DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31st March 1996

Registered number: 2793828



REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31ST MARCH 1996

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 1996.

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The company has invested in commercial property and it is intended to continue this activity.

2. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Company law requires the directors 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 for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether applicable 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 if appropriate

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. The directors have a general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

3. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

During the year, the company made a profit after taxation of £37,283 (1995 £38,921) which has been transferred to reserves.

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (1995 nil).

4. DIRECTORS

The following served as directors during the year:

HJM Price HR Mould

Neither of the directors had any interest in the shares of the company during the year.

The interests of the directors who held office at the end of the year in the shares of the parent company, Pillar Property Investments PLC, are shown in the report and accounts of that company.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

Throughout the year the called up share capital of two £1 shares was charged against the bank loan.

6. AUDITORS

Our auditors, KPMG, have indicated that a limited liability company, KPMG Audit Plc, is to assume responsibility for certain aspects of their audit business. Accordingly, they have indicated their intention to resign and the directors intend to appoint KPMG Audit Plc as auditors of the company.

7. INSURANCE

The company has maintained liability insurance for its directors through a group wide scheme.

Milip J Mart

Lansdowne House Berkeley Square London W1X 6HQ

By Order of the Board P J Martin Secretary 8th October 1996

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PARINV (EDINBURGH) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 3 to 7.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 1 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 directors 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.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March 1996 and its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors

London

8th October 1996

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1996

			Year ended 31st March 1996	Year ended 31st March 1995
	N	IOTE	£	£
TURNOVER	Rental income		304,495	306,352
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			(10,303)	(1,241)
OPERATING PROFIT		2	294,192	305,111
NET INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		3	(256,909)	(266,190)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION			37,283	38,921
TAXATION		10		_
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION			37,283	38,921
RESERVES BROUGHT FORWARD			97,568	58,647
RESERVES CARRIED FORWARD			134,851	97,568 =====
	STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISE	D GAIN	S AND LOSSES	
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			37,283	38,921
UNREALISED (DEFICIT) ON REVALUATION OF PROPERTIES			(150,000)	(340,000)
TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES RELATING TO THE YEAR			(112,717)	(301,079)

All items in the profit and loss account derive from continuing operations. There were no material differences in the historical cost profit and loss.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST MARCH 1996

,		NOTE	1996 £	1995 £
FIXED ASSETS	Investment property	5	3,750,000	3,900,000
CURRENT ASSETS	Debtors	7	10,660	14,747
	Cash at bank and in hand	9	90,415	90,352
			101,075	105,099
CREDITORS(AMOUNTS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR)		8	684,123	725,430
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(583,048)	(620,331)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			3,166,952	3,279,669
CREDITORS(AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR)	Borrowings	6	2,504,000	2,504,000
NET ASSETS			662,952 =====	775,669 =====
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	Called up share capital	4	2	2
	Profit and loss account		134,851	97,568
	Revaluation reserve	13	528,099	678,099
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			662,952	775,669 =====

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 8th October 1996 and signed on its behalf by:

H.J.M.Price Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies

Accounting Convention

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investment properties.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are revalued annually on the basis of open market value. Surpluses and deficits on revaluation are taken to the revaluation reserve except those deficits expected to be permanent, which are included in the profit and loss account and then transferred to reserves. The Companies Act 1985 requires all fixed assets to be depreciated. However, in order to present a true and fair view, investment properties have not been depreciated as they are held for investment rather than consumption, and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. This accords with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19 as amended. Depreciation is only one of many factors reflected in the property valuations and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified. In accordance with FRS 3, surpluses and deficits realised on sales of properties, calculated by comparing net sales proceeds with book values, are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of VAT, is derived from rental income from operations in Great Britain.

Hedging costs

Hedging costs are amortised over the life of the hedging instruments and the element not amortised is included within prepayments.

Deferred Taxation

Provision is made at the appropriate rates, using the liability method, for deferred taxation arising from timing differences, to the extent that it is probable that a liability will crystallise in the future.

Cash flow statement

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking and the parent company, which is incorporated in Great Britain, prepares a cash flow statement.

2. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Directors' emoluments and audit fees are both nil (1995 nil). The company has no employees (1995 nil).

3. NET INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

•	1996 £	1995 £
Bank interest payable on overdrafts and bank loans wholly repayable within five years Interest payable to parent and fellow subsidiary	(214,092)	(214,092)
companies	(41,640)	(50,628)
Hedging costs Interest receivable	(255,732) (4,524) 3,347	(264,720) (4,269) 2,799
	(256,909) =====	(266,190) =====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		1996 £	1995 £
		Authorised 100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
		Issued, allotted, called up and fully paid 2 ordinary shares of £1 each	==== 2 ===	2 ====
5.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY			eehold Land nd Buildings
		At 31st March 1995 at valuation Revaluation		3,900,000 (150,000)
		At 31st March 1996 at valuation		3,750,000
		As at 31st March 1996, the company's investment plass of open market value by a director of the parent conveyor, at £3,750,000. The valuation was carried Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Statements and Guidance Notes. The cost of the investment prop £3,221,901).	ompany, who is out in accorda of Asset Valua	s a chartered nce with the ttion Practice
6.	CREDITORS (AMOUNTS DUE IN MORE THAN ONE YEAR)	Borrowings comprise a bank loan, wholly repayable with the investment property and the shares of the company charge over the assets of the company. The property is collateralistion agreement with a fellow subsidiary under	eany together s s also secured i	with a floating
7.	DEBTORS		1996	1995
		Amounts falling due within one year: Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors	£ 4,524 481	£ 4,524 44
			5,005	4,568
		Amounts falling due after more than one year: Prepayments and accrued income	5,655 	10,179
			10,660	14,747
8.	CREDITORS (AMOUNTS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR)	Amount due to parent company Accruals and deferred income	594,773 89,350	636,585 88,845
			684,123 ======	725,430 =====

The cash held at 31st March 1996 was retained primarily for the payment of interest and was not readily available for other purposes.

9. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. TAXATION	The corporation tax liability has been reduced to nil due to the receipt of group relief from the parent company for nil consideration.			
11. DEFERRED TAXATION	The full potential deferred taxation liability not provided in the financial statements is as follows:			
		Amoun 1996 £	t not Provided 1995 £	
	Arising on revaluation of investment	2	L	
	properties	81,119	223,773	
	Accelerated capital allowances Interest timing differences	127,143 (13,550)	(13,550)	
		194,712	210,223	
		======	======	
12. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	Profit for the year Unrealised (deficit) on revaluation of investment property	37,283 (150,000)	38,921 (340,000)	
	Opening shareholders' funds	(112,717) 775,669	(301,079) 1,076,748	
	Closing shareholders' funds	662,952	775,669 ======	
13. REVALUATION RESERVE	At start of period Revaluation during the period	678,099 (150,000)	1,018,099 (340,000)	
	At end of period	528,099	678,099 ======	
14. PARENT COMPANY	The parent company is Pillar Property Investment and registered in England and Wales. A copy of the can be obtained from its registered office, Lanse London W1X 6HQ.	at company's finan	cial statements	