Company Registration No. 05893262

Amsprop Euston Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2012

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Report and financial statements 2012

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Report and financial statements 2012

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

Andrew N Cohen Daniel P Sugar Simon Sugar James Hughes Claude M Littner Roger G Adams Michael E Ray

Secretary

Michael E Ray

Registered Office

Amshold House Goldings Hill Loughton Essex IG10 2RW

Bankers

Lloyds TSB Bank plc City Office 11-15 Monument Street London EC3V 9JA

Solicitors

Kingsley Napley LLP Knights Quarter 14 St John's Lane London EC1M 4AJ

Auditor

Deloitte LLP London

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

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 profit of £843,477 (2011 £839,441) The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 7

As a result of the lease of the Company's main tenant ending on 31 October 2012 the Company is taking the opportunity to refurbish the offices within the Company's property During this refurbishment programme the Company will not be receiving any rental income

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 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 risks

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. The directors have taken a prudent approach in their consideration of the various risks attached to the financial instruments of the Company. The Company's exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is not material for the assessment of assets, liabilities and the financial statements.

The director's policy on hedging is to hedge all financial risks where it is feasible and cost effective to do so. The Company had no hedged transactions during the year

Dividends

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2011 nil)

Directors' report (continued)

Directors

The directors who held office throughout the year are listed on page 1 with the exception of the following changes on 7 February 2012

Colin T Sandy resigned Roger G Adams was appointed Michael E Ray was appointed

On 7 February 2012 Colin T Sandy resigned as Company Secretary and Michael E Ray was appointed as Company Secretary

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 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

M E Ray

Director

3 December 2012

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 Euston Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Amsprop Euston Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of total recognised gains and losses and the related notes 1 to 14. 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 2012 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 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 Euston 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, 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, or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors report

Andew Clark FLA

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

3 December 2012

Profit and loss account For the year ended 30 June 2012

Nicke	2012	2011 £
inotes	Z	ı
2	1,456,545	1,382,213
	1,456,545	1,382,213
	(206,373)	(100,619)
4	1,250,172	1,281,594
	-	599
5	(120,882)	(124,321)
	1,129,290	1,157,872
6	(285,813)	(318,431)
	843,477	839,441
	5	Notes 2 1,456,545 1,456,545 (206,373) 4 1,250,172 5 (120,882) 1,129,290 6 (285,813)

All activities derive from continuing operations

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

Statement of total recognised gains and losses For the year ended 30 June 2012

	2012 £	2011 £
Profit for the financial year	843,477	839,441
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of property	1,278,678	975,000
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	2,122,155	1,814,441

Balance sheet 30 June 2012

		2012 2011
	Notes	£
Fixed assets		
Investment property	7	20,084,000 18,570,000
Current assets		
Debtors	8	5,518 3,460
Cash at bank and in hand		2,935 4,757
•		8,453 8,217
Creditors: amounts falling due		
within one year	9	(24,370,086) (24,978,005)
Net current liabilities		(24,361,633) (24,969,788)
Net liabilities		(4,277,633) (6,399,788)
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	10	1 1
Revaluation deficit	11	(7,234,783) (8,513,461)
Profit and loss account	11	2,957,149 2,113,672
Shareholder's deficit	12	(4,277,633) (6,399,788)

The financial statements of Amsprop Euston Limited, registered number 05893262, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 December 2012 They were signed on its behalf by

M E Ray

Director

Notes to the the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

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. They have been applied consistently in the current and prior 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 historical cost convention basis and prepared on the going concern basis as discussed in the directors' report on page 2

Investment properties

In accordance with SSAP 19, investment properties are revalued annually to open market value and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to/from the 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.

Notes to the the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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

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 accounts of Amshold Group Limited which are publicly available (note 13) 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 profit 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.

2012 £	2011 £
1,373,000	1,373,000
83,545	9,213
1,456,545	1,382,213
	1,373,000 83,545

3. 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 the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

Operating profit

Operating profit	for the year is	stated after	charging
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	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging		
		2012 £	2011 £
	Auditor's remuneration - fee for the statutory audit of the Company's annual accounts - company secretarial fees	2,100 615	2,120 500
5.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2012 £	2011 £
	Interest payable to group undertaking Other interest	120,646 236	124,321
		120,882	124,321
6.	Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities		
	(1) Analysis of tax charge on ordinary activities		
		2012 £	2011 £
	Group relief paid	-	(300,686)
	UK corporation tax charge at 25 5% (2011 27 5%) Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(288,000) 2,187	(17,745)
	Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	(285,813)	(318,431)

The 2012 budget (delivered on 21 March 2012) announced a reduction of the UK corporation tax rate to 24% effective from 1 April 2012 The rate change was substantively enacted on 29 March 2012 therefore deferred tax assets or liabilities have been measured at 24% in these financial statements

The Finance Act 2012, which provides for a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 24% to 23% effective from 1 April 2013, was substantively enacted on 3 July 2012 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

Notes to the the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

6. Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(11) Factors affecting the tax charge for the current period

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 25 5% (2011 27 5%) 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

	2012 £	2011 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,129,290	1,157,872
Tax charge at 25 5% (2011 27 5%)	(288,000)	(318,431)
Factors affecting charge Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2,187	-
Total current tax charge for year	(285,813)	(318,431)

7. Investment property

	£
At 1 July 2011	18,570,000
Additions	235,322
Surplus arising on revaluation	1,278,678
At 30 June 2012	20,084,000
	,************************************

The investment property was valued by the directors at 30 June 2012 on a valuation prepared internally by a Company director, a qualified chartered surveyor, on an open market basis. The Company's investment 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 revalution as the capital loss would only crystalise if the property were sold. The value of the associated unrecognised deferred tax asset is estimated to be £1,736,348.

8. Debtors

	2012 £	2011 £
Trade debtors	1,473	2,960
Accrued income	4,045	500
	5,518	3,460

Freehold

Notes to the the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2012 £	2011 £
68,832	-
23,345,549	24,552,753
-	-
766,755	340,909
141,813	8,873
47,137	75,470
24,370,086	24,978,005
	68,832 23,345,549 766,755 141,813 47,137

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

10. Share capital

	2012 £	2011 £
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

11 Reserves

	Revaluation deficit £	Profit and loss £	Total £
At 1 July 2011	(8,513,461)	2,113,672	(6,399,789)
Revaluation surplus in the year	1,278,678	-	1,278,678
Profit for the financial year	-	843,477	843,477
At 30 June 2012	(7,234,783)	2,957,149	(4,277,634)

12. Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's deficit

	2012 £	2011 £
Opening shareholder's deficit	(6,399,788)	(8,214,229)
Revaluation surplus in the year	1,278,678	975,000
Profit for the financial year	843,477	839,441
Closing shareholder's deficit	(4,277,633) ———	(6,399,788)

Notes to the the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

13 Ultimate controlling party

At 30 June 2012, the Company was indirectly wholly owned by Lord Sugar. The immediate parent company is Amsprop Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company is Amshold Group Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, 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

14. 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