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“K” Line Bulk Shipping (UK) Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2010

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Directors

H Yasui

G Tsuruta

Secretary

P Rogers

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP

1 More London Place

London SE1 2AF

Bankers

Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd

Bracken House

One Friday Street

London EC4M 9JA

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd

Ropemaker Place

25 Ropemaker Street

London EC2Y 9AN

The Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co , Ltd

155 Bishopsgate

London EC2M 3XU

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation

24 Lombard Street

London EC3V 9AJ

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Limited

99 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4EH

Registered Office

5th Floor

62 Threadneedle Street

London EC2R 8HP

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to US\$9,556,665 (2009 – profit of US\$17,235,588) The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividends

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activities of the company are chartering and the ownership of bulk vessels During the year the company also had bulk vessels under construction

The authorised and issued share capital is denominated in GBP and has been translated into US\$ at the historic rates ruling on the respective dates when the shares were authorised and issued

The company's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows

	2010 \$000	2009 \$000	Change %
Turnover	285,117	183,524	55%
Profit after tax	9,557	17,236	-45%
Shareholders' funds	276,625	267,068	4%
Cash at bank	34,637	26,534	31%

Turnover increased by 55% as a result of increased fleet operations as well as some recovery in the market rate for freight

The cash balance increased by 31% and the additional cash inflow

- (i) helped to generate interest receivable of around \$484k,
- (ii) allowed the additional granting of loans to a group undertaking to bring the total balance to \$72m at year-end, and
- (iii) enabled the financing of vessels under construction

The decrease in profit is mainly attributed to exchange loss arising from the revaluations of loans payable in JPY

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the company's substantial growth in recent years They consider that 2011 will show a more conservative growth in conjunction with the current economic climate

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year are as listed below

H Yasui	
G Tsuruta	(appointed 1 April 2011)
N Shiba	(resigned 31 March 2011)
K Morimoto	(appointed 1 January 2010 and resigned 31 March 2011)

Directors' report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are broadly grouped as

Competitive risks

The existence of medium to long term contracts with some customers minimises the company's exposure to a certain extent

Legislative risks

In the UK and Europe, the main legislative risks are EU competition law, employment law, tax law and shipping legislation. These standards are subject to continuous revision, however, they are not expected to have a material impact on the ability of the company to generate a profit.

Treasury operations and financial instruments

The company operates a treasury function which is responsible for managing the liquidity, interest and foreign currency risks associated with the company's activities.

Financial instrument risks

The company has established a risk and financial management framework whose primary objectives are to protect the company from events that hinder the achievement of the company's performance objectives.

The objectives aim to limit undue counterparty exposure, ensure sufficient working capital exists and monitor the management of risk at a business unit level.

Use of derivatives

The company uses forward foreign currency contracts to reduce exposure to the variability of foreign exchange rates by fixing the rate of any material payments in a foreign currency. The company also uses interest rate swaps to adjust interest rate exposures in order to guarantee fixed interest payments where payments are variable and hence exposed to interest rate movements. During the year, a forward freight agreement was also used to minimise the fluctuations in market freight rates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The company manages its cash flow in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for that other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Company policies are aimed at minimising such losses, and require that deferred terms are only granted to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy credit worthiness procedures.

All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors are reviewed on a regular basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary. The company does not suffer from significant bad debt expense.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out above.

The Company has considerable financial resources together with existing contracts with a number of customers and suppliers across different geographic areas and industries. As a consequence, the directors

Directors' report (continued)

Going concern (continued)

believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements

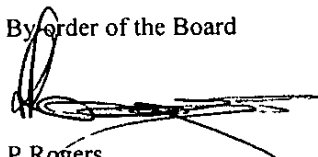
Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, the directors have taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting

By order of the Board



P Rogers
Secretary

Date **31 MAR 2011**

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

Independent auditors' report

to the members of "K" Line Bulk Shipping (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of "K" Line Bulk Shipping (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2010 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report

to the members of "K" Line Bulk Shipping (UK) Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit



Mohan Pandian (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP (Statutory Auditor)
London

