proposal for a consideration of £2 95 per option totalling £147,500 In accordance with FRS20 this calculation has been treated as a cash settled share based payment and has been charged in full to the profit and loss account

In addition as the options were cancelled in 2006 the full value of the option has also been expensed in the year

18 Contingent liability

The company, together with other subsidiaries of Solitaire Real Estate Holdings Limited has provided an unlimited guarantee in respect of a bank loan provided to Solitaire Real Estate Holdings Limited At the year end the amount outstanding on the bank loan was £52m

19 Control

The immediate parent company is Holding & Management (Solitaire) Limited

During the year control of Holding & Management (Solitaire Limited) changed and at 31 December 2006 the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group for which group accounts are prepared and of which the company is a member is Solitaire Real Estate Holdings Limited, which is registered in England Copies of these group accounts are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ

In view of the company's net liabilities, Solitaire Real Estate Holdings Limited has agreed to provide financial support as and when required to enable the company to meet its external obligations

The directors regard the ultimate holding company to be Euro Investments Inc., a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and for the ultimate controlling party to be the Tchenguiz Family Trust

20 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 8, "Related Party Disclosures', from disclosing transactions with group undertakings on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of a UK company which has produced consolidated financial statements which are publicly available