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KENLIN PROPERTIES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31st December 1999

(as modified by Article 254 The Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986

Registration N.I. 11874

MODIFIED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 ST DECEMBER 1999	Notes	1999 £	1998 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible Assets Investments		8,665 <u>668,625</u> <u>677,290</u>	18,069 530,761 548,830
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	2	43,088 <u>34,109</u> 77,197	74,191 49,424 123,615
CREDITORS (Amounts falling due with	hin one yea	ar) <u>7,524</u>	18,129
NET CURRENT ASSETS		69,673	105,486
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIA	ABILITIE	S 746,963	654,316
CREDITORS (Due after more than one	year) 3	181,041	<u>75,000</u>
		565,922	579,316 =====
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up share capital Investment property revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	4	100 129,095 436,727	100 129,095 <u>450,121</u>
		565,922	579,316

The director is satisfied that for the period in question the company was entitled to exemption under subsection (2) of Article 257A Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 and that no notice has been deposited under Article 257B(2) of the Order in relation to its accounts for the period.

MODIFIED BALANCE SHEET (Continued)

The director acknowledges his responsibility for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Article 229 of The Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 and preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of the company as at the end of the period year and of its profit and loss for the period in accordance with the requirements of Article 234 of the Order, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Order relating to accounts, so far as applicable to the company.

I have relied on the exemptions for individual accounts contained in part 1 of Schedule 8 of The Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 on the ground that the company is entitled to benefit of these exemptions as a small company.

Approved by the Board on 24th March 2000 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1999

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards. However, compliance with SSAP 19 "Accounting for investment properties", requires departure from the requirements of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 relating to depreciation and an explanation of the departure is given in the note relating to investment properties below. A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention modified by the revaluation of investment properties.

CONSOLIDATION

The financial statements of subsidiaries have not been consolidated as the company is entitled to the exemption from preparing group financial statements conferred by Section 254 of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986.

FIXED ASSETS

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets excluding investment properties, less their estimated residual values, on a straight line basis of the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The annual principal rates used for this purpose are:-

Office equipment Motor vehicles	20%
	25%

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

In accordance with SSAP 19, (i) investment properties are revalued annually and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to a revaluation reserve, and (ii) no depreciation or amortisation is provided in respect of freehold investment properties and leasehold investment properties with over 20 years to run. The director considers that this accounting policy results in the financial statements giving a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

INCOME

Income represents fees and rents received and receivable.

DEFERRED TAXATION

Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences to the extent that it is probable that a liability or asset will crystallise.

2. DEBTORS	1999	1998
Amounts falling due within one year.	£	£
	43,088	74,191

3. CREDITORS (Due after more than one year)

This amount is secured by fixed charges over the company's investment properties.

4. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL	1999	1998
	£	£
Authorised: 10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
Allotted, called-up and fully paid: 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100