Date **21 APR 2011**

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010	2009
	US\$	US\$
Turnover	2 285,116,723	183,523,707
Cost of sales	(246,299,492)	(163,510,829)
Gross profit	38,817,231	20,012,878
Administrative expenses	949,315	(3,606,699)
Operating profit	3 39,766,546	16,406,179
Interest receivable and similar income	6 484,194	814,600
Interest payable and similar charges	7 (2,125,298)	(1,618,260)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gains on retranslation of loans	(27,757,990)	2,260,000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	10,367,452	17,862,519
Tax	8 (810,787)	(626,931)
Profit for the financial year	16 9,556,665	17,235,588

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the year ended 31 December 2010


There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit attributable to the shareholders of the company of US\$ 9,556,665 (2009 – profit of US\$17,235,588) for the year ended 31 December 2010

Balance sheet

at 31 December 2010

	Notes	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	359,417,190	364,026,801
Current assets			
Stocks	10	6,879,100	3,828,599
Debtors	11	111,610,973	97,111,667
Cash at bank		34,636,842	26,534,048
		153,126,915	127,474,314
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	12	(46,406,520)	(37,680,249)
Net current assets		106,720,395	89,794,065
Total assets less current liabilities		466,137,585	453,820,866
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(189,513,007)	(186,752,953)
Net assets		276,624,578	267,067,913
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	33,979,116	33,979,116
Profit and loss account	16	242,645,462	233,088,797
Shareholders' funds	16	276,624,578	267,067,913

These financial statements which comprise of the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet and the related notes were approved by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by


H Yasu
Director

Date 31 MAR 2011

Company number 4830352

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2010

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Functional currency

The directors consider that the company's functional and reporting currency is the US dollar because its business contracts are in US\$

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus we continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements

Statement of cash flows

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (revised) from including a statement of cash flow in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent company publishes group financial statements

Tangible fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows

Vessels	–	15 years
Leasehold property	–	20% per annum
Furniture and equipment	–	20% – 33% per annum

Vessels under construction are not depreciated. The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable

Stocks

Stocks consist of bunker fuel oil and diesel fuel oil which are ascertained on a "first-in-first-out" basis. These are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value

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, with the following exception

- 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 or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2010

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in Sterling and other foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the US dollar are retranslated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

The authorised and issued share capital is denominated in GBP and has been translated into Unseat the historic rates ruling on the respective dates when the shares were authorised.

The exchange rate between GBP and USD was 1.566 at 31 December 2010 (2009 1.615).

Lease commitments

Rental payments under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

Derivative instruments

The company uses forward foreign currency contracts to reduce exposure to foreign exchange rates. The company also uses interest rate swap contracts to reduce interest rate exposures and forward freight agreements to minimise the fluctuations in market freight rates. The company considers its derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Turnover recognition

The time charter equivalent of income from the company's vessel chartering activities as well as brokerage income are recognised on a time proportion basis. The voyage charter equivalent of income from the company's vessel chartering activities (including any demurrage) is recognised on a voyage completion basis.

Loans payable

All loans and borrowings are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when liabilities are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2010

2. Turnover

Turnover, which arises on continuing activities, represents the amounts receivable for services during the year, exclusive of VAT

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
United Kingdom	30,462,453	51,950,793
Europe	198,629,147	82,780,737
Rest of the world	56,025,123	48,792,177
	<u>285,116,723</u>	<u>183,523,707</u>
Operating lease income from charter hire	<u>284,361,616</u>	<u>179,703,419</u>

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging/(crediting)

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit of the financial statements	45,007	39,865
Other fees to auditors – taxation services	18,954	23,984
	<u>63,961</u>	<u>63,849</u>
Depreciation	<u>19,043,726</u>	<u>12,967,915</u>
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	215,294	202,089
Operating lease rentals – vessel hire	<u>146,161,080</u>	<u>112,507,535</u>
Foreign exchange (gains)/loss	<u>(5,654,401)</u>	<u>160,393</u>

4. Directors' emoluments

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Emoluments	<u>1,065,072</u>	<u>820,879</u>

