BOURLION LIMITED

Report and Accounts
31 July 2000



Bourlion Limited

Registered No. 2788272

DIRECTORS

Michael Lysaght Patrick McElroy

SECRETARY

Patrick McElroy

ACCOUNTANTS

Ernst & Young Bedford House 16 Bedford Street Belfast BT2 7DT

BANKERS

Barclays Bank plc 131 Edgeware Road London W2 2HT

SOLICITORS

Brian Chase & Cole 20/24 Wrote Street Basingstoke Hants

REGISTERED OFFICE

Apex Plaza Reading England RG1 1YE

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2000.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

The company is principally engaged in the rental of industrial property.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year attributable to shareholders amounts to £130,998 and, is dealt with as shown in the profit and loss account. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company during the year ended 31 July 2000 were those listed on page 1.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors at 31 July 2000 and their interests in the share capital of the company were as follows:

At 31 July 2000 At 31 July 1999 Ordinary shares Ordinary shares

Michael Lysaght	15	15
Patrick McElroy	5	5

ACCOUNTANTS

Ernst & Young have expressed their willingness to continue in office as accountants and a resolution proposing their reappointment will be submitted at the annual general meeting.

SMALL COMPANY EXEMPTIONS

The directors have taken advantage of the special exemptions within part VII of Companies Act 1985.

By order of the board

Secretary

Bourlion Limited

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 July 2000

		2000	1999
	Notes	£	£
TURNOVER Administrative expenses		358,256 (74,648)	352,220 (40,622)
OPERATING PROFIT		283,608	311,598
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	2	561 (127,910)	143 (103,931)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		156,259	207,810
Taxation	3	25,261	58,382
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION		130,998	149,428
			=
STATEMENT OF RETAINED PROFITS			
Retained reserves at 1 August 1999		555,810	406,382
Profit for the year		130,998	149,428
		686,808	555,810

RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

There are no recognised gains or losses other than those stated in the profit and loss account of £130,998 (1999 - £149,428).

BALANCE SHEET at 31 July 2000

	Notes	2000 £	1999 £
	Notes	J.	4
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	4	3,320,098	2,438,396
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors	5	_	8,531
Cash at bank and in hand		15,964	4,322
		15,964	12,853
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,649,154)	(1,045,339)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(2,633,190)	(1,032,486)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		686,908	1,405,910
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans	7	-	850,000
		686,908	555,910
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Profit and loss account	9	686,808	555,810
Equity Shareholders' Funds		686,908	555,910

The directors confirm that the company is exempt from audit under Section 249A(4) of the Companies Act 1985 and that no notice has been deposited under Section 249B(2) of the Act requiring the company to obtain an audit of its accounts. The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 221 of the Act and for preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with Section 239 of the Act and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to the accounts, so far as is applicable to the company.

The directors have taken advantage of the exemptions conferred by part VII the Companies Act 1985 on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of those exemptions as a small company.





NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 July 2000

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (revised) from the requirement to produce a cashflow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

Turnover

Turnover represents rental income receivable net of VAT.

Investment properties

Investment properties are accounted for in accordance with SSAP 19, as follows:

- (i) investment properties are revalued annually. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year: and
- (ii) no depreciation is provided in respect of leasehold investment properties where the lease has over 20 years to run.

Although the Companies Act would normally require the systematic annual depreciation of fixed assets, the directors believe that the policy of not providing depreciation is necessary in order for the accounts to give a true and fair view, since the current value of investment properties, and changes to that current value, are of prime importance rather than a calculation of systematic annual depreciation. Depreciation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation, and the amount which might otherwise have been included cannot be separately identified or quantified.

2. OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

		2000 £	1999 £
	Other interest received	561 ————	<u>143</u>
3.	TAXATION		
		2000 £	1999 £
	Based on the profit for the year: UK corporation tax at 20% (1999 - 30%) Adjustment re prior year	37,257 (11,996)	58,714 (332)
		25,261	58,382

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 July 2000

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (revised) from the requirement to produce a cashflow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

Turnover

Turnover represents rental income receivable net of VAT.

Investment properties

Investment properties are accounted for in accordance with SSAP 19, as follows:

- (i) investment properties are revalued annually. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year: and
- (ii) no depreciation is provided in respect of leasehold investment properties where the lease has over 20 years to run.

Although the Companies Act would normally require the systematic annual depreciation of fixed assets, the directors believe that the policy of not providing depreciation is necessary in order for the accounts to give a true and fair view, since the current value of investment properties, and changes to that current value, are of prime importance rather than a calculation of systematic annual depreciation. Depreciation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation, and the amount which might otherwise have been included cannot be separately identified or quantified.

2. OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

		2000	1999
		£	£
	Other interest received	561	143
			=======================================
3.	TAXATION		
		2000	1999
		£	£
	Based on the profit for the year:		
	UK corporation tax at 20% (1999 - 30%)	37,257	58,714
	Adjustment re prior year	(11,996)	(332)
		25,261	58,382

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 July 2000

4.	INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
----	-----------------------

	Land and buildings	
	2000	1999
	£	£
Investment properties at directors' valuation:		
Freehold	2,438,396	2,438,396
Long leasehold	881,702	-
	3,320,098	2,438,396
		

The historical cost of investment properties included at directors' valuation is £3,320,098.

5. DEBTORS

		£	£
	Other debtors	-	8,531
6.	CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		
		2000	1999
		£	£
	Bank overdraft	129,968	74,837
	Bank loans (note 7)	1,618,651	100,000
	Trade creditors	15,862	5,312
	Corporation tax	37,257	58,714
	Other taxes and social security	2,191	1,800
	Other creditors	700,424	700,424
	Accruals and deferred income	144,801	104,252
		2,649,154	1,045,339

Included in other creditors are £500,000 of interest free loans and £200,424 of interest bearing loans. £100,000 of the interest free loans have been provided by the directors.

7. BANK LOAN

	2000	1999
	£	£
Amounts repayable:		
In one year or less (note 6)	1,618,651	100,000
Between two and five years	-	400,000
In more than five years	-	450,000
	1,618,651	950,000
	44	

The bank loan is wholly repayable in instalments within less than one year and is secured.

2000

1999

Bourlion Limited

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 July 2000

8. SHARE CAPITAL

				Authorised
			2000	1999
			£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each			100,000	100,000
			Allotted	, called up
			an	d fully paid
	2000	1999	2000	1999
	No.	No.	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

9. RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS AND MOVEMENT ON RESERVES

		Profit and	Total
	Share	loss sh	areholders'
	capital	account	funds
	£	£	£
At 1 August 1998	100	406,382	406,482
Profit for the year		149,428	149,428
At 31 July 1999	100	555,810	555,910
Profit for the year		130,998	130,998
A4 21 Tuly 2000		<u> </u>	
At 31 July 2000	100	686,808	686,908

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Loan finance has been provided to the company by Mr N Quinn and Auriga Investments Limited. Auriga Investments Limited is the majority shareholder. N Quinn is the ultimate controlling party.

The loans provided are as follows:

- Auriga Investments Limited £400,000 interest free
- N Quinn £200,424 interest bearing

Loan finance totalling £100,000 has been provided interest free by the directors.