

“K” Line LNG Shipping (UK) Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2011

THURSDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

"K" Line LNG Shipping (UK) Limited

Registered No 5356484

Directors

Captain A Shoji
S Miyake

Secretary

P Rogers

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
1 More London Place
London SE1 2AF

Bankers

Mizuho Corporate Bank, Limited
Bracken House
One Friday Street
London EC4M 9JA

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Limited
Ropemaker Place
25 Ropemaker Street
London EC2Y 9AN

The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland
The Mound
Edinburgh EH1 1YZ

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 2011

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to US\$3,138,109 (2010 – loss of US\$26,211,185) The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividends (2010 – US\$ nil)

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activities of the company during the year 2011 were the ownership and ship management operations of LNG vessels

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

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000	Change %
Turnover	64,388	58,892	9%
Loss after tax	(3,138)	(26,211)	(88%)
Shareholder's funds	6,292	4,430	42%
Cash at bank	9,328	32,438	(71%)

The 9% rise in turnover is mainly attributed to higher revenue from owned vessel due to higher charter rates as well as a small increase in other income

The reduced cash balance is counterbalanced by an increase in short term lending which amounted to \$35m at the end of the financial year

3,182,686 ordinary shares of £1 were allotted at par for cash to "K" Line Holding (Europe) Limited on 5 December 2011 amounting to \$5m

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

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the company's growth in recent years. They consider that 2012 will show a more stable growth in turnover arising from continuing operations because of the continuity of the contract for the time charter of the owned vessel

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, UK Bribery Act and tax law. 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

Directors' report

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

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 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

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 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

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and as at the date of this report, unless otherwise indicated, are as follows

Captain A Shoji

S Miyake (appointed 14 April 2011)

N Shiba (resigned 13 April 2011)

Directors' report

Disclosure of information to the auditor

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, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors



P Rogers
Secretary

Date **29 MAR 2012**

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 judgements 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 auditor's report

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

We have audited the financial statements of "K" Line LNG Shipping (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 19. 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 auditor

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 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 Report and financial statements 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 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 2011 and of its loss 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.

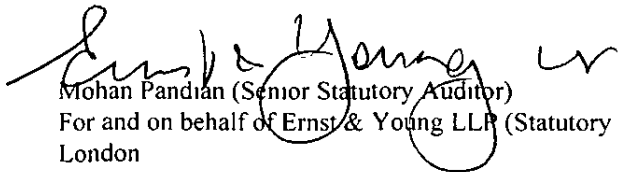
Independent auditor's report

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

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 **30 MAR 2012**

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
Turnover	2	64,387,975	58,891,928
Cost of sales		(48,493,549)	(48,541,159)
Gross profit		15,894,426	10,350,769
Administrative expenses		(6,479,538)	(5,249,996)
Operating profit	3	9,414,888	5,100,773
Interest receivable	6	75,597	45,391
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(4,032,083)	(3,850,810)
Foreign exchange loss on retranslation of loans		(8,293,120)	(23,321,931)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(2,834,718)	(22,026,577)
Tax	8	(303,391)	(4,184,608)
Loss for the financial year	15	(3,138,109)	(26,211,185)

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the year ended 31 December 2011

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the loss attributable to the shareholders of the company of US\$3,138,109 in the year ended 31 December 2011 (2010 – loss of US\$26,211,185)


"K" Line LNG Shipping (UK) Limited

Balance sheet

at 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	9	139,951,641	146,221,532
Current assets			
Debtors	10	46,342,293	17,453,531
Cash at bank		9,328,466	32,438,183
		55,670,759	49,891,714
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	11	(24,708,223)	(25,113,886)
Net current assets		30,962,536	24,777,828
Total assets less current liabilities		170,914,177	170,999,360
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(164,621,793)	(166,568,867)
		6,292,384	4,430,493
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	40,900,233	35,900,233
Profit and loss account	15	(34,607,849)	(31,469,740)
Shareholder's funds/equity	15	6,292,384	4,430,493

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf by


A Shoji
Director

Date **29 MAR 2012**

Company Registered Number 5356484

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

The directors consider that the company's functional and reporting currency is the US\$ 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 the directors 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 FRS 1 (revised) from including a statement of cash flows in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent company publishes group financial statements

Turnover recognition

(i) Charter hire income

The time charter equivalent of income from the company's vessel chartering activities is recognised on a time proportion basis

(ii) Management fees

The fees earned from the management of vessels, crew and technical matters are recognised when services are rendered

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis to write off the cost of the assets net of residual value over their expected useful life. Cost of vessels includes the cost of any major enhancement and improvement which increase the future benefits from the vessel beyond their previously assessed standard of performance. Expenditure for routine replacements and repairs is written off immediately in the profit and loss account

