Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2007

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2007

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2007

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

H N Moser

G D Beckett

M R Goldberg

J M Shaoul

T Bailey

G Bailey

(appointed 14 September 2006)

(appointed 27 July 2007) M J Ridley

SECRETARY

M J Ridley

REGISTERED OFFICE

Bracken House Charles Street Manchester M1 7BD

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Royal Bank of Scotland plc Spinningfields Manchester M3 3AP

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP Chartered Accountants Manchester United Kingdom

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2007

ENHANCED BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company's principal activity during the year under review continues to be that of financiers A number of key indicators (KPl's) on performance, position and liquidity are monitored in order to control the business and to plan for future growth

Profitability

As shown in the Company's profit and loss accounts on page 6, profit before tax has increased to £1 8m (2006 £1 5m). The increase is the result of significant growth in the underlying loan book as detailed below

No dividend was paid (2006 £Nil)

Position

As shown in the Company's balance sheet on page 7, loan book values (classified within trade debtors) have increased by 73 2% to £88 7 (2006 £51 2m). This is reflective of an increase in new business levels throughout the year. At the same time, shareholder's funds have increased by 68 4% to £3 2 (2006 £1 9m).

Liquidity

The ability of the Company to service its debts is measured using an interest cover ratio, being profit before tax and interest divided by interest. This has reduced slightly to 1.4.1 (2006 - 1.7.1). The directors monitor the unutilised facility position on a regular basis. Where and when required further facilities are either negotiated or new business levels are adjusted to ensure a minimum period of utilisation of between six and twelve months.

Non-financial KPIs

The Directors monitor certain non-financial KPIs, relating to the environment, which are detailed below In addition, the Directors monitor compliance with FSA and Consumer Credit Act regulation, and in particular the level of compliants received Compliants levels in the year have been minimal

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to changes in economic position of its customers, which may impact adversely on their ability to make loan repayments. The level of risk in this respect is driven by both macro-economic factors, such as levels of consumer indebtedness, as well as by factors relating to specific customers, such as the failure of the business of a corporate customer. Credit risk is managed at loan inception via stringent underwriting policies with regard to equity levels and affordability ratios, and throughout the life of the loan via monitoring by the Board of arrears levels.

Interest rate risk

The Company is financed by another group company. The Group is funded by variable rate facilities. Interest rate risk is managed through the use of hedging instruments.

Regulatory risk

The Company undertakes activities which are regulated by the Financial Services Authority and the Office of Fair Trading. The company has an established compliance function and uses third party specialist advisors to support its business operations.

Exchange rate risk

All the company's activities are in sterling and are not subject to exchange rate risk

DIRECTORS' REPORT

ENVIRONMENT

As the Company operates in the financial services sector, its actions do not have a significant environmental impact However the Company does recognise the importance of the environment, and acts to minimise its impact on the environment wherever it can, including recycling and reducing energy consumption

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors of the company are set out on page 1 All directors served throughout the year except as noted on page 1

AUDIT INFORMATION

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report is approved

- as far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined in the Companies Act 1985) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any audit information (as defined) and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

This statement is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of S2342A of the Companies Act 1985

AUDITORS

A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte & Touche LLP as the company's auditors will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

M J Ridley Secretary

28 APRIL 2008

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

United Kingdom company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, 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 proper accounting records which 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 establishing and maintaining the system of internal control, safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHESHIRE MORTGAGE CORPORATION LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Cheshire Mortgage Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 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 16. 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 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 other information contained in the annual report as set out in the contents page, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any further information outside the Annual Report

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 30 June 2007 and of the 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 Manchester

Delotte & Touche LLP

United Kingdom

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year ended 30 June 2007

	Note	2007 £	2006 £
TURNOVER Cost of sales	2	8,633,037 (1,664,708)	5,676,610 (828,944)
GROSS PROFIT Administrative expenses		6,968,269 (872,398)	4,847,666 (1,083,541)
OPERATING PROFIT Interest payable (net)	4	6,095,931 (4,328,347)	3,764,125 (2,217,728)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	5 6	1,767,584 (539,215)	1,546,397 (458,718)
RETAINED PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	11	1,228,369	1,087,679

All activity has arisen from continuing operations

There were no recognised gains or losses in either year other than the result for that year and consequently no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented

BALANCE SHEET 30 June 2007

	Note	2007 £	2006 £
CURRENT ASSETS	2.000	_	_
Debtors			
- due within one year	7	12,318,950	10,883,576
- due after one year	7	76,549,552	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
		88,868,502	51,445,105
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(85,688,502)	(49,493,474)
NET ASSETS		3,180,000	1,951,631
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	10	2	2
Profit and loss account	11	3,179,998	1,951,629
EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS	12	3,180,000	1,951,631

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 Araic 2008 Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

G D Beckett Director

M R Goldberg

- Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 June 2007

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below. They have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior year.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention

Taxation

UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred tax is recognized 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 that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognized in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognized 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 which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured 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 by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

Turnover and cost of sales

Turnover consists of interest recoverable on loans and commissions income. Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis. Other finance related fees receivable are credited to income when the related service is performed.

