COMPANY NUMBER: 3268801

RIDGEFORD PROPERTIES LIMITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2003



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RIDGEFORD PROPERTIES LIMITED DIRECTOR'S REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2003

DIRECTOR

C T Murray

The sole director has pleasure in presenting his report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2003.

RESULTS

The loss after taxation amounted to £1,074,764 (2002: loss £1,985,545) and was transferred to reserves. The director does not recommend the payment of a dividend.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the company is that of property managers and developers.

DIRECTOR AND HIS INTERESTS

The director has no beneficial interest in the share capital of the company.

DONATIONS

During the year the company made donations totalling £11,192 to various charitable organisations.

AUDITORS

In accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985 a resolution proposing the reappointment of Horwath Clark Whitehill as auditors to the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

SMALL COMPANY EXEMPTIONS

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This report is prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small entities.

By Order of the Board

Director

RIDGEFORD PROPERTIES LIMITED STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Company law requires the director to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the company's state of affairs at the end of the year and of the profit or loss for that period. In preparing those accounts the director is 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 accounts.
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable him to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud or other irregularities.

Horwath Clark Whitehill

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF RIDGEFORD PROPERTIES LIMITED

Horwath Clark Whitehill Chartered Accountants 25 New Street Square London EC4A 3LN, UK

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We have audited the financial statements of Ridgeford Properties Limited for the year ended 31 March 2003 set out on pages 4 to 13. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on pages 6 and 7.

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation and of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom 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 judgments 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.

Going concern

In forming our opinion we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in the accounts concerning the possible outcome of renegotiation of the company's term and revolving loans. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, validity of which depends on future funding being available. The accounts do not contain any adjustments that would result from a failure to obtain funding. Details of the circumstances relating to the fundamental uncertainty are described in notes 12 and 21. Our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

Unqualified opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2003 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

IT FEBRUARY 2009

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Hanath Clark M

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2003

	Notes	2003 £	2002 £
TURNOVER	2	73,720	211,154
Cost of sales		(465,412)	(1,737,638)
GROSS PROFIT		(391,692)	(1,526,484)
Administrative expenses		(771,825)	(637,365)
		(1,163,517)	(2,163,849)
Other income		24,964	
OPERATING LOSS	3	(1,138,553)	(2,163,849)
Interest receivable		123,905	44,260
Interest payable		(61,642)	(125,725)
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(1,076,290)	(2,245,314)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4	1,526	259,769
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	15	(1,074,764)	(1,985,545)

The profit and loss account contains all the gains and losses of the company recognised in the current and proceeding year and the result in these years represent the only movement in shareholders' funds.

The notes on pages 6 to 13 form part of these financial statements

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RIDGEFORD PROPERTIES LIMITED BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2003

	Notes	2003 £	2002 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets Investments	7 8	47,072 5,952	56,251 5,952
		53,024	62,203
CURRENT ASSETS Stock and work in progress Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9 10 11	17,595,314 123,726 2,794,572 20,513,612	11,872,626 335,991 3,048,738 15,257,355
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	12	(18,292,016)	(8,688,938)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,221,596	6,568,417
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,274,620	6,630,620
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after one year	13	(4,231,628)	(7,512,864)
NET LIABILITIES		(1,957,008)	(882,244)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Profit and loss account	14 15	100 (1,957,108)	100 (882,344)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS - All equity	16	(1,957,008)	(882,244)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

Approved by the Board on 17 FEBRUARY 2004 and signed on its behalf by:



The notes on pages 6 to 13 from part of these financial statements

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

b) Investments

Investment properties are included in the balance sheet at their open market value.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets in use, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Office equipment

- 25% p.a. straight line

Fixtures and fittings -

- 25% p.a. straight line

Motor vehicle

- 25% p.a. straight line

d) Foreign Currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

e) Stock and Work in Progress

Development land and buildings are stated at the lower of cost, which includes interest, exchange gains and losses on a foreign currency loan and a proportion of administration expenses incurred on specific projects, and net realisable value.

f) Hire Purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Hire purchase leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

g) Pension Costs

The cost of providing retirement pensions and related benefits is charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the periods benefiting from the employees' services.

h) 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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is 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 is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted at the balance sheet date.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i) Deep Discount Bonds

The premium on redemption of deep discount bonds is calculated and charged to the profit and loss account each year on the basis of the company's maximum liability should the bonds be redeemed at the balance sheet date. The bonds are categorised by year of falling due for redemption, in accordance with the earliest redemption dates available to the bondholders.

j) Exemption From Consolidation

The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 248 of the Companies Act 1985. These accounts therefore represent information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group entities in which the group holds an interest on a long term basis and are jointly controlled by the company and one or more other ventures. In the accounts, joint ventures are accounted for using the gross equity method.

