COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 02953938

SKYE SECURITIES LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

CONTENTS	PAGE
Officers and professional advisers	1
The directors' report	2
Independent auditor's report to the shareholders	4
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Notes to the financial statements	8

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors R F M Adair

N J C Turnbull T G Walsh

Company secretary Terrace Hill (Secretaries) Limited

Registered office 1 Portland Place

LONDON W1B 1PN

Auditor Harrison Holt

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor High Park Farm Kirkbymoorside

York YO62 7HS

Bankers Bank of Scotland plc

155 Bishopsgate

London EC2M 3YB

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2009

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The company is an investment holding company. The company did not hold investments in the period under review but is looking for suitable investment opportunities.

In the period, the company received the final £1,000,000 of retention withheld on the disposal of CCL Veloduct Limited in 2006

Income in the period relates to additional consideration received on the disposal of CCL Veloduct Limited in 2006 and interest received on the retention

The Directors are satisfied with the company's results for the period and the position at the period end

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year amounted to £446 The directors have not recommended a dividend

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Details of the company's financial risk management objectives and policies are included in note 9 to the accounts

DIRECTORS

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows

R F M Adair N J C Turnbull T G Walsh

None of the directors had any interest in the share capital of the company during the year Details of the directors' interests in the group are disclosed in the parent company

POLICY ON THE PAYMENT OF CREDITORS

The Company does not follow any specified code or standard on payment practice However, it is the Company's policy to negotiate terms with its suppliers and to ensure that they are aware of the terms of payment when business is agreed. It is the Company's policy to abide by these terms

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with 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). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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

• select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK 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 are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and 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 2006. 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.

In so far as the directors are aware

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

AUDITOR

The auditors Harrison Holt are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006

Registered office 1 Portland Place LONDON W1B 1PN Signed by order of the directors

TERRACE HILL (SECRETARIES)

LIMITED

Company Secretary

Approved by the directors on 15 July 2010

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SKYE SECURITIES LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

We have audited the financial statements of Skye Securities Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 on pages 6 to 12. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 2 to 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SKYE SECURITIES LIMITED (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

PHILIP HOLT BSC ACA (Senior

Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
HARRISON HOLT

formison

Chartered Accountants

& Statutory Auditor

High Park Farm Kirkbymoorside York

York YO62 7HS

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
TURNOVER		.	-
Administrative expenses		(21,442)	(54,312)
OPERATING LOSS	2	(21,442)	(54,312)
Profit/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	4	19,404	(10,971)
		(2,038)	(65,283)
Interest receivable		2,485	54,490
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(1)	<u></u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE			
TAXATION		446	(10,793)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	6	_	(111)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		446	(10,904)

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit of £446 attributable to the shareholders for the year ended 31 December 2009 (2008 - loss of £10,904)

BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2009

		2009		2008
	Note	£	£	£
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors due within one year	7	2,760,924		2,873,293
Cash at bank		60,953		_
		2,821,877		2,873,293
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one				
year	8	24,694		76,556
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,797,183	2,796,737
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	5		2,797,183	2,796,737
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	11		1,111,111	1,111,111
Share premium account	12		1,213,889	1,213,889
Other reserves	13		100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account	14		372,183	371,737
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	15		2,797,183	2,796,737

These financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 15 July 2010, and are signed on their behalf by

T G WALSH

Company Registration Number 02953938

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of financial instruments and in accordance with applicable accounting standards

The Directors consider the going concern concept to be appropriate due to the continued support of the parent company and other group companies

Consolidation

The company was, at the end of the year, a subsidiary of another company incorporated in the EEA and in accordance with Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, is not required to produce, and has not published, consolidated accounts

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Investments

All investments are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition costs associated with the investment All purchases and sales of investments are recognised using trade date accounting

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as held for trading and available-for-sale, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the profit and loss account. Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is disposed of or until its value is impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the profit and loss account.

