# OUTER PROPERTY LTD DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

AL SNGSUND\*

LD2 \*LDN85

0385 28/04/04

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Director** G A Mihalcheon

Secretary Wise Owl Secretaries Limited

Company number 03553907

Registered office 18A Pindock Mews

London W9 2PY

Auditors MRI Moores Rowland LLP

3 Sheldon Square

Paddington London W2 6PS

# CONTENTS

	Page
Director's report	1
Independent auditors' report	2 - 3
Profit and loss account	4
Balance sheet	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 8

# DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

The director presents his report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2002.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of letting of own property and the development and sale of real estate. During the year the company changed its name from Cavenco UK Limited to Outer Property Ltd.

#### Director

The following director has held office since 1 January 2002:

G A Mihalcheon

## **Director's interests**

The director's indirect interest in the shares of the Company are shown in the accounts of Outer Holdings Ltd.

Ordinary shares of £ 1 each

31 December 2002

1 January 2002

G A Mihalcheon

#### **Auditors**

MRI Moores Rowland LLP were appointed auditors to the company during the year. The company has by elective resolution dispensed with the obligation to appoint auditors annually in accordance with section 386(1) of the Companies Act 1985. Therefore, the auditors, MRI Moores Rowland LLP, will be deemed to be reappointed for each succeeding financial year.

## **Director's responsibilities**

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year which 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 director is required to:

- -select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- -make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- -prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. He is 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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

On behalf of the board

G A Mihalcheon

Director

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OUTER PROPERTY LTD

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 8 which have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002) under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 6.

#### Respective responsibilities of the director and auditors

As described in the statement of director's responsibilities on page 1 the company's director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

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 director's 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 director's remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the director's report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom 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 director 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.

## Going concern

In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 1 of the financial statements concerning the reliance on the shareholder's support of the company. In view of the significance of this reliance we consider that it should be drawn to your attention but our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OUTER PROPERTY LTD

# **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2002 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

**MRI Moores Rowland LLP** 

MRI Moored Rowland GCP

Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditor

26 April 2004.

3 Sheldon Square Paddington London W2 6PS

......

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

	Notes	2002 £	2001 £
Turnover		15,000	-
Cost of sales		(2,740)	(5,630)
Gross profit/(loss)		12,260	(5,630)
Administrative expenses		(20,247)	351
Operating loss	2	(7,987)	(5,279)
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	3	(25,216)	(1)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(33,200)	(5,280)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	4	<u>-</u>	
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation	10	(33,200)	(5,280)

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

		20	02	20	01
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		2,129,690		-
Current assets					
Debtors	6	-		10,576	
Cash at bank and in hand				302	
		-		10,878	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	7	(700,027)		(31,248)	
Net current liabilities			(700,027)		(20,370)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,429,663		(20,370)
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	8		(1,483,233)		
			(53,570)		(20,370)
			(55,570)		====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		40		40
Profit and loss account	10		(53,610)		(20,410)
Shareholders' funds			(53,570)		(20,370)
Silai eliviuei 3 Iuliu3			(55,570)		(20,370)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

The financial statements were approved by the Board on ......

G A Mihalcheon

Director

C. A. MIHAL CHEON

DIZECTOR

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

## 1 Accounting policies

## 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. This is considered appropriate as the shareholder will continue to provide financial support to the company for the foreseeable future. Should the company be unable to continue trading, adjustments may have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise, and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

## 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable.

## 1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets consist of investment properties which are valued at open market value.

Investment properties are included in the balance sheet at cost which is estimated to be the materially the same as their open market value at the year end. Depreciation is provided only on those investment properties which are leasehold and where the unexpired lease term is less than 20 years.

Although this accounting policy is in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002), it is a departure from the general requirement of the Companies Act 1985 for all tangible assets to be depreciated. In the opinion of the director compliance with the standard is necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount of this which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified.

## 1.4 Deferred taxation

The accounting policy in respect of deferred tax has been changed to reflect the requirements of FRS19 - Deferred tax. Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted. The above amounts to a change in accounting policy. The previous policy was to provide deferred tax only to the extent that it was probable that liabilities would crystallise in the foreseeable future. The adoption of the standard has not required a prior period adjustment.

2	Operating loss	2002 £	2001 £
	Operating loss is stated after charging: Auditors' remuneration	2,800	(413)
3	Investment income	2002 £	2001 £
	Other interest	3	<u> </u>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

Taxation		
No provision has been made for tax in these financial statements.		
Tangible fixed assets		
		Investment properties
		£
		_
Additions		2,129,690
At 31 December 2002		2,129,690
7.K G 1 2000(11)201 2302		====
Debtors	2002	2001
	£	£
Trade debtors	-	10,576
	<del></del>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2002	2001
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	8,136	_
Trade creditors	47,138	2,469
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	641,203	28,779
Other creditors	3,550	-
	700,027	31,248
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2002	2001
	£	£
Bank loans	1,483,233	-
	<del></del>	<del></del>
Analysis of loans		
Not wholly repayable within five years by instalments	1,483,233	=
Instalments not due within five years	1,303,320	
	Cost At 1 January 2002 Additions At 31 December 2002  Debtors  Trade debtors  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors  Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest Other creditors  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Bank loans  Analysis of loans Not wholly repayable within five years by instalments	No provision has been made for tax in these financial statements.  Tangible fixed assets  Cost At 1 January 2002 Additions At 31 December 2002  Debtors 2002  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2002  E Bank loans and overdrafts 8,136 Trade creditors 47,138 Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest 641,203 Other creditors 3,550  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 2002 E Bank loans 1,483,233  Analysis of loans Not wholly repayable within five years by instalments 1,483,233

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

9	Share capital	2002 £	2001 £
	Authorised		
	200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	40 Ordinary shares of £1 each	40 ======	<del>=====</del>
10	Statement of movements on profit and loss account		
			Profit and
			loss account
			£
	Balance at 1 January 2002		(20,410)
	Retained loss for the year		(33,200)
	Balance at 31 December 2002		(53,610)

# 11 Control

The company's immediate controlling party at the balance sheet date continued to be Outer Holdings Ltd, a company incorporated in England. The ultimate controlling party continued to be GA Mihalcheon, sole shareholder of Outer Holdings Ltd.

# 12 Related party transactions

As at the year end Outer Property Ltd was owed £nil (2001: £10,576) from Outer Recordings Ltd, a fellow subsidiary and owed £641,203 (2001: £28,779) to Outer Holdings Ltd.

# 13 Post balance sheet events

Following the year end, one of the properties was transferred into the name of the director's wife.