2. TURNOVER

Turnover represents the net amount invoiced to customers less trade discounts, excluding value added tax and sales of fixed assets. The turnover is wholly attributable to the company's main activity within the United Kingdom.

3. OPERATING LOSS

Operating loss is stated after charging:	2003 £	2002 £
Depreciation	20,337	13,193
Auditors' remuneration	10,000	6,000
Write down of investment	•	15,000
Write down of development stock	465,412	1,649,984

4. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

Based on the loss for the year:		
Corporation tax at 30%	•	(250,571)
Over provision from previous year	(1,526)	(9,198)
	(1,526)	(259,769)

There are approximately £2,300,000 of tax losses which may be utilised against future trading profits.

5.	STAFF COSTS			0000	2000
	Staff costs, including director's remunera	tion, were as follows:		2003 £	2002 £
	Wages and salaries		:	336,885	278,801
	Pension costs			19,548	9,730
	Social security costs			41,608	32,062
			<u> </u>	398,041	320,593
	The average monthly number of employed follows:	oyees, including the o	director dui	ring the ye	ear was as
				No.	No.
	Administration			5	5
				2003	2002
	DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION			£	£
	Aggregate emoluments			172,571	199 <u>,</u> 693
	CT Murray was the only director who service relates solely to him.	ved during the year and	the directo	or's remune	ration
	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Fixtures		
		Office	and	Motor	T-4-1
		Equipment £	Fittings £	Vehicle £	Total £
	Cost	00.047	0.705	45.740	05 700
	At 1 April 2002 Additions	36,347 3,826	3,725 7,332	45,710 -	85,782 11,158
	, radiio, io				
	At 31 March 2003	40,173	11,057	45,710	96,940
	Depreciation				
	At 1 April 2002	20,768	3,628	5,135	29,531
	Charge for the year	8,262	1,931	10,144	20,337
	At 31 March 2003	29,030	5,559	15,279	49,868
	Net book value				
	At 31 March 2003	11,143	5,498	30,431	47,072
	A1 04 M 1- 0000	15,579	97	40,575	56,251
	At 31 March 2002				
	Assets held under hire purchase agree				
	Assets held under hire purchase agree				31 206
	Assets held under hire purchase agree				31,206

8.	INVESTMENTS	2003 £	2002 £
	Shares in subsidiary undertakings Race horse	102 5,850	102 5,850
		5,952	5,952

a) Investment in subsidiary undertaking

The investment in the subsidiary undertakings represents shares in the following wholly owned subsidiaries:

Ridgeford Properties Management Limited

The investment in Ridgeford Properties Management Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, comprises 2 ordinary shares of £1 each. The company is not listed and its main activity is that of property management.

The following information relates to Ridgeford Properties Management Limited:

	2003	2002
	£	£
Aggregate amount of capital and reserves	87,395	65,832
Profit for the financial year	21,563	8,354

Ridgeford Properties (Tokenhouse Yard) Limited

A company registered in England and Wales, comprising 100 ordinary shares of £1. The company is not listed and was dormant during the year. The date of incorporation was 23 October 2001. The company acts as nominee for a joint venture and holds 50% of the issued share capital of Tokenhouse Yard Limited and Tokenhouse Yard (trustee no. two) Limited which act as corporate trustees in respect of the legal title to property. Ridgeford Properties (Tokenhouse Yard) Limited and its two associated companies do not trade in their own right but act as nominee and trustees respectively for Ridgeford Properties Limited.

The following information relates to Ridgeford Properties (Tokenhouse Yard) Limited at 31 March 2003:

	2003 £	2002 £
Aggregate amount of capital and reserves Profit for the financial year	100	100

9.	STOCK AND WORK IN PROGRESS (Development land and buildings)	2003 £	2002 £
	Glyn Street Ironmonger Row Tokenhouse Yard	1,649,541 9,206,841 6,738,932	1,750,000 5,731,299 4,391,327
		17,595,314	11,872,626
	Development land and buildings includes attributable interest, w (2002: £640,475).	hich amounts	to £939,498

10. DEBTORS

Trade debtors	17,638	4,619
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	17,281
Other debtors	106,088	63,520
Corporation tax recoverable		250,571
	123,726	335,991
	125,120	330,337

11. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

Included within the cash balances are deposits of £2,525,000 (2002: £2,850,000) which are held by the company's bankers as additional security in respect of development loans.