No pension contributions were paid by the company to directors during the year

The amounts in respect of the highest paid director are as follows

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Emoluments	<u>672,451</u>	<u>673,054</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2010

5. Staff costs

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Wages and salaries	2,320,117	1,718,788
Social security costs	134,733	129,300
Other pension costs	41,060	30,761
	<u>2,495,910</u>	<u>1,878,849</u>

The monthly average number of employees during the year was as follows

	2010 No	2009 No
Administrative staff	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>

6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Bank interest receivable	85,423	90,230
Loan interest receivable from group undertakings	306,135	694,370
Other interest receivable	92,636	30,000
	<u>484,194</u>	<u>814,600</u>

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Bank loan interest payable	2,112,794	1,587,673
Corporate tax interest payable	12,504	30,587
	<u>2,125,298</u>	<u>1,618,260</u>

8. Tax

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
<i>Current tax</i>		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	417,427	483,691
Group relief payable/(recoverable)	387,078	—
Adjustment in respect of prior year	6,282	143,240
Total current tax (note 8(b))	<u>810,787</u>	<u>626,931</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2010

8. Tax (continued)

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2009 – 28%). The differences are reconciled below

	2010 US\$	2009 US\$
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	10,367,452	17,862,519
Profit on ordinary activities by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2009 – 28%)	2,902,887	5,001,505
<i>Effects of</i>		
Non-taxable income	(2,098,382)	(4,517,814)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	6,282	143,240
Current tax for the year (note 8(a))	810,787	626,931

The company is in the Tonnage Tax regime. Accordingly, the company no longer claims capital allowances on any fixed assets and therefore there is no timing difference in relation to the fixed assets as at 31 December 2010

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements US\$	Vessels under construction US\$	Vessels US\$	Furniture and equipment US\$	Total US\$
Cost					
At 1 January 2010	285,746	113,125,292	290,817,671	302,250	404,530,959
Additions	–	43,363,211	191,367	36,690	43,591,268
Disposals	–	(29,152,645)	(2,750)	(3,720)	(29,159,115)
At 31 December 2010	285,746	127,335,858	291,006,288	335,220	418,963,112
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2010	79,583	–	40,331,102	93,473	40,504,158
Charge for the year	57,149	–	18,912,807	73,770	19,043,726
Disposals	–	–	–	(1,962)	(1,962)
At 31 December 2010	136,732	–	59,243,909	165,281	59,545,922
Net book value					
At 31 December 2010	149,014	127,335,858	231,762,379	169,939	359,417,190
At 1 January 2010	206,163	113,125,292	250,486,569	208,777	364,026,801

No depreciation is provided for fixed assets under construction

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2010

10. Stocks

	2010	2009
	US\$	US\$
Stocks	6,879,100	3,828,599

Stocks consist of bunker fuel oil and diesel fuel oil

11. Debtors

	2010	2009
	US\$	US\$
Trade debtors	8,771,608	2,465,286
Prepayments and accrued income	29,840,665	11,599,969
Loans owed by group undertakings	71,984,821	81,667,822
Amounts owed by group undertakings	615,882	1,378,590
Corporation tax receivable	397,997	-
	<u>111,610,973</u>	<u>97,111,667</u>

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2010	2009
	US\$	US\$
Bank loan (note 14)	17,745,038	19,240,602
Trade creditors	6,078,590	3,608,620
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,075,341	676,930
Accruals and deferred income	21,380,875	13,497,876
Corporation tax payable	-	563,089
Other creditors	126,676	93,132
	<u>46,406,520</u>	<u>37,680,249</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2010	2009
	US\$	US\$
Loans (note 14)	<u>189,513,007</u>	<u>186,752,953</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2010

14. Loans

	2010	2009
	US\$	US\$
Amounts repayable		
In one year or less or on demand	17,745,038	19,240,602
In more than one year but not more than two years	17,745,038	19,240,602
In more than two years but not more than five years	144,829,244	137,678,839
	<u>180,319,320</u>	<u>176,160,043</u>
In more than five years	26,938,725	29,833,512
	<u>207,258,045</u>	<u>205,993,555</u>

The first loan of \$9,967,777 (JPY928,000,000) is repayable by 2012 in 8 equal instalments \$7,561,762 (JPY704,000,000) and 1 final instalment of \$2,406,015 (JPY224,000,000) The rate of interest payable on the loan is 0.5% above LIBOR. The loan is secured by a fixed charge over the vessels.

