MILERUN LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2012

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Sir Bernard Schreier

P A Filer E Lewis

Company secretary

E Lewis

Company number

02589688

Registered office

CP House Otterspool Way

Watford Hertfordshire WD25 8JJ

Auditor

Blick Rothenberg LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

16 Great Queen Street

Covent Garden

London WC2B 5AH

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of property letting

Directors

The directors who served during the year were

Sir Bernard Schreier P A Filer E Lewis

Business review and future developments

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were impacted by reduced rent receivable and bad debts. The directors expect the company to return to profitability in the forseeable future.

Provision of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing its report and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf

P A Filer Director

Date 28 May 2013

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

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 these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and accounting 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MILERUN LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

We have audited the financial statements of Milerun Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012, set out on pages 6 to 13 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 members, as a body, 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 members 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 members 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, 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 directors' 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 31 December 2012 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 SHAREHOLDERS OF MILERUN LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

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

Christopher Shepherd (senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Blick Rothenberg LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

31 May 2013

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Turnover	2	5,800	22,800
Administrative expenses		(17,071)	(26,565)
Operating loss		(11,271)	(3,765)
Interest receivable and similar income			
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(11,271)	(3,750)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	5		(2,947)
Loss for the financial year	11	(11,271)	(6,697)

All amounts relate to continuing operations

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2012 or 2011 other than those included in the profit and loss account

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	£	2012 £	£	2011 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		450,000		450,000
Current assets					
Debtors	7	220,164		234,417	
Cash at bank		1,492		2,109	
	-	221,656	•	236,526	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(3,150)		(6,749)	
Net current assets	•		218,506		229,777
Net assets		-	668,506		679,777
Capital and reserves			_		
Called up share capital	10		2		2
Revaluation reserve	11		328,590		328,590
Profit and loss account	11	_	339,914		351,185
Shareholders' funds	12		668,506		679,777

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by

PA Filer
Director
Date 28 May 2013

Paul Files

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

1. Accounting policies

11 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investment properties and in accordance with applicable accounting standards

1.2 Going concern

After making inquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

13 Cash flow

The company, being a subsidiary undertaking where 90% or more of the voting rights are controlled within the group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 1

1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents rent receivable during the year It is stated at the fair value of the consideration receivable

1.5 Investment properties

Investment properties are included in the balance sheet at their open market value in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 19 and are not depreciated. This treatment is contrary to the Companies Act 2006 which states that fixed assets should be depreciated but is, in the opinion of the directors, necessary in order to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company.

1.6 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation except that deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets in the financial statements unless by the balance sheet date the company had entered into a binding agreement to sell the revalued asset

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if 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 assets and liabilities are calculated using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and which are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted

MILERUN LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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.

2. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom

3. Auditor's remuneration

	2012	2011
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the		
company's annual accounts	3,780	3,780
	·	

4. Staff costs

The company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2011 - £NIL)

5. Taxation

	2012 £	2011 F
Analysis of tax charge in the year	2	2
UK corporation tax charge on loss for the year Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	2,949 (2)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	-	2,947

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

5. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2011 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24 5% (2011 - 26 5%). The differences are explained below

	2012 £	2011 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(11,271)	(3,750)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24 5% (2011 - 26 5%)	(2,761)	(994)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Group relief surrendered	93 (93) - 2,761	3,943 - (2)
Current tax charge for the year (see note above)	<u> </u>	2,947

Factors that may affect future tax charges

No provision has been made for deferred taxation of approximately £75,000 (2011 - £82,100) in respect of property valuations. The liability would only be recognised if the company was to enter into a binding sales agreement for the asset

During the year, the UK main corporation tax rate changed from 26% to 24% with effect from 1 April 2012 and to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013. The potential deferred tax balances have been re-measured

Further reductions to the UK corporation tax rate were announced in the March 2013 Budget. The changes, which are expected to be enacted separately each year, propose to reduce the rate to 21% by 1 April 2014 and to 20% by 1 April 2015.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

			Investment property £
	Valuation		~
	At 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012		450,000
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012		-
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2012	:	450,000
	At 31 December 2011		450,000
	The investment property was valued on an open market basis at December 2012 by the directors	both 31 Decembe	r 2011 and 31
	If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they we historical cost convention as follows	ould have been incl	uded under the
		2012 £	2011 £
	Cost	144,610	144,610
	Accumulated depreciation	(23,200)	(23,200)
	Net book value	121,410	121,410
7.	Debtors		
		2012	2011
		£	£
	Trade debtors	400 247 264	7,910 224,007
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	217,264 2,500	2,500 2,500
		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

220,164

234,417

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

8	Creditors ¹ Amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2012	2011
		£	£
	Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income	- 3,150	2,949 3,800
	-	3,150	6,749
	•	·	
9.	Related party transactions		
	· ·		1
	The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS8 disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the		sciosures from
10.	Share capital		
		2012	2011
	All add and an all add are and fall and a	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each		
11.	Reserves		
		Revaluation reserve	
	44.4.1	£	£
	At 1 January 2012 Loss for the year	328,590	351,185 (11,271)
	At 31 December 2012	328,590	339,914
12	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds		
		2012 £	2011 £
	Opening shareholders' funds	679,777	686,474
	Loss for the year	(11,271)	(6,697)
	Closing shareholders' funds	668,506	679,777
	- -		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

13. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is CP Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales Group financial statements are prepared and available to the public from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ

The immediate controlling party is CP Holdings Limited

The ultimate controlling party is the Schreier family