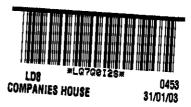
# RIDGEFORD PROPERTIES LIMITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2002





Horwath Clark Whitehill
Chartered Accountants
25 New Street Square
London EC4A 3LN, UK
Tel: +44 (0)20 7353 1577
Fax: +44 (0)20 7583 1720

DX: 0014 London Chancery Lane www.horwathcw.com

### RIDGEFORD PROPERTIES LIMITED DIRECTOR'S REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2002

#### **DIRECTOR**

C T Murray

The sole director has pleasure in presenting his report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002.

#### **RESULTS**

The loss after taxation amounted to £1,985,545 (2001: profit £813,568) and was transferred to reserves. The director did 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 group made donations totalling £5,744 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.

By Order of the Board

Page 1

### 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.



### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF RIDGEFORD PROPERTIES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Ridgeford Properties Limited for the year ended 31 March 2002 set out on pages 4 to 15. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on pages 7 and 8.

Horwath Clark Whitehill Chartered Accountants 25 New Street Square London EC4A 3LN, UK Tel: +44 (0)20 7353 1577

Fax: +44 (0)20 7583 1720

DX: 0014 London Chancery Lane

www.horwathcw.com

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

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 out 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 note 24. 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 2002 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Date 29/1/03

Horacite Oul

25 New Street Square London EC4A 3LN

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2002

	Notes	2002 £	2001 £
TURNOVER	2	211,154	14,729,428
Cost of sales		(1,737,638)	(13,300,712)
GROSS PROFIT		(1,526,484)	1,428,716
Administrative expenses		(637,365)	(339,807)
		(2,163,849)	1,088,909
Other income			4,387
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	3	(2,163,849)	1,093,296
Interest receivable		44,260	23,224
Interest payable		(125,725)	(34,190)
(LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE			4 000 000
TAXATION		(2,245,314)	1,082,330
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4	259,769	(268,762)
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	15	(1,985,545)	813,568

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 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

### RIDGEFORD PROPERTIES LIMITED BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2002

	Notes	2002 £	2001 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	7	56,251	38,645
Investments	8	5,952	2
		62,203	38,647
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stock and work in progress	9	11,872,626	7,347,557
Debtors	10	335,991	310,925
Cash at bank and in hand	11	3,048,738	1,152,925
		15,257,355	8,811,407
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	12	(8,688,938)	(1,854,181)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		6,568,417	6,957,226
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,630,620	6,995,873
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after one year	13	(7,512,864)	(5,892,572)
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		(882,244)	1,103,301
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital	14	100	100
Profit and loss account	15	(882,344)	1,103,201
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS – All equity	16	(882,244)	1,103,301

Approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

Cfumused Directors

The notes on pages 7 to 15 from part of these financial statements.

### RIDGEFORD PROPERTIES LIMITED CASH FLOW STATEMENT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2002

	Notes	2002 £	2001 £
NET CASH (OUTFLOW)/INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	17	(5,601,620)	6,440,037
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	18	(84,154)	(10,964)
Taxation		(250,571)	(268,809)
Capital expenditure and financial investment	18	(42,242)	(21,023)
CASH (OUTFLOW)/INFLOW BEFORE USE OF LIQUID RESOURCES AND FINANCING		5,978,587	6,139,241
Financing	18	(7,874,400)	(5,960,445)
INCREASE IN CASH IN THE YEAR		1,895,813	178,796

The notes on pages 13 and 14 form part of the cash flow statement

### 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) Operating Leases

Rentals application to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

### 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:	2002	2001
		£	£
	Depreciation	13,193	16,983
	Auditors' remuneration	6,000	6,000
	Write down of investment	15,000	-
	Write down of development stock	1,649,984	-
4.	TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
	Based on the (loss)/profit for the year:		
	Corporation tax at 30%	(250,571)	259,769
	(Over)/under provision from previous year	(9,198)	8,993
		(259,769)	268,762

After utilising current year tax losses against the 2001 taxable profit there are approximately £1,075,000 of tax losses which may be utilised against future trading profits.

_						
5.	STAFF COSTS				2002	2001
	Staff costs, including director's remur	neration, wer	e as follows:		£	£
	Wages and salaries			2	78,801	128,365
	Pension costs Social security costs				9,730 32,062	11,801 12,366
	Social Security Costs			<u></u> :	32,002	12,300
				3;	20,593	152,532
	The average monthly number of empl	loyees, inclu	ding directors	during the y	ear was as	follows:
					No.	No.
	Administration			_	5	5
•	DIDECTORIO DEMUNEDATION				2002	2001
6.	DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION				£	£
	Aggregate emoluments			1:	99,693	51,041
	CT Murray was the only director who relates solely to him.	served durin	g the year and	I the directo	or's remune	ration
7.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	T.R.	0.55	Fixtures		
		Horse Stock	Office Equipment	and Fittings	Motor Vehicle	Total
			£	£	£	£
	Cost At 1 April 2001	7,800	26,415	3,725	29,995	67,935
	Additions	- 1,000	9,932	0,120	45,710	55,642
	Transfer to investments/disposals	_(7,800)			(29,995)	(37,795)
	At 31 March 2002	-	36,347	3,725	45,710	85,782
	Depreciation					
	At 1 April 2001	1,950	12,846	3,492	11,002	29,290
	Charge for the year Transfer to investments/disposals	(1,950)	7,922 -	136	5,135 (11,002)	13,193 (12,952
	At 31 March 2002	_(1,000)	20,768	3,628	5,135	29,531
		·				
	Net book value At 31 March 2002	_	15,579	97	40,575	56,251
	At 31 March 2002	<u> </u>	10,010		40,070	
	At 31 March 2001	5,850	13,569	233	18,993	38,645
	Assets held under hire purchase a	greement ir	ncluded abov	e:		
	Net book value: 31 March 2002					40,57
						5,13

