FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended

31 May 2013

WEDNESDAY

A40 18/12/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE #92

Gainwalk Limited COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

R Tchenguiz

V A Tchenguiz

COMPANY NUMBER

04217952 (England & Wales)

REGISTERED OFFICE

5th Floor

Leconfield House Curzon Street London W1J 5JA

AUDITOR

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP

3rd Floor

One London Square

Cross Lanes Guildford Surrey GUI IUN

SOLICITORS

Osborne Clarke

One London Wall

London EC2Y 5EB

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the financial statements of Gainwalk Limited for the year ended 31 May 2013

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The principal activity of the company, which has remained unchanged during the year, was property investment by holding lease interests in land and buildings

In the opinion of the directors, subject to the matters set out on page 6 regarding going concern and the support given by Rotch Property Group Limited, a fellow group company, the result for the year and the financial position of the company at 31 May 2013 were satisfactory

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend

DIRECTORS

The following directors have held office since 1 June 2012

R Tchenguiz

V A Tchenguiz

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed, as far as they are aware, that there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. Each of the directors have confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor

AUDITOR

The auditor, Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP, Chartered Accountants, has indicated its willingness to continue in office

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption

On behalf of the board

R Tcherlguiz

17 December 2013

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 those financial statements, the directors are required to

- a select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- b make judgements 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,
- d 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 Members Of Gainwalk Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 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 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 more fully explained 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 (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at http://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Codes-Standards/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Scope-of-audit/UK-Private-Sector-Entity-(issued-1-December-2010) aspx

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 May 2013 and of its result 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

Emphasis of matter - Going Concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in the accounting policies on page 6 of the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company is a party to a cross-collateralised group loan funding structure. As a result of breaches to loan covenants by a fellow group company and a member of that cross-collateralised group loan funding structure the company's ability to continue as a going concern may be impacted by the contingent events described on page 6. These contingent events indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Barca Then us As or LLP

Christopher Hurren FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BAKER TILLY UK AUDIT LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
3rd Floor, One London Square, Cross Lanes
Guildford, Surrey, GUI 1UN
17 December 2013

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 May 2013

		2013	2012
	Notes	£	£
TURNOVER	1	216,204	214,999
Other operating expenses	2	(15,600)	(4,200)
OPERATING PROFIT		200,604	210,799
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(190,767)	(193,011)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	4	9,837	17,788
Taxation	6	(9,715)	(2,389)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION	12	122	15,399

All amounts derive from continuing activities

No separate Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses has been presented as all such gains and losses have been dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account

BALANCE SHEET As at 31 May 2013

Company registration No 04217952 2012 2013 £ Notes £ **CURRENT ASSETS** Debtors amounts falling due within one year 7 494,771 509,751 Debtors amounts falling due after more than one year 2,702,067 2,691,467 3,196,838 3,201,218 CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year 8 (62,980)(57,340)**NET CURRENT ASSETS** 3,133,858 3,143,878 3,143,878 TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES 3,133,858 CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one year 9 (3,123,082)(3,142,939)10 (261,838)PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES (271,553)(260,899)(260,777)**NET LIABILITIES** CAPITAL AND RESERVES 11 1 Called up share capital 12 (260,778)(260,900)Profit and loss account 13 (260,777)(260,899)SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

The financial statements on pages 4 to 14 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 December 2013 and are signed on its behalf by

R Tchenguiz

Director

Gainwalk Limited ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention

The following accounting policies have been used consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements

GOING CONCERN

The property owned by the company is financed by a loan from its parent company which forms part of a cross-collateralised long term funding structure, set up to be principally self-financing. The directors have assessed the operation of the cross-collateralised structure and the continuation and availability of support being provided by Rotch Property Group Limited, a fellow group company (see note 15)

The directors have determined that the company has, or can expect to have, subject to the further matters set out hereafter, sufficient working capital for its needs for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. In view of this the directors consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

During the prior year, following a valuation of the property portfolio securing the borrowings, the valuation covenant was breached on certain of the loans of a fellow group company and member of the cross-collateralised group loan funding structure to which the company is a party. This triggered defaults on all of the bank loans of that company

As a result of the cross default clauses in the loan agreements, defaults on the wider cross-collateralised group loans have been triggered during the year. The bank has reserved its position in respect of the fellow group company's valuation covenant breach. At the year-end, therefore, the fellow group company's bank loans and all the loans within the cross-collateralised structure amounting to £104,800,230 (2012 £105,321,246) were effectively repayable on demand. In addition, the cross-collateralised group also has interest rate swaps that in the event of a break would be added to the liability of the cross-collateralised group and would become immediately repayable. The value of the interest rate swaps as at 31 May 2013 was a liability of £20,534,294 (2012 £20,875,645).

