REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

Topland Trafford Park Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Period Ended

31 May 2003

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Report and financial statements for the period ended 31 May 2003

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Directors

E Zakay

S Zakay

P Bamford

C Moharm

Secretary and registered office

C Moharm, 8 Baker Street, London, W1U 3LL

Company number

4410204

Auditors

BDO Stoy Hayward, 8 Baker Street, London, W1U 3LL

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc, Pall Mall Corporate Group, 50 Pall Mall, London, SW1A 1QF

Report of the directors for the period ended 31 May 2003

The company was incorporated on 5 April 2002 as Ever 1771 Limited. The company changed its name to Topland Trafford Park Limited on 25 September 2002.

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 May 2003.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows the loss for the period.

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend for the period.

Principal activities, review of business and future developments

The company's principal activity is that of property investment.

The company acquired a property during the period which was in the course of development at the balance sheet date.

Directors

The directors of the company during the period were:

E Zakay	(appointed 18 September 2002)
S Zakay	(appointed 18 September 2002)
P Bamford	(appointed 18 September 2002)
C Moharm	(appointed 18 September 2002)

Everdirector Limited was appointed as a director on incorporation and resigned on 18 September 2002.

The directors have no beneficial interest in the shares of the immediate or ultimate parent company.

Report of the directors for the period ended 31 May 2003 (Continued)

Directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditors

BDO Stoy Hayward have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

By order of the board

C Moharm Secretary

Date: 29/10/2003

Report of the independent auditors

To the shareholders of Topland Trafford Park Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Topland Trafford Park Limited for the period ended 31 May 2003 on pages 5 to 15 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on pages 8 to 9.

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.

Our report has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. No person is entitled to rely on this report unless such a person is a person entitled to rely upon this report by virtue of and for the purpose of the Companies Act 1985 or has been expressly authorised to do so by our prior written consent. Save as above, we do not accept responsibility for this report to any other person or for any other purpose and we hereby expressly disclaim any and all such liability.

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 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.

Report of the independent auditors (Continued)

Opinion

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

BDO STOY HAYWARD

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors London

Date: 27 october 2003

Profit and loss account for the 14 months ended 31 May 2003

	Note	14 months ended 31 May 2003 £
Administrative expenses		244,912
Operating loss	2	(244,912)
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(3,061)
Loss on ordinary activities before and after taxation for the financial period		(247,973)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the 14 months ended 31 May 2003

	14 months ended 31 May 2003 £
Loss for the financial period Unrealised surplus on revaluation of properties	(247,973) 4,537,225
Total recognised gains and losses for the financial period	4,289,252

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 May 2003

	Note	31 May 2003 £	31 May 2003 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	7		22,000,000
Current assets			
Debtors-due within one year Debtors-due after more than one year	8 8	782,616 1,288,043	
Total debtors		2,070,659	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	5,295,130	
Net current liabilities			(3,224,471)
Total assets less current liabilities			18,775,529
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		13,198,234
			5,577,295
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Revaluation reserve	12 13		1,288,043 4,537,225
Profit and loss account	13		(247,973)
Shareholders' funds	14		5,577,295

Included within shareholders' funds is an amount of £1,287,043 in respect of non-equity interests.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 21/0/2002.

E Zakay Director The notes on pages 8 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the 14 months ended 31 May 2003

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Turnover

Turnover represents net rentals charged to outside customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax.

Tangible fixed assets

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental cost of acquisition.

Investment properties

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19, investment properties are revalued annually to open market value and no depreciation is provided. The directors consider that this accounting policy results in the financial statements giving a true and fair view. The effect of this departure from the Companies Act 1985 has not been quantified because it is impracticable and, in the opinion of the directors, would be misleading.

The aggregate surplus or deficit arising on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve except where a deficit is deemed to represent a permanent diminution in value, in which case it is charged to the profit and loss account.

Interest payable and similar charges

Interest and similar charges relating to the acquisition and development of investment properties are capitalised whilst development is in progress.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the 14 months ended 31 May 2003 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- deferred tax is not recognised on timing differences arising on revalued properties unless the company has entered into a binding sale agreement and is not proposing to take advantage of rollover relief; and
- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates
 making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing
 differences.

Deferred tax balances arising from underlying timing differences in respect of tax allowances on industrial buildings are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining those allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are discounted.

Lessor incentives

Lessor incentives include rent free periods and other incentives given to lessees on entering into lease agreements.

Lessor incentives to new tenants to occupy the company's investment properties are treated as revenue expenditure and initially recorded as prepayments. The payments are then charged to the profit and loss account evenly over the period to the earlier of the first rent review to the prevailing market rate and the lease end date. Where lessor incentives relate to investment properties the properties are carried at open market value less the amount of the unamortised incentive.