The depreciation rates used are as follows

Vessel	–	30 years
Equipment	–	3 years

An item of fixed assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any and the net carrying amount is recognised in the profit and loss account

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

Debtors

Debtors are stated at nominal value as reduced by the appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Allowance for doubtful debts is made based on possible losses which may arise from non-collection of certain amounts

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

1. Accounting policies (continued)

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

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\$ 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 exchange rate between GBP and USD was 1.554 at 31 December 2011 (2010 1.566)

Leases

A lease is recognised as a finance lease if it transfers substantially to the Company all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Assets acquired by way of finance leases are stated at an amount equal to the lower of the fair values and the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the leases, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The corresponding liability is included in the balance sheet as loans. In calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments, the discount factor used is the interest rate implicit in the lease when it is practicable to determine, otherwise, the company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Lease payments are apportioned between the interest expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. Interest expense, which represents the difference between the total leasing commitments and the fair value of assets acquired, is recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account over the term of the relevant lease so to produce a constant periodic rate of change on the remaining balance of the obligation for each accounting period.

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 interest rate swap contracts to reduce interest rate exposures. The company considers its derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

2. Turnover

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

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
United Kingdom	35,295,015	28,237,133
Rest of the World	29,092,960	30,654,795
	<u>64,387,975</u>	<u>58,891,928</u>
Operating lease income from charter hire	<u>18,219,200</u>	<u>13,172,539</u>

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging/(crediting)

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	23,360	23,100
Other fees to auditors - taxation services	29,263	51,009
Other fees to auditors - other services	39,573	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>187</u>
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	21,181
Depreciation of owned assets	23,477	5,981,643
Depreciation of leased assets	6,268,716	903,194
Finance lease and hire purchase contracts	830,360	(17,480)
Net gain on foreign currency translation	(17,480)	(91,135)

4. Directors' remuneration

The remuneration paid to directors was

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
Remuneration	<u>509,801</u>	<u>488,043</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

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
Remuneration	<u>386,755</u>	<u>349,209</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

5. Staff costs

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
Wages and salaries	3,075,060	2,616,160
Social security costs	194,443	132,899
Other pension costs	193,518	168,446
	<u>3,463,021</u>	<u>2,917,505</u>

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

	2011 No	2010 No
Administrative staff	<u>25</u>	<u>23</u>

6. Interest receivable

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
Bank interest receivable	24,494	3,778
Loan interest receivable from group undertakings	51,103	36,694
Other interest receivable	-	4,919
	<u>75,597</u>	<u>45,391</u>

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
Bank interest payable	9,847,717	9,476,773
Finance lease net of interest rate swap	(6,140,389)	(5,747,208)
Other interest payable	324,755	121,245
	<u>4,032,083</u>	<u>3,850,810</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

8. Tax

(a) Tax on loss on ordinary activities

The tax charge/(credit) is made up as follows

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
<i>Current tax</i>		
UK corporation tax on the loss for the year	759,934	17,219
Group relief payable	-	671,537
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(469,010)	3,499,597
Total current tax (note 8(b))	290,924	4,188,353
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences (note 8(c))	12,467	(3,745)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	303,391	4,184,608

(b) Factors affecting tax charge/(credit) for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 26.5% (2010 – 28%). The differences are explained below

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(2,834,719)	(22,026,577)
Loss on ordinary activities by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 26.5% (2010 – 28%)	(751,201)	(6,167,442)
Effects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,939,679	6,850,229
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	5,969
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(469,010)	3,499,597
Capital gains (effects of indexation, rebasing)	(1,428,544)	-
Total current tax (note 8(a))	290,924	4,188,353

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

8. Tax (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

The deferred tax asset included in the balance sheet is as follows

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
Decelerated capital allowances	-	12,467
Deferred tax asset	-	12,467
		US\$
At 1 January 2011 (note 10)		12,467
Profit and loss account movement arising during the year (note 8(a))		(12,467)
At 31 December 2011 (note 10)		-

The Chancellor announced in the UK Budget on 21 March 2012 that the full rate of UK corporation tax would reduce from 25% to 24% from 1 April 2012 and then by a further 1% each year until the rate reaches 22% with effect from 1 April 2014. The effect of these rate reductions on the company deferred tax balance has not been reflected in these accounts due to the relevant legislation not having been substantially enacted at the balance sheet date. A reduction to 22% is considered to be immaterial to the deferred tax balances in the financial statements.