8.	INVESTMENTS	2002 £	2001 £
	Shares in subsidiary undertakings Race horse	102 5,850	2
		5,952	2

#### 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:

Aggregate amount of capital and reserves	74,080	57,478
Profit for the financial year	16,602	57,476

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 2002:

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

9.	STOCK AND WORK IN PROGRESS	2002 £	2001 £
	Development land and buildings	11,872,626	7,347,557
	Development land and buildings includes attributable interest, (2001: £165,546).	which amounts	to £640,475
10.	DEBTORS		
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Prepayments Corporation tax recoverable	4,619 17,281 63,520 - 250,571	13,075 34,140 258,486 5,224

### 11. CASH IN BANK AND IN HAND

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

335,991

310,925

### 12. CREDITORS - amounts falling due within one year

	2002	2001
	£	£
Bank loans (secured on property)	1,733,532	-
Loan from group undertakings	707,405	-
Other loans (secured on property)	5,357,910	1,546,289
Trade creditors	272,228	4,334
Obligations under hire purchase		
agreements	6,429	4,879
Other taxes and social security costs	81,284	28,741
Corporation tax	· -	259,769
Other creditors	525,150	5,169
Accruals and deferred income	5,000	5,000
	8,688,938	1,854,181

13.	CREDITORS: amounts falling due after one year	2002 £	2001 £
	Secured deep discount bond Bank loans (secured on property and cash deposits) Obligations under hire purchase agreements	4,790,982 2,695,000 26,882	4,426,228 1,450,048 16,296
		7,512,864	5,892,572

The redemption date for the deep discount bond (which is secured on property) is 1 June 2003 for the sum of £5,216,864.

The bank loans above are repayable within one to two years of the balance sheet date.

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

14.	CALLED OF 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		2002 £
	At 1 April 2001 Loss for the year		1,103,201 (1,985,545)
	At 31 March 2002		(882,344)
16.	SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		
	At 1 April 2001 Loss for the year		1,103,301 (1,985,545)
	At 31 March 2002		(882,244)

### 17. RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING PROFIT TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2002	2001
	£	£
Operating loss/profit	(2,163,849)	1,093,296
Hire purchase interest	2,689	· · ·
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	13,193	16,983
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	5,493	-
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	225,505	214,911
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(4,525,069)	5,454,502
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	840,418	(339,655)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(5,601,620)	6,440,037
18. ANALYSIS OF CASH FLOWS FOR HEADINGS		
NETTED IN THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT		
	2002	2001
	£	£
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	44.000	00.004
Interest received	44,260	23,224
Interest paid	(128,414)	(34,188)
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing		
of finance	(84,154)	(10,964)
or manos	(01,101)	(10,00.)
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(55,642)	(21,023)
Purchase of fixed asset investments	(5,950)	-
Sale of tangible fixed assets	19,350	
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure	42,242	(21,023)
Financing		
Draw down of loans	8,167,308	-
Repayment of loans	(287,308)	(5,959,658)
Capital element of finance lease rentals	(5,600)	(786)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing	7,874,400	(5,960,444)

19.	RECONCILIATION OF NET IN NET DEBT	CASH FLOW T	O MOVEMENT		2002 £	2001 £	
	Increase in cash in the year			1,8	95,813	178,796	
	(Increase)/decrease in debt and lease financing		(7,874,400)		5,960,444		
	Movement in net debt in the period			(5,978,587)		6,139,240	
	Net debt at 1 April 2001		(6,290,815)		(12,430,055)		
	Net debt at 31 March 2002			<u>(12,2</u>	69,402)	(6,290,815)	
20.	ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT						
		1 April 2001	Cash flows	Other non- cash	Exchang movemer		
		£	£	adjustments £		£ £	
	Net cash Cash at bank and in hand	1,152,925	1,895,813		<u></u>	- 3,048,738	
	<b>Debt:</b> Hire purchase leases Debt due within one year Debt due after one year	(21,175) (1,546,289) (5,876,276)	5,600 (6,198,716) (1,609,706)	(17,736)	(53,842	- (33,311) 2) (7,798,847) - (7,485,982)	
		(7,443,740)	(7,802,822)	(17,736)	(53,842	<u>(15,318,140)</u>	
	Net debt	(6,290,815)	(5,907,009)_	(17,736)	(53,842	2) (12,269,402)	

#### 21. 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 £64,833 which were recharged to Ridgeford Properties Management Limited. At the year end that company owed Ridgeford Properties Limited £17,280 (2001, £34,140).

Ridgeford Properties (Tokenhouse Yard) Limited (nominee, wholly owned subsidiary)
The company incurred costs as nominee for Ridgeford Properties Limited of £3,864,364 (2001, £nil).

### City Gate International Limited (parent company)

Loans from that company including interest thereon were outstanding at the year end in the sum of £707,405 (2001 £789,975).

#### 22. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

On 7 August 2001 Ridgeford Properties Limited became a wholly owned subsidiary of City Gate International Limited. This company is registered in Canada.

The director considers City Gate International Limited to be the Company's ultimate and immediate parent company.

### 23. 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 2002 to a further £2,695,000 of bank borrowings which are not included within these accounts.

#### 24. 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.