The second loan of \$35,512,889 (JPY3,306,250,000) is repayable by 2016 in 24 equal instalments \$22,234,157 (JPY2,070,000,000) and 1 final instalment of \$13,278,732 (JPY1,236,250,000) The rate of interest payable on the loan is 0.17% above LIBOR. The loan is secured by a fixed charge over the vessels.

The third loan of \$26,141,246 (JPY2,433,750,000) is repayable by 2016 in 25 equal instalments \$16,615,199 (JPY1,546,875,000) and 1 final instalment of \$9,526,047 (JPY886,875,000) The rate of interest payable on the loan is 0.20% above LIBOR. The loan is secured by a fixed charge over the vessels.

The fourth loan of \$59,186,673 (JPY5,510,000,000) is repayable by 2014 in 17 equal instalments \$17,346,939 (JPY1,615,000,000) and 1 final instalment of \$41,836,734 (JPY3,895,000,000) The rate of interest payable on the loan is 0.70% above LIBOR. The loan is secured by a fixed charge over the vessels.

The fifth loan of \$75,187,970 (JPY7,000,000,000) is repayable by 2014 in 19 equal instalments \$23,816,327 (JPY2,217,300,000) and 1 final instalment of \$51,371,643 (JPY4,782,700,000) The rate of interest payable on the loan is 0.65% above LIBOR. The loan is secured by a fixed charge over the vessels.

15. Issued share capital

		2010		2009
	No	US\$	No	US\$
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	19,989,662	33,979,116	19,989,662	33,979,116

The issued share capital is denominated in GBP and has been translated into US\$ at the historic rates ruling on the respective dates when the shares were authorised.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2010

16. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movements on reserves

	<i>Share capital US\$</i>	<i>Profit and loss reserves US\$</i>	<i>Total share- holders' funds US\$</i>
At 1 January 2009	33,979,116	215,853,209	249,832,325
Profit for the year	–	17,235,588	17,235,588
At 1 January 2010	33,979,116	233,088,797	267,067,913
Profit for the year	–	9,556,665	9,556,665
At 31 December 2010	33,979,116	242,645,462	276,624,578

17. Derivatives

The company uses forward foreign currency contracts to reduce exposure to foreign exchange rates. The company also uses interest rate swap contracts to reduce interest rate exposures. The fair values of the derivatives held at the balance sheet date, determined by reference to their market values, are as follows:

	<i>2010 US\$</i>	<i>2009 US\$</i>
Interest rate swaps	641,609	758,153
Forward foreign currency contracts	9,100,245	(1,038,389)
Forward freight agreement	–	2,556,460

18. Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements for the construction of new vessels amounted to US\$589m (2009 – US\$334m).

19. Defined contribution pension scheme

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost and charge represent contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to US\$41,060 (2009 – US\$30,761). The amount of outstanding contributions at the year end was US\$ Nil (2009 – US\$ nil).

20. Other financial commitments

At 31 December 2010, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	<i>Land and buildings US\$</i>	<i>2010 Vessel hire US\$</i>	<i>Land and buildings US\$</i>	<i>2009 Vessel hire US\$</i>
Operating leases which expire				
Within one year	–	16,431,300	–	6,852,769
Between two and five years	571,826	64,080,687	589,719	51,501,500
In more than five years	–	28,459,558	–	22,862,722

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2010

21. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 8 from disclosing transactions with related parties, 100% or more of whose voting rights are controlled within the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Limited group

22 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is "K" Line Holding (Europe) Limited. The financial statements of "K" Line Holding (Europe) Limited represent the smallest group in which the company is consolidated and may be obtained from the company's registered office.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Limited, which is incorporated in Japan.

The financial statements of Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Limited, which represent the largest group in which the company is consolidated, are available from Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Limited, Hibiya Central Buildings, 2-9 Nishi-Shinbashi 1 - chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8421, Japan.