Investments classified as held-to-maturity are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when the investment in derecognised, or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Investments are fair valued using quoted market prices, independent appraisals, discounted cash flow analysis or other appropriate valuation models at the balance sheet date

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised and carried forward at invoices amounts less provisions for any doubtful debts. Bad debts are written off when identified

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are included in the balance sheet at cost. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when liabilities are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is 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 on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

2. OPERATING LOSS

Operating loss is stated after charging

	2009 £	2008 £
Directors' remuneration Auditor's remuneration	_	_
- as auditor	1,150	1,150

3. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

There were no persons employed by the company during the year (2008 none)

4. PROFIT/LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS

	2009	2008
	£	£
Profit/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	19,404	(10,971)

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2009	2008
	£	£
Interest payable on bank borrowing	1	_
		-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

6. TAXATION ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

(a) Analysis of charge in the year

	2009 £	2008 £
Current tax	ı.	L
UK Corporation tax based on the results for the year at 30% (2008		
- 28 50%)	-	51
Over/under provision in prior year	-	60
Total current tax	-	111

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2008 - 28 50%)

	2009 £	2008 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	446	(10,793)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities by rate of tax	134	(3,076)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	*	60
Non taxable losses/(profit)	(134)	3,127
Total current tax (note 6(a))		111

(c) Deferred taxation

The company has not made any adjustment for the potential deferred tax assets arising on the company losses carried forward of £18,412 as the directors do not consider that there is sufficient certainty concerning the future profits of the company

7. DEBTORS

	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income	2009 £ - 2,760,924 -	2008 £ 1,000,000 1,784,808 88,485
		2,760,924	2,873,293
8.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
	Trade creditors Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income	2009 £ 10,971 — 13,723	2008 £ 36,570 111 39,875
		24,694	76,556

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company holds or issues financial instruments in order to achieve three main objectives, being

- (a) to finance its operations,
- (b) to manage its exposure to interest and currency risks arising from its operations and from its sources of finance, and
- (c) for trading purposes

The principal financial instruments comprise finance leases, cash and short-term deposits. In addition, various financial instruments (e.g. trade debtors, trade creditors, accruals and prepayments) arise directly from the company's operations

Transactions in financial instruments result in the company assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below

The company has no derivative transactions. It is the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The company monitors the market price risk arising from all financial instruments

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates is negligible and the Company's exposure to variable rate instruments is not material

Credit risk

The company is not exposed to significant credit

Liquidity risk

The company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds and considers the maturity of both its financial investments and financial assets (e.g. accounts receivable, other financial assets) and projected cash flows from operations

The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of inter-company and shareholder loans

Currency risk

The company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk nor does it intend to significantly increase its overseas operations

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year an over charge was made to Fineluck Limited an undertaking in which N J C Turnbull, a director of the company has an interest for consultancy and professional services amounting to £1,005 (2008 Charged £9,988)

During the year the company incurred management charges of £21,198 (2008 £34,300) from Terrace Hill (Management) Limited, an undertaking in which T Walsh a director of the company is a director

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed by Financial Reporting Standard 8, 'Related Party Transactions', not to disclose any transactions with entities that are included in the consolidated financial statements of Sky Investments Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

11. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

1,111,111 Ordinary shares of £1 each			2009 £ 1,111,111	2008 £ 1,111,111
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	200	9	200	8
	No	£	No	£
1,111,111 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111

12. SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT

There was no movement on the share premium account during the financial year

The share premium account arose from the issue of 1,000,000 ordinary £1 shares at £1 25 per share, and the issue of 111,111 ordinary £1 shares at £10 675 per share

13. OTHER RESERVES

	-		
	Capital redemption reserve	2009 £ 100,000	2008 £ 100,000
14.	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
		2009	2008
		£	£
	Balance brought forward	371,737	382,641
	Profit/(loss) for the financial year	446	(10,904)
	Balance carried forward	372,183	371,737
15.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHA	REHOLDERS' FUNDS	
		2009	2008

	2009	2008
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	446	(10,904)
Opening shareholders' funds	2,796,737	2,807,641
Closing shareholders' funds	2,797,183	2,796,737

16. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The immediate parent company is Skye Holdings Limited a company registered in Scotland The ultimate parent company is Skye Investments Limited which is registered in England and Wales

Throughout the period, the company was controlled by RFM Adair and persons connected to him RFM Adair is a director of both Skye Holdings Limited and Skye Investments Limited