The company, together with its parent company and the other companies that are party to the cross-collateralisation structure, is in discussion with its bankers to explore the alternatives available to effect a cure of the breach to the loan valuation covenant and to regularise the overall loan position. This discussion includes the consideration of alternative repayment possibilities such as putting in place new financing facilities or the sale of one or more of the properties financed by the funding structure.

The directors acknowledge that to date the bank has been supportive of the group's efforts. They also acknowledge that, whilst this support will not be indefinite, it should continue for as long as the group's efforts show that the approach taken remains in the bank's interest and maximises the return to the bank. As the funding structure remains self-financing and, other than in respect of the valuation issue, is meeting all its interest and repayment obligations the directors do not expect a withdrawal of the bank facilities for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the bank will not withdraw its loan facilities to the cross-collateralised group. The principal direct and indirect effects of the withdrawal by the lender of its funding are that

the cross collateralised borrowings as at the year-end, totalling £104,800,230 (2012 £105,321,246), as set out in note 9, would be demanded for immediate repayment. Further costs could arise in respect of the interest rate arrangements that fix the interest rates on those loans, the level of which would depend on the market rates of interest prevailing at the time of such a termination. As at 31 May 2013 these costs were £20,534,294 (2012 £20,875,645),

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

GOING CONCERN (CONTINUED)

if not repaid when due, the bank could exercise its security over the properties and may seek to sell or dispose of assets separately or together at a time of its own choosing. This process may not represent an orderly realisation in the normal course of business. In these circumstances the properties may be realised at values significantly less than their carrying values. The consequence of this is that the company's property may be realised at less than its carrying value in these financial statements.

DEFERRED TAXATION

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 company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. An asset is not recognised to the extent that the transfer of economic benefits in future is uncertain. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

FINANCE LEASES

Finance leases are initially stated at cost including acquisition costs. The carrying amount is increased by finance charges in the accounting period and reduced by payments received in the period. Finance charges are recognised in the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant return on the carrying amount.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement, as more than 90% of the voting rights are controlled within the group and consolidated financial statements in which the company is included are publicly available

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 May 2013

1 TURNOVER

Turnover represents finance charges allocated to the period so as to give a constant periodic rate of return over the duration of the lease

2	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	2013 £	2012 £
	Administrative expenses	15,600	4,200
3	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	2013	2012
		£	£
	Loan interest payable to group undertakings	188,418	190,662
	Amortisation of finance costs	2,349	2,349
		190,767	193,011
4	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2013	2012
•	TROTT ON ORDINARY HETTINGS BEFORE THE TOTAL	£	£
	Profit is stated after charging		
	Auditor's remuneration	3,000	3,000

5 EMPLOYEES

There were no employees during the year apart from the directors, who received no emoluments

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 May 2013

TAXATION	2013 £	2012 £
UK Corporation tax	£	L
Current tax charge		-
Deferred tax		
Effects of changes in tax rates and laws	(10,910)	(19,956)
Deferred tax charge current year	20,625	22,345
Total deferred tax	9,715	2,389
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9,715	2,389
Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	9,837	17,788
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 23 00% (2012 - 24 00%)	2,263	4,269
Effects of		
Non deductible expenses	13,099	13,592
Group relief	3,539	3,406
Adjustment in respect of finance leases	(20,625)	(22,345)
UK transfer pricing	1,724	1,078
	(2,263)	(4,269)
Current tax charge	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 May 2013

7	DEBTORS	2013	2012
		£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	492,422	507,402
	Finance leases	2,650,652	2,637,703
	Prepayments and accrued income	53,764	56,113
		3,196,838	3,201,218
	Amounts falling due after more than one year and included in the debtors above are		
		2013	2012
		£	£
	Finance leases	2,650,652	2,637,703
	Prepayments and accrued income	51,415	53,764
		2,702,067	2,691,467
	The original cost of the finance lease was £2,334,322 (2012 £2,334,322)		
8	CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year	2013	2012
	·	£	£
	Trade creditors	643	643
	Loans from group undertakings (note 9)	33,502	27,726
	Accruals and deferred income	28,835	28,971
		62,980	57,340
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 May 2013

9	CREDITORS amounts falling due after more than one year	2013 £	2012 £
	Loans from group undertakings	3,123,082	3,142,939
	Loan maturity analysis In more than one year but not more than two years	41,853	33,502
	In more than two years but not more than five years	176,735	150,813
	In more than five years	2,904,494	2,958,624
		3,123,082	3,142,939

The group undertaking loans comprise six loans which are in turn financed by six loans from a third party to that group undertaking and have been provided to the company on the same interest and repayment terms. The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's finance lease investment properties. Loans 1 to 3 bear interest at 5 98% and loans 4 to 6 bear interest at 5 58% per annum.