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Vessel US\$	Equipment US\$	Total US\$
Cost			
At 1 January 2011	163,128,761	80,702	163,209,463
Additions	963	21,340	22,303
At 31 December 2011	163,129,724	102,042	163,231,766
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2011	16,944,423	43,509	16,987,932
Charge for the year	6,268,716	23,477	6,292,193
At 31 December 2011	23,213,139	66,986	23,280,125
Net book value			
At 31 December 2011	139,916,585	35,056	139,951,641
At 1 January 2011	146,184,338	37,193	146,221,531

Vessel with net book value of US\$139,916,585 (2010 – US\$146,184,338) has been placed as security under finance lease arrangement.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

10. Debtors

	2011	2010
	US\$	US\$
Amounts owed from group undertakings	-	19,609
Amounts owed from related party undertakings	6,344,413	3,491,197
Prepayments and accrued income	2,191,406	2,774,559
Loans receivable from group undertaking	34,528,249	5,384,998
Other debtors	3,278,225	5,770,701
Deferred tax asset	-	12,467
	<u>46,342,293</u>	<u>17,453,531</u>

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2011	2010
	US\$	US\$
Trade creditors	2,077,089	2,962,525
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,621,134	1,691,003
Amounts owed to related party undertakings	971,447	-
Corporation tax payable	1,063,845	1,807,694
Accruals and deferred income	7,999,922	8,242,110
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (note 13)	10,974,786	10,410,554
	<u>24,708,223</u>	<u>25,113,886</u>

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2011	2010
	US\$	US\$
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (note 13)	<u>164,621,793</u>	<u>166,568,867</u>

13. Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Amounts due under finance leases

	2011	2010
	US\$	US\$
Amounts payable		
Within one year	13,787,514	13,240,775
In two to five years	55,735,709	53,727,552
In more than five years	134,670,949	140,649,401
	<u>204,194,172</u>	<u>207,617,728</u>
Less finance charges allocated to future periods	<u>(28,597,593)</u>	<u>(30,638,307)</u>
	<u>175,596,579</u>	<u>176,979,421</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

13. Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (continued)

Analysis of present value of finance lease liabilities

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
In one year or less or on demand	10,974,786	10,410,554
In more than one year but not more than five years	43,899,145	41,642,217
In more than five years	120,722,648	124,926,650
	<u>175,596,579</u>	<u>176,979,421</u>

The rate of interest payable on the finance lease is 0.275% above LIBOR

14. Issued share capital

<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	<i>No</i>	2011 US\$	<i>No</i>	2010 US\$
Ordinary shares of £1 each	25,488,646	40,900,233	22,305,960	35,900,233

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

During the year, 3,182,686 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued for a consideration of US\$5m

15. Reconciliation of shareholder's funds and movement on reserves

	Share capital US\$	Profit and loss account US\$	Total share- holder's funds US\$
At 1 January 2010	6,300,233	(5,258,555)	1,041,678
Loss for the year	-	(26,211,185)	(26,211,185)
Shares issued in 2010	29,600,000	-	29,600,000
At 1 January 2011	35,900,233	(31,469,740)	4,430,493
Loss for the year	-	(3,138,109)	(3,138,109)
Shares issued during the year	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
At 31 December 2011	<u>40,900,233</u>	<u>(34,607,849)</u>	<u>6,292,384</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

16. 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\$168,446 (2010 – US\$168,446). The amount of outstanding contributions at the year end was US\$nil (2010 – US\$nil).

17. Derivatives

The company 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:

	2011	2010
	US\$	US\$
Interest rate swaps	(4,692,390)	(5,532,259)

18. Related party transactions

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

Other related party transactions

During the year the company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding at 31 December 2011, are as follows:

	Income from related party US\$	Purchases from related party US\$	Amounts owed from related party US\$	Amounts owed to related party US\$
<i>Related party</i>				
Polar LNG Shipping (UK) Limited				
2011	12,280,768	-	4,478,714	-
2010	11,172,719	-	1,968,758	-
J5 Nakilat No 3 Limited				
2011	5,609,500	-	502,309	-
2010	370,121	-	478,611	-
J5 Nakilat No 7 Limited				
2011	5,595,356	-	566,698	-
2010	370,121	-	479,184	-
Peninsula LNG No 2 Limited				
2011	5,717,914	-	796,692	-
2010	4,762,218	-	418,490	-

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2011

18. Related party transactions (continued)

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Income from related party US\$</i>	<i>Purchases from related party US\$</i>	<i>Amounts owed from related party US\$</i>	<i>Amounts owed to related party US\$</i>
Trinity LNG Transport S A				
2011	10,234,363	-	-	971,447
2010	9,536,963	-	146,154	-
Total at 31 December 2011	39,437,901	-	6,344,413	971,447
 Total at 31 December 2010	 26,212,142	 -	 3,491,197	 -

The above companies are affiliates of Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Limited (the ultimate parent company of "K" Line Holding (Europe) Limited)

19. 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, 1-1 Uchisaiwaicho 2 - Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8540, Japan.