Company Registration No. 05893332

Amsprop Oxford 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 the Companies Act 2006

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the holding of a mixed investment property of which the offices are under redevelopment

Business review

The result for the year after taxation was a profit of £650,935 (2011 £945,026) The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 7

The redevelopment of the Company's property was completed during the year The Company continues to seek quality tenants for the remainder of the floors and expects to have the building fully tenanted by the end of the next financial year Profits are 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 and have concluded that the current profitability of the Company will improve significantly when the new office floors are fully let 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 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 directors' 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

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 Oxford Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Amsprop Oxford 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 16 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 Oxford Limited

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

Annew Care (O)

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

	Notes	2012 £	2011 £
Turnover	2	1,494,000	1,776,018
Gross profit		1,494,000	1,776,018
Administrative expenses		(462,985)	(267,560)
Operating profit	4	1,031,015	1,508,458
Interest receivable and similar income		791	941
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(177,759)	(217,902)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		854,047	1,291,497
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	6	(203,112)	(346,471)
Profit for the financial year		650,935	945,026

All activities derive from continuing operations

There is no difference between the reported result 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	650,935	945,026
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of property	19,684,468	
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	20,335,403	945,026

Balance sheet 30 June 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2011 £
Fixed assets			
Investment property	7	59,095,000 3	7,384,952
Current assets			
Debtors	8	8,539	91,427
Cash at bank and in hand	9	273,441	308,297
		281,980	399,724
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(36,762,194) (3	35,648,058)
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Net current liabilities		(36,480,214) (3	5,248,334)
Total assets less current liabilities		22,614,786	2,136,618
Provisions for liabilities	11	(262,956)	(120,191)
Net assets		22,351,830	2,016,427
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	1	1
Profit and loss account	13	2,667,361	2,016,426
Revaluation reserve	13	19,684,468	
Shareholder's funds	14	22,351,830	2,016,427

The financial statements of Amsprop Oxford Limited, registered number 05893332, 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 financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with United Kingdom accounting standards. Compliance with the Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 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 prior year.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention

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.

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

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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 15) 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 rental income on investment property and the provision of advertising space whilst the property was under development which fall within the Company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and value added tax. The turnover and pre-tax profit all arise 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 £
Rental income	1,468,000	1,486,000
Advertising income	26,000	289,500
Miscellaneous income	<u> </u>	518
	1,494,000	1,776,018

3 Staff costs

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

4. Operating profit

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	2,050	2,120
- company secretarial fees	615	500
• •		

2012

2011

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

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	2012 £	2011 £
Interest payable to group undertaking Bank interest and other similar charges	177,696 63	217,860
	177,759	217,902

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

6. Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities

(i) Analysis of tax charge on profit on ordinary activities

	2012 £	2011 £
UK corporation tax charge at 25 5% (2011 27 5%) Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(112,774) 52,427	(325,576)
Total current tax charge	(60,347)	(325,576)
Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of prior periods Effects of decrease in tax rates on opening liability	(105,031) (57,598) 19,864	(29,604) - 8,709
Total deferred tax charge (note 11)	(142,765)	(20,895)
Total tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	(203,112)	(346,471)

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 financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2012

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

(ii) Factors affecting the tax charge for the current year

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

The actual tax charge for the current and previous year differs from the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation

	2012 £	2011 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	854,047	1,291,497
Tax charge at 25 5% (2011 27 5%)	(217,805)	(355,180)
Factors affecting charge Capital allowances for the year in excess of depreciation Adjustments in respect of prior periods	105,031 52,427	29,604
Total current tax charge for year	(60,347)	(325,576)

7. Investment property

	Freehold £
At 1 July 2011	37,384,952
Additions	2,025,580
Surplus arising on revaluation	19,684,468
At 30 June 2012	59,095,000
	

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 investment property has been revalued in accordance with SSAP 19, Accounting for Investment Properties. It is the Company's intention to retain the property for the foreseeable future. No deferred tax has been provided on the net surplus arising on the revaluation as the capital gain would only crystallise if the property were sold. The value of the associated unrecognised deferred tax liability is estimated to be £4,724,272. At 1 July 2011 the property was under development and not valued on an open market basis.

8. Debtors

	2012 £	2011 £
Trade debtors Other taxation	8,539	10,135 81,292
	8,539	91,427

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

9. Cash at bank and in hand

7.	Cash at bank and in hand		
		2012	2011
		£	£
	Company cash at bank and in hand	3,754	39,150
	Tenant deposits	269,687	269,147
		273,441	308,297
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2012	2011
		£	£
	Trade creditors	101,758	12,092
	Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertaking	35,893,561	34,292,410
	Other creditors	269,687	363,149
	Other taxation	69,437	-
	Corporation tax	3,960	158,403
	Accruals and deferred income	423,791	822,004
		36,762,194	35,648,058

Interest is payable on the amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings at variable rates based on Bank of England base rates

11. Provisions for liabilities - deferred tax

(1) Movement in deferred tax

	Deferred taxatıon £
Balance b/f at 1 July 2011 Current year charge to the profit and loss	(120,191) (142,765)
Balance c/f at 30 June 2012	(262,956)

(11) Analysis of deferred tax

The deferred tax balance relates to depreciation in excess of capital allowances

12 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

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

13 Reserves

		Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss	Total £
	At 1 July 2011	-	2,016,426	2,016,426
	Revaluation surplus in the year	19,684,468	-	19,684,468
	Profit for the financial year		650,935	650,935
	At 30 June 2012	19,684,468	2,667,361	22,351,829
14.	Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds			
			2012	2011
			£	£
	Opening shareholder's funds		2,016,427	1,071,401
	Revaluation surplus in the year		19,684,468	-
	Profit for the financial year		650,935	945,026
	Closing shareholder's funds		22,351,830	2,016,427

15. Ultimate parent company and 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 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

16 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