Cost of sales includes the direct costs of the financing, including commissions payable

Bad and doubtful debts

Specific provisions are made when the directors consider that the recoverability of the advance is in part or in whole doubtful. General provisions are raised to cover losses that are judged to be present in loans and advances at the balance sheet date but which have not been specifically identified as such. Provisions for bad and doubtful debts, along with bad debt write-offs, are charged to operating profit as part of administrative expenses.

2. TURNOVER

Turnover is wholly-derived from within the UK and relates to the principal activity of the company

3. STAFF COSTS

The company had no employees and paid no directors' emoluments during either year

4. INTEREST PAYABLE (NET)

	2007	2006
	£	£
Bank interest receivable	-	90
Bank interest payable	(4,328,347)	(2,217,818)
	(4,328,347)	(2,217,728)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 June 2007

5. PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

In the current and prior year the audit fee was borne by another group undertaking

6 TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

The tax charge comprises

	2007 £	2006 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits of the periods	508,925	544,463
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	2	15,967
Total current tax	508,927	560,430
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences (see note 9)	30,288	(101,712)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	539,215	458,718

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit/(loss) before tax is as follows

	2007 £	2006 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,767,584	1,546,397
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 - 30%)	530,275	463,919
Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Movement in short term timing differences Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	24 (21,375)	- 80,544 15,967
Other timing differences	3	
Current tax charge for year	508,927	560,430

There is no unprovided deferred tax at the year end (2006 - £nil)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 June 2007

Other timing differences

7.	DEBTORS		
<i>'</i> .	DEDIORS	2007	2006
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Trade debtors	12,265,378	10,799,663
	Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	29,846	630
	Prepayments Other debtors	6,926	92 292
	Other debtors	16,800	83,283
		12,318,950	10,883,576
	Amounts falling due after more than one year	,	
	Trade debtors	76,424,762	40,406,451
	Deferred taxation (see note 9)	124,790	155,078
		76,549,552	40,561,529
		70,547,552	
		88,868,502	51,445,105
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		3007	2006
		2007 £	2006 £
		~	-
	Secured Loan	427,059	1,059,143
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	84,675,547	47,794,763
	Corporation tax	508,927	•
	Accruals and deferred income	41,161	
	Other creditors	35,808	16,032
		85,688,502	49,493,474
	The bank overdraft is secured by way of a cross guarantee amongst all group comp	oanies	
9.	DEFERRED TAXATION		
			£
	Balance at 1 July 2006		155,078
	Credit to the profit and loss account		(30,288)
	Balance at 30 June 2007		124,790
	The deferred tax asset in the financial statements is as follows		
		Provided	Provided
		2007	2006
		£	£

The directors believe that future profitability will be sufficient to ensure that the deferred tax asset will be recovered

155,078

124,790

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 June 2007

10. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL

11.

	2007 £	2006 £
Authorised		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
Called-up, allotted and fully-paid		
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
		
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
		£

At 1 July 2006	1,951,629
Retained profit for the financial year	1,228,369
	
At 30 June 2007	3,179,998

12. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS

	2007 £	2006 £
Profit for the financial year Opening equity shareholder's funds	1,228,369 1,951,631	1,087,679 863,952
Closing equity shareholder's funds	3,180,000	1,951,631

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The Company's assets are subject to a fixed and floating charge in respect of £722 5 million of bank borrowings of the group (2006 - £481m)

14. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

As permitted by FRS 1 (Revised 1996) "Cash flow statements", the Company has not produced a cash flow statement as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Ltd which has produced consolidated financial statements that are publicly available

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As a subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Ltd, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 "Related party disclosures" not to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Jerrold Holdings Ltd

15. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Ltd, a Company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales

The largest and smallest group of which Cheshire Mortgage Corporation Limited is a member, and for which group financial statements are drawn up, is that headed by Jerrold Holdings Ltd, whose principal place of business is at Bracken House, Charles Street, Manchester, M1 7BD