Loan 1 is repayable in instalments until 2032 when one bullet payment of £344,732 will be made

Loan 2 is repayable in instalments until 2032 when one bullet payment of £272,113 will be made

Loan 3 is repayable in instalments until 2032 when one bullet payment of £218,267 will be made

Loan 4's interest shortfall rolls up into the loan until October 2020. Thereafter, interest will be paid in full and the loan is then repayable in instalments until 2032.

Loan 5's interest shortfall rolls up into the loan until July 2020. Thereafter, interest will be paid in full and the loan is then repayable in instalments until 2032.

Loan 6's interest shortfall rolls up into the loan until July 2022. Thereafter, interest is paid in full and the loan is then repayable in instalments until 2032.

The loans are subject to cross guarantees and cross-collateralisation of the underlying properties used as security with other group loans. The total value of the group loans subject to this cross-collateralisation as at 31 May 2013, including the company's loans, is £104,800,230 (2012 £105,321,246) and the fair value of the financial instruments also subject to the cross-collateralisation is £(20,534,294) (2012 £(20,875,645))

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 May 2013

10	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES .		Deferred tax liability £
	Balance at 1 June 2012 Profit and loss account		261,838 9,715
	Balance at 31 May 2013		271,553
	The deferred tax liability is made up as follows		
		2013	2012
		£	£
	Other timing differences	271,553	261,838

Other timing differences arise on the difference in recognition of net income from the finance lease over the lease term at a constant rate of return and that recognised for tax purposes. These timing differences are not expected to reverse until 2024.

During the year, Finance Act 2012 was enacted and included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013. As this change was substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, deferred tax is recognised at 23% in the current period.

In his budget of 20 March 2013, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced tax changes which will have an effect on the Company's future tax position. The budget proposed a decrease in the rate of UK corporation tax from 23% to 21% from 1 April 2014 and by a further 1%, reaching 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. The further proposed reductions in the main rate of corporation tax to 20% were not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and therefore in accordance with Accounting Standards, these proposed changes have not been reflected in the accounts at 31 May 2013.

11	SHARE CAPITAL	2013	2012
		£	£
	Allotted, issued and fully paid		
	Equity		_
	1 Ordinary share of £1	1	l

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 May 2013

12 RESERVES

12	RESERVES		Profit and loss account
			£
	Balance at 1 June 2012		(260,900)
	Profit for the year		122
	Balance at 31 May 2013		(260,778)
13	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2013 £	2012 £
	Profit for the financial year	122	15,399
	Opening shareholders' funds	(260,899)	(276,298)
	Closing shareholders' funds	(260,777)	(260,899)

14 CONTROL

The company's immediate holding company is Timecoast Limited

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group for which group accounts are prepared and of which the company is a member, is Restmead Limited, the company's ultimate UK holding company, which is registered in England Copies of the group accounts are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ

The directors regard the ultimate holding company to be Sunnymist Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands

The ultimate controlling party is the Tchenguiz Family Trust

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 May 2013

15 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company is related to fellow subsidiaries of Sunnymist Limited, with whom in many cases it has directors in common

One such company is Rotch Property Group Limited ("Rotch") Rotch provides management services to the company At the balance sheet date, and included within amounts owed by group undertakings, £492,422 (2012 £100,323) was due by that company No interest accrues on this related party balance Management fees payable for the year amounted to £1,200 (2012 £1,200)

Rotch Property Group Limited has agreed to provide limited additional support to assist the company in meeting its operational costs as they arise should this be necessary

As set out in note 9, the company is party to a cross-collateralisation arrangement in respect of loan facilities as at the year end totalling £104,800,230 (2012 £105,321,246) Of this amount, £28,282,271 (2012 £28,835,308) relates to loan facilities with Uni Lease No 1 Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Sunnymist Limited The fair value of the financial instruments also subject to this cross-collateralisation arrangement is £(20,534,294) (2012 £(20,875,645)) of which £(2,034,673) (2012 £(2,204,959)) relates to Uni Lease No 1 Limited

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by Financial Reporting Standard Number 8 'Related Party Disclosures' and has not disclosed transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group