Company Registration No. 05891745

Amsprop Southbank Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2011

03/01/2012 COMPANIES HOUSE

Report and financial statements 2011

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Report and financial statements 2011

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

Colm T Sandy Andrew N Cohen Daniel P Sugar Simon Sugar Roger G Adams James Hughes Claude M Littner

Secretary

Colin T Sandy

Registered Office

West Wing Sterling House Langston Road Loughton Essex IG10 3TS

Bankers

Halifax Bank of Scotland London Chief Office PO Box 54873 London SW1Y 5WX

Solicitors

Herbert Smith Exchange House Primrose Street London EC2A 2HS

Auditor

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants London

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under S415A of the Companies Act 2006

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the holding of investment property

Business review

The result for the year after taxation was a loss of £6,586,556 (2010 loss of £339,804) The large loss in the year is due to the Company taking the decision during the year to close out a swap arrangement it had in conjunction with a bank loan

On 8th September 2011 the Company repaid the bank loan from funds obtained from other group undertakings. The directors of both the Company and the ultimate parent company are of the opinion that repaying the loan and taking the decision to close the swap will be to the benefit of both the Company and the group in the future. As a result of these decisions, the Company's profitability is expected to improve significantly in the next financial year.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the current and projected financial position of the Company, making reasonable assumptions about future trading. The Company has received a letter from Amshold Group Limited stating that it will continue to provide financial support for at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements.

On the basis of this review, and after making due enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the report and financial statements.

Financial instruments

The directors considered the risks attached to the Company's financial instruments which principally comprise operating debtors and operating creditors and loans to and from other group companies and banks

The directors' policy on hedging is to hedge all financial risks where it is feasible and cost effective to do so. During the year, the Company took the decision to close out a swap arrangement it had in conjunction with a bank loan. On 8 September 2011 the Company repaid the bank loan.

Dividends

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2010 nil)

Directors' report (continued)

Directors

The directors who held office throughout the year are listed below

Colin T Sandy Andrew N Cohen Daniel P Sugar Simon Sugar Roger G Adams James Hughes Claude M Littner

Directors' indemnities

The directors and officers of the Company use the policy taken out by Amshold Group Limited, the ultimate parent company, for indemnity insurance

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte LLP as the Company's auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

Colin T Sandy

Secretary

19 December 2011

Registered Office

West Wing, Sterling House, Langston Road

Loughton, Essex IG10 3TS

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent, 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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the sole member of Amsprop Southbank Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Amsprop Southbank Limited for the year ended 30 June 2011 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of total recognised gains and losses and the related notes 1 to 15 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 member in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member 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 member 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, 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 and express an opinion on 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 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 the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report

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 30 June 2011 and of its loss 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 matter 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 sole member of Amsprop Southbank Limited (continued)

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,
- 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, or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report

Andew Clark FCA

Andrew Clark (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor London, United Kingdom

19 December 2011

Profit and loss account For the year ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 £	2010 £
Turnover	2	5,910,790	5,673,828
Gross profit		5,910,790	5,673,828
Administrative expenses		(153,192)	(107,360)
Operating profit	3	5,757,598	5,566,468
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(14,842,503)	(6,038,418)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(9,084,905)	(471,950)
Tax credit on loss on ordinary activities	6	2,498,349	132,146
Loss for the financial year		(6,586,556)	(339,804)

All activities derive from continuing operations

There is no difference between the reported loss on ordinary activities after taxation and the equivalent historical cost amount

Statement of total recognised gains and losses For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 £	2010 £
Loss for the financial year	(6,586,556)	(339,804)
Unrealised deficit on revaluation of property	(12,856,000)	(750,000)
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	(19,442,556)	(1,089,804)

Balance sheet 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 £	2010 £
Fixed assets Investment property	7	59,000,000	71,856,000
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	8	154,164 1,561,155	1,698,995
		1,715,319	1,698,995
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(127,336,410)	(23,293,530)
Net current liabilities		(125,621,091)	(21,594,535)
Total assets less current liabilities		(66,621,091)	50,261,465
Creditors: amounts falling after more than one year	10	<u></u>	(97,440,000)
Net liabilities		(66,621,091)	(47,178,535)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	11	1	1
Revaluation deficit Profit and loss account	12 12		(46,838,732) (339,804)
Shareholder's deficit	13	(66,621,091)	(47,178,535)

The financial statements of Amsprop Southbank Limited, registered number 05891745, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2011. They were signed on its behalf by

Colin T Sandy

Director

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 30 June 2011

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. Compliance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practices 19 "Accounting for Investment Properties" requires departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to depreciation and an explanation of the departure is given below. The particular accounting policies adopted by the directors are described below and have been applied consistently in the current and preceding year.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified by the revaluation of certain freehold properties

Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis as discussed in the directors' report on page 2

Investment properties

In accordance with SSAP 19, investment properties are revalued annually and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to revaluation reserve. Any diminution in value which is believed to be permanent is written-off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it arises. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

The Companies Act 2006 requires all properties to be depreciated. However, this requirement conflicts with the generally accepted accounting principles set out in SSAP 19. The directors consider that, as these properties are not held for consumption, but for their investment potential, 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.