12. CREDITORS - amounts falling due within one year

one of the second secon	2003 £	2002 £
Bank loans (secured on property)	5,217,509	1,733,532
Loan from group undertakings (unsecured)	1,169,301	707,405
Secured deep discount bond	4,939,140	-
Other loans (unsecured)	6,792,312	5,357,910
Trade creditors	128,176	272,228
Obligations under hire purchase agreements	6,446	6,429
Other taxes and social security costs	9,050	81,284
Amount owed by group undertakings	7,582	-
Other creditors	-	525,150
Accruals and deferred income	22,500	5,000
	18,292,016	8,688,938

12. CREDITORS – amounts falling due within one year (Continued)

The bank loan of £5,217,509 is taken out with Royal Bank of Scotland and is payable within one year and bears an average interest rate of 6%. The loan is secured by way of a first charge over the Ironmonger Row freehold property.

The loan from group undertakings is with City Gate International Limited (Parent Company) and is payable on demand bearing an average interest rate of 7%. The loan is not secured.

The deep discount bond is taken out with Tess Investments Limited and bears an average interest rate of 6%. The redemption date for the deep discount bond is 1 June 2003 for the sum of £5,216,864. This amount was not repaid on the due date and negotiations are currently taking place to extend the terms of the bonds. The bond is secured by way of a second charge over the fronmonger Row freehold property.

Other loans of £6,792,312 are comprised of the following:

Tess Investments - £5,184,559 (Promissory Notes) payable on demand and bearing an interest rate of approximately 6%. The promissory notes are not secured.

Tess Investments - £1,022,600 (working capital loan) payable on demand and bearing an interest rate of approximately 6%. The loan is not secured.

Sakto Corporation - £585,153 payable on demand and bearing an interest rate of approximately 6%. The loan is not secured.

13.	CREDITORS: amounts falling due after one year	2003 £	2002 £
	Secured deep discount bond	-	4,790,982
	Bank loans (secured on property and cash deposits)	4,211,194	2,695,000
	Obligations under hire purchase agreements	20,434	26,882
		4,231,628	7,512,864

The bank loan of £4,211,194 is taken out with KBC Bank NV and is payable within one year to two years and bears an average interest rate of 5%. The loan is secured by way of a first charge over the Tokenhouse Yard freehold property and cash deposits of £2,000,000.

The obligations under hire purchase agreements repayable between one and two years amount to £6,446. Those falling due after more than two years amount to £20,436, of which £5,091 is repayable after more than five years.

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
Allotted, called up and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

15. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

£

At 1	April	20	02
Loss	for	the	year

882,344 1,074,764

At 31 March 2003

1,957,108

16. SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS

Αt	1.	Apri	il 20	102
Lo	SS	for	the	year

882,244

1,074,764

At 31 March 2003

1,957,008

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the group entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties as follows:

Ridgeford Properties Management Limited (wholly owned subsidiary)

The company incurred costs of £14,257 which were recharged to Ridgeford Properties Management Limited. At the year end that company owed Ridgeford Properties Limited £7,582 (2002: £17,280).

Ridgeford Properties (Tokenhouse Yard) Limited (nominee, wholly owned subsidiary)

The company incurred costs as nominee for Ridgeford Properties Limited of £5,695,558 (2002: £3,864,364).

City Gate International Limited (parent company)

Loans from that company including interest thereon were outstanding at the year end in the sum of £1,169,301 (2002: £707,405).

18. PENSIONS ARRANGEMENT

The company makes contributions to a group personal pension plan for the benefit of employees. Contributions are fixed at 10% of gross salary and the assets of the scheme are held separate to those of the company. Contributions to the scheme by the company for the year ended 31 March 2003 totalled £14,649 and employees contributed £4,353.

19. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Ridgeford Properties Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of City Gate International Limited a company incorporated in Canada.

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company is party to a guarantee for the bank borrowings of a venture in which it is engaged. Should the other parties to the guarantee be unable to satisfy their amount owing to the bank then Ridgeford Properties Limited would be exposed at 31 March 2003 to a further £2,695,000 of bank borrowings, which are not included within these accounts.

21. GOING CONCERN AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING

The company has a deficiency of assets and relies significantly on short term revolving loans or term loans expiring at the end of the development period to fund its development.

The company therefore has to frequently renegotiate its loan facilities or extend them if the construction or sale of the development project is delayed. The company is confident that it can continue to renegotiate its development loans so that it can successfully complete all its current development projects. However until such loans are renegotiated there can be no certainty of this fact. The Directors are satisfied that the company can trade profitably in the future and thus the deficiency in shareholders' funds will be extinguished.