ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2003

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors 1 Embankment Place London WC2N 6RH A25 \*\*AIERIUJS\*\*
COMPANIES HOUSE 0527

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#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

The Directors are pleased to present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2003.

## I 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 a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2003 (2002: Nil).

#### 4 DIRECTORS

The directors of the company during the year were as follows:-

Mr T J Thomson

Mr D M Bäverstam

The directors had no interests in the shares of the company at any time during the year. The interests of the directors, who are also directors in the parent company, in CLS Holdings plc are disclosed in that company's financial statements.

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the company at the end of the year and of the profit or loss for the year. 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, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors confirm that the financial statements comply with the above requirements.

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. The Directors also have general responsibility for taking reasonable steps to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003 (CONTINUED)

# 6 AUDITORS

A resolution to reappoint PricewaterhouseCoopersLLP as auditors to the company will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Mr T J Thomson Director

31 March 2004

One Citadel Place Tinworth St London SE11 5EF

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN HOUSE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, the statement of total recognised gains and losses and the related notes.

#### Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards 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 United Kingdom auditing standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opInion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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 if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if 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 transactions is not disclosed.

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards 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 of the state of the company's affairs at 31 December 2003 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

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London

31 March 2004

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

	NOTES	2003 £	2002 £
Turnover	(2)	104,898	103,498
Administrative expenses		(15,392)	(11,906)
Operating profit		89,506	91,592
Interest receivable and similar income		48,752	48,934
Interest payable and similar charges	(3)	(15,341)	(18,286)
Exceptional charges - deficit on revaluation		(979)	<u>.</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(5)	121,938	122,240
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(6)	-	-
Retained profit for the financial year	(13)	121,938	122,240
STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND	LOSSES		
		2003 £	2002 £
Profit for the financial year		121,938	122,240
Unrealised deficit on revaluation of property		(299,021)	(230,000)
Total recognised loss for the year		(177,083)	(107,760)

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 2003

	NOTES	2003 £	2002 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	(7)	600,000	900,000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year	(8)	1,124,373	1,037,918
Cash at bank and in hand		930	177
		1,125,303	1,038,095
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	(9)	(74,116)	(71,179)
	( )		
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,051,187	966,916
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,651,187	1,866,916
CREDITORS: amounts falling due			
after more than one year	(10)	(236,729)	(275,375)
NET ASSETS		1,414,458	1,591,541
NET ASSETS		=======================================	1,391,341
CAPITAL AND RESERVES  Called up share capital	(12)	100	100
Revaluation reserve	(12)	100	299,021
Profit and loss account	(13)	1,414,358	1,292,420
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		1,414,458	1,591,541
- -			

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 31 March 2004 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr T J Thomson DIRECTOR

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003

#### 1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

#### 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 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 Tangible fixed assets

Investment properties are revalued bi-annually. Completed investment properties are stated at their open market value. Investment properties in the course of developmentare 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.

#### 1.3 Depreciation

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 depreciationor amortisation might have been charged, it is not possible to identify or quantify this separately.

## 1.4 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.

## 1.5 Deferred Taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of timing differences arising from differences in the treatment for accounts and tax purposes of transactions or events recognised in the financial statements except that:

- Provision is not made in respect of property revaluation gains or losses
- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that suitable taxable profits are considered sufficiently certain to arise which could be set against these assets when they reverse

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse.

#### 1.6 Loan Costs

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 2003 (CONTINUED)

2	TURNOVER	2003 £	2002 £
	Rental income within the United Kingdom	104,898	103,498
3	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	2003 £	2002 £
	On bank loan Amortisation of refinancing/arrangement fees	14,497 844	17,334 952
		15,341	18,286
4	DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS & EMPLOYEE INFORMATION		
	The emoluments of the Directors of the company, who are Directors of CLS Holding financial statements in respect of their services to the group as a whole. The comp (2002:nil).		
5	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2003 £	2002 £
	This is stated after charging:		
	Auditors' remuneration	1,176	1,176
6	TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	2003 £	2002 £
6	UK corporation tax at 30% (2002 - 30%).		
6			
6	UK corporation tax at 30% (2002 - 30%). Deferred tax charge		£ -
6	UK corporation tax at 30% (2002 - 30%).  Deferred tax charge  Origination and reversal of timing differences  The current tax charge for the period is lower in 2003 and 2002 than the standard ra		£ -
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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003 (CONTINUED)

7	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	2003	2002
		£	£
	Freehold investment property		
	Valuation at 1 January	900,000	1,130,000
	Revaluation deficit	(300,000)	(230,000)
	Valuation at 31 December	600,000	900,000

At 31 December 2003 the property was revalued to an estimate of its open market value taking into account the condition and tenancies existing at that date. The property valuation was carried out by independent valuers, Allsops & Co.Chartered Surveyors. The historical cost of the investment property included at valuation at 31st Dec 2003 is £601,729.

8	DEBTORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2003	2002
		£	£
	Trade debtors	26,230	832
	Amounts due from group undertaking	1,098,143	1,037,086
		1,124,373	1,037,918
9	CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	2003 £	2002 £
	Bank loans Unamortised arrangement fees Amounts due to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income	39,375 (729) 8,314 27,156	36,000 (844) 8,348 27,675
		74,116	71,179

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003 (CONTINUED)

CREDITORS: amounts falling due	2007	2002
after more than one year	2003	2002
	£	£
Bank loans	237,750	277,125
Unamortised arrangement fees	(1,021)	(1,750)
	236,729	275,375
		. <u> </u>
Bank loans are repayable as follows:		
	2003	2002
	£	£
In one year or less, or on demand	38,646	35,156
In more than one year but not more than two years	42,149	37,625
In more than two years, but not more than five years	194,580	237,750
	<del></del>	
	275,375	310,531

Interest was charged at LIBOR plus a margin of 1.13% and was secured by way of a legal charge over the property to which it relates.

## 11 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

Deferred taxation is provided as follows:

	2003 Provision			Amount unprovided	
	£	£	£	£	
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	65,648	-	59,009	-	
Future benefit of tax losses	(65,648)	-	(59,009)	•	
Taxation on revaluation surplus	•	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	

No provision has been included in the financial statements for deferred taxation on revaluation as there are no plans to sell the investment property and therefore no liability is anticipated in the foreseeable future. Such tax would only become payable if the property were sold without it being possible to claim other loss reliefs.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2003 (CONTINUED)

12	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL				2003 £	2002 £
	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid:					
	Ordinary shares of £1 each				100	100
13	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN F	QUITY SH	AREHOLDE	RS' FUNDS		
		Share	Revaluation	Profit and	2003	2002
		Capital	Reserve	Loss Account	Total	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	At 1 January	100	299,021	1,292,420	1,591,541	1,699,301
	Deficit on revaluation of properties	-	(299,021)	-	(299,021)	(230,000)
	Profit for the year	-	-	121,938	121,938	122,240
	Balance at 31 December	100	-	1,414,358	1,414,458	1,591,541

## 14 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the opinion of the Directors no contingent liabilities exist.

## 15 PARENT UNDERTAKING

The Directors consider that the immediate, ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is CLS Holdings plc which is registered in England and Wales. Copies of the parent's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from The Secretary, CLS Holding plc, One Citadel Place, Tinworth St, London SE11 5EF.