If this departure from the Act had not been made, the profit for the financial year would have been reduced by depreciation. However, the amount of depreciation cannot reasonably be quantified because depreciation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign 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 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 group'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 recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, 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 not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 30 June 2011

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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 not discounted

Cash flows

As the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary, the cash flows of the Company are included in the consolidated cash flow statement of its parent undertaking. Consequently the Company is exempt under the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised) – "Cash Flow Statements", from publishing a separate cash flow statement.

2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of services and rental income on investment properties which fall within the Company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and value added tax. The turnover and pre-tax loss all arises in the United Kingdom. Rent increases arising from rent reviews are taken into account when such reviews have been agreed with tenants. On new leases with rent free periods rental income is allocated evenly over the period from the date of lease commencement to the date of the first rent review. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year. Turnover can be analysed as follows.

		2011 £	2010 £
	Rental income Miscellaneous income	5,909,140 1,650	5,673,828
		5,910,790	5,673,828
3.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging		2010
		2011 £	2010 £
	Auditors remuneration - fee payable for the audit of the Company's annual accounts - company secretarial fees	2,120 505	2,000

4. Staff costs

The Company had no employees in either the current or prior year. The directors received no emoluments during the current or prior year.

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 30 June 2011

Interest payable and similar charges 5.

	2011 £	2010 £
Interest payable to group undertaking Bank interest and charges Swap breakage cost	105,830 5,929,735 8,806,938	102,412 5,936,006
	14,842,503	6,038,418

During the year the Company took the decision during the year to close out a swap arrangement it had in conjunction with a bank loan

Tax credit on loss on ordinary activities

Analysis of tax credit on ordinary activities

	2011 £	2010 £
UK corporation tax at 27 5% (2010 28%) Group relief received	2,498,349	132,146
Total current tax credit	2,498,349 ————	132,146

The Finance Act 2011, which provides for a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 26% to 25% effective from 1 April 2012, was substantively enacted on 5th July 2011 As it was not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, this rate reduction is not yet reflected in these financial statements in accordance with FRS 21, as it is a non-adjusting event occurring after the reporting period

Factors affecting the tax credit for the current year *(u)*

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 27 5% (2010 28%) The actual tax charge for the current and the previous year differs from the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation 2010 2011

	2011 £	£
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(9,084,905)	(471,950)
Tax credit at 27 5% (2010 28%)	2,498,349	132,146
Total current tax credit for year	2,498,349	132,146

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 30 June 2011

7. Investment property

	£
At 1 July 2010 Deficit arising on revaluation	71,856,000 (12,856,000)
At 30 June 2011	59,000,000

The investment property was valued by the directors at 30 June 2011 on a valuation prepared internally by a Company director, a qualified chartered surveyor, on an open market basis. The directors consider that any revaluation deficit is temporary and in the medium term when markets recover the valuation will rise. The Company's freehold property has been revalued in accordance with SSAP19, Accounting for Investment Properties. It is the Company's intention to retain the freehold property for the foreseeable future. No deferred tax has been provided on the net deficit arising on revaluation as the capital loss would only crystallise if the property were sold. The value of the associated unrecognised deferred tax asset is estimated to be £15,520,630.

8 Debtors

		2011 £	2010 £
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Trade debtors	154,164	
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2011 £	2010 £
	Bank loan (see note 10) Trade creditors Amounts owed to Group undertakings Other taxation Accruals and deferred income	97,440,000 3,294 18,752,107 616,117 10,524,892	3,294 21,020,742 538,471 1,731,023
		127,336,410	23,293,530

Interest is payable on the amount owed to group companies at variable rates based on Bank of England base rates

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

On 8 September 2006 the Company obtained a bank loan to finance the purchase of an investment property. The principal amount was for £97,440,000 and the interest rate payable on the loan was 5 18%. The loan, secured on the investment property and which has a parent group company guarantee, was repaid on 8 September 2011. At 30 June 2011, this loan is included within amounts falling due within one year.

During the year, the Company took the decision to close out a swap arrangement it had in conjunction with the bank loan The fair value of the swaption at 30 June 2011 was a hability of £7,945,400

Freehold

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 30 June 2011

11. Called up share capital

	2011 £	2010 £
Authorised: 1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Called up, allotted and fully paid: 1 ordinary share of £1	1	1

12. Reserves

	Revaluation deficit £	Profit and loss	Total £
At 1 July 2010 Revaluation deficit in year Loss for the financial year	(46,838,732) (12,856,000)	-	(47,178,536) (12,856,000) (6,586,556)
At 30 June 2011	(59,694,732) ======	(6,926,360)	(66,621,092)

13. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' deficit

	£	£
Opening shareholders' deficit Revaluation deficit in the year Loss for the financial year	(47,178,535) (12,856,000) (6,586,556)	
Closing shareholders' deficit	(66,621,091)	(47,178,535)

14. Ultimate controlling party

At 30 June 2011, the Company was indirectly wholly owned by Lord Sugar

The immediate parent company is Amsprop Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales

The ultimate parent company is Amshold Group Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group which includes the Company and for which group financial statements are prepared Copies of the group financial statements of Amshold Group Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ

15. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from related party disclosure in accordance with Paragraph 3(c) of Financial Reporting Standard No 8

2010

2011