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1 'Cash Flow Statements (Revised 1996)' not to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a 'small' company under the Companies Act 1985.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the 14 months ended 31 May 2003 (Continued)

2 Operating loss

14 months ended 31 May 2003 £

This is arrived at after charging:

Audit services

9,769

3 Employees

There were no persons employed by the company during the period.

4 Directors' remuneration

No director received any emoluments during the period.

5 Interest payable and similar charges

14 months ended 31 May 2003 £

Bank loans and overdrafts

3,061

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the 14 months ended 31 May 2003 (Continued)

6 Taxation on loss on ordinary activities

No taxation charge arises on the result for the period.

Tax reconciliation:

	14 months ended 31 May 2003 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(247,973)
Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in	
the UK of 30%	(74,392)
Effect of:	
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	22,691
Capital allowances for the period	(246,886)
Group relief	298,587
Current tax charge for period	-

Factors that may affect future tax charge

Tax payments may continue to be reduced in future due to the utilisation of group tax losses.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the 14 months ended 31 May 2003 (Continued)

7 Tangible fixed assets

Investment properties freehold land and buildings

£

Cost or valuation Additions

17,462,775 4,537,225

Revaluation surplus

4,337,223

At 31 May 2003

22,000,000

Included in additions for the period is interest and other similar charges capitalised of £318,520.

The investment properties were valued as at 31 May 2003 by the directors on an open market value basis. Selling costs have not been deducted as there is no intention to sell the properties.

The historical cost of the properties is £17,462,775.

8 Debtors

31 May 2003

£

Amounts receivable within one year

Other debtors

782,616

Amounts receivable after more than one year

Amounts owed by group undertakings

1,288,043

Total debtors

2,070,659

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the 14 months ended 31 May 2003 (Continued)

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		31 May 2003 £
Bank loans and overdrafts (secured) Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income		130,000 4,335,439 829,691
		5,295,130
Amounts owed to group undertakings bear no interest and have r	no fixed terms of repaym	ent.
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		31 May 2003 £
Bank loans		13,198,234
Maturity of debt:		
	Loans and overdrafts 31 May 2003	Non-equity shares 31 May 2003 £
In one year or less, or on demand	130,000	1,287,043
In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years In more than five years	290,000 1,270,000 11,638,234	- - -
	Bank loans and overdrafts (secured) Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income Amounts owed to group undertakings bear no interest and have recreditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans Maturity of debt: In one year or less, or on demand In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years	Bank loans and overdrafts (secured) Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income Amounts owed to group undertakings bear no interest and have no fixed terms of repaym Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans Maturity of debt: Loaus and overdrafts 31 May 2003 £ In one year or less, or on demand 130,000 In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years 1,270,000

13,198,234

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the 14 months ended 31 May 2003 (Continued)

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

The loans are secured by a first legal mortgage over the investment properties and a floating charge over the assets of the company.

Loans are repayable in instalments and £10,800,000 is repayable in 2013 as a lump sum. Interest is payable at between 6.25% and Libor plus 1.15% margin per annum.

11 Deferred taxation

No provision has been made for the potential tax liability of £1,361,183 which would arise if investment properties were sold at their revalued amounts.

12 Share capital

······································		Allotted, called up and
	Authorised	fully paid
	31 May	31 May
	2003	2003
	£	£
Equity share capital		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
Non-equity share capital		
Voting redeemable preference shares of £1 each	1,300,000	1,287,043
		
	1,301,000	1,288,043

1 ordinary share of £1 was issued at par upon incorporation on 5 April 2002. A further 999 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued at par on 18 September 2002.

On 19 September 2002, 1,287,043 voting redeemable preference shares of £1 each were issued at par.

The voting redeemable preference shares can be redeemed by the company at par at any time and rank in priority to the ordinary shares to any payment of dividends and on a return of capital on liquidation of the company.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the 14 months ended 31 May 2003 (Continued)

13 Reserves

	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account
Loss for the period Revaluation surplus	4,537,225	(247,973)
Revaluation surplus		
At 31 May 2003	4,537,225	(247,973)
14 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds		
		14 months ended
		31 May
		2003 £
Loss for the period		(247,973)
Revaluation surplus relating to the period		4,537,225

15 Related party disclosures

Issue of shares

Insurance costs of £37,659 were payable during the period to Berkley Estates London Limited, a company whose ultimate parent company is Topland Group Holdings International Limited.

1,288,043

5,577,295

The amount owed to Berkley Estates London Limited at the period end was £4,335,439.

The amount owed from Topland Severn Limited at the period end was £1,288,043.

16 Ultimate parent company

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Topland Group Holdings Limited, incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

The immediate parent company is Topland Severn Limited.

Net additions to, and closing shareholders' funds

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Topland Group Holdings International Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.