Registered number: 08494564

J.P. KENNY PETROLEUM LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

RPG CROUCH CHAPMAN LLP
Chartered Accountants
62 Wilson Street
London
EC2A 2BU

J.P. KENNY PETROLEUM LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J.P. Kenny (appointed 6 October 2014) N.N. Trulsvik (appointed 6 October 2014) K. Gray (appointed 27 November 2014, resigned 28 November 2016) J. Wiggen (appointed 21 May 2015) D.L. Heath (resigned 12 September 2014) T.R. Pritchard (appointed 12 September 2014, resigned 27 November 2014) M.T.A. Court (appointed 12 September 2014, resigned 22 September 2014) T.A. Peverell (appointed 21 September 2016) M. De La Mora (appointed 22 September 2016)
Registered number	08494564
Registered office	62 Wilson Street London EC2A 2BU
Independent auditors	RPG Crouch Chapman LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 62 Wilson Street London EC2A 2BU

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STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Introduction

J. P. Kenny Petroleum Ltd was established in order to invest in oil & gas opportunities Internationally with focus on South America, mainly targeting development/production opportunities with exploration upside. Colombia is an attractive area both from a financial perspective and opportunity perspective.

Business review

During the latter part of the year, several projects were identified and offers made and accepted. The Company is at end of year conducting a detail analysis of a project which we consider to be a good starting project for us.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

....
N.N. Trulsvik
Director

Date:

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2016.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

Results and dividends

The loss for the period, after taxation, amounted to $258,434 (2016 - loss $426,013).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year ended 30 April 2015 (2014 - $Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

J.P. Kenny (appointed 6 October 2014)
N.N. Trulsvik (appointed 6 October 2014)
K. Gray (appointed 27 November 2014, resigned 28 November 2016)
J. Wiggen (appointed 21 May 2015)
D.L. Heath (resigned 12 September 2014)
T.R. Pritchard (appointed 12 September 2014, resigned 27 November 2014)
M.T.A. Court (appointed 12 September 2014, resigned 22 September 2014)
T.A. Peverell (appointed 21 September 2016)
M. De La Mora (appointed 22 September 2016)

Future developments

The directors do not consider there to be any future developments that require specific disclosure.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, RPG Crouch Chapman LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on and signed on its behalf.

N.N. Trulsvik
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF J.P. KENNY PETROLEUM LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of J.P. Kenny Petroleum Limited for the period ended 31 December 2016, set out on pages 6 to 18. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Auditors' 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 Directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, 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 Financial Reporting Council'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 Strategic report and the Directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. 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 2016 and of its profit or loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF J.P. KENNY PETROLEUM LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements and such reports have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and the Directors' report.

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.

Kevin Foster BSc FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
RPG Crouch Chapman LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

62 Wilson Street
London
EC2A 2BU
Date:

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Administrative expenses		(203,210)	(419,023)
Fair value adjustment of current asset investment		(51,204)	-
Operating loss		(254,414)	(419,023)
Income from fixed assets investments		51,204	66,000
Finance costs	7	(55,224)	(72,990)
Loss before tax		(258,434)	(426,013)
Loss for the financial period		(258,434)	(426,013)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2016 other than those included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2016:$NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

J.P. KENNY PETROLEUM LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:08494564

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		31 December 2016 $		30 April 2015 $
CURRENT ASSETS					
Trade and other receivables	9	772		772	
Current asset investments		666,000		666,000	
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,501		2,963	
		668,273		669,735	
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	12	(405,023)		(303,761)	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			263,250		365,974
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			263,250		365,974
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	13	(972,550)		(916,840)	
NET (LIABILITIES) / ASSETS			(709,300)		(550,866)
EQUITY					
Share capital			1,605		1,544
Share premium account			99,939		-
Retained earnings			(810,844)		(552,410)
TOTAL EQUITY			(709,300)		(550,866)

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

....
N.N. Trulsvik
Director
The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total equity
	$	$	$	$
At 1 May 2016	1,544	-	(552,410)	(550,866)
Comprehensive income for the period				
Loss for the period	-	-	(258,434)	(258,434)
Shares issued during the period	61	99,939	-	100,000
At 31 December 2016	1,605	99,939	(810,844)	(709,300)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	$	$	$
At 18 May 2015	1,544	(126,397)	(124,853)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(426,013)	(426,013)
At 30 April 2016	1,544	(552,410)	(550,866)

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the financial period	(258,434)	(426,013)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	55,224	72,990
Interest received	(51,204)	(66,000)
Increase in trade and other payables	105,771	419,869
Net fair value losses recognised in P&L	51,204	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	(97,439)	846
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of current asset investments	(51,204)	(666,000)
Income from investments	51,204	66,000
Net cash from investing activities	-	(600,000)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity instruments of the company	100,000	-
Purchase of debenture loans	51,204	630,589
Repayment of borrowings	(55,224)	(72,990)
Net cash used in financing activities	95,980	557,599
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,459)	(41,555)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,960	44,515
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	1,501	2,960
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period comprise:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,501	2,963
Bank overdrafts	-	(3)
	1,501	2,960

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

J.P. Kenny Petroleum Limited is a company domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 08494564. The registered office is 62 Wilson Street, London, EC2A 2BU.

The principal activity of the company was that of the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs), IFRIC interpretations and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRSs. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

2.3 Going concern

The directors agree that it is appropriate to prepare accounts on a going concern basis as they will continue to support the company for the foreseeable future and they understand that the trade creditors (primarily controlled and run by the directors as related parties) will not seek repayment of the amounts due to them until the company can fund those payments.

2.4 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their original fair value, as the interest that would be recognised from discounting future cash receipts over the short credit period is not considered to be material. The carrying amount is considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Receivables are reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities can be classified as FVTPL or other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities currently held are classified as other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are recognised and subsequently measured as detailed below.

2.7 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their original value, as the interest that would be recognised from discounting future cash payments over the short payment period is not considered to be material. The carrying amount is considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

2.8 Borrowings

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 Taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable tax profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2.10Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is USD.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.13 Amendments to IFRSs and the new Interpretation that are mandatorily effective for the current year

There have been no new amendments to IFRSs or new Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods that begin on or after 1 January 2015 and are relevant to the company.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The following is a list of potentially relevant new standards/interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for periods on or after January 2015. Earlier application is permitted for all standards/interpretations detailed below:

• IFRS 9, “Financial Instruments” (“IFRS 9”) (IASB effective date 1 January 2018).

• IAS 7, “Statement of Cash Flows” (“IAS 7”) (IASB effective date 1 January 2017).

• IAS 12, “Income Taxes” (“IAS 12”) (IASB effective date 1 January 2017).

• IFRS 2, “Share-based Payment” (“IFRS 2”) (IASB effective date 1 January 2018).

2.15 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

2.16 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4. Auditors' remuneration

	2016 $	2016 $
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	6,000	8,767
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
All other services	3,000	4,700
	3,000	4,700

5. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2016 - $NIL).

6. Income from investments

	2016 $	2016 $
Income from fixed asset investments	(51,204)	(66,000)
	(51,204)	(66,000)

7. Finance costs

	2016 $	2016 $
Interest on loans from related parties	55,224	72,990
	55,224	72,990

8. Exceptional items

	2016 $	2016 $
Fair value adjustment of current asset investment	51,204	-
	51,204	-

9. Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Other receivables	772	772
	772	772

10. Current asset investments

	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Unlisted investments	666,000	666,000
	666,000	666,000

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Cash at bank and in hand	1,501	2,963
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(3)
	1,501	2,960

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows are as above.

12. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Bank overdrafts	-	3
Trade payables	338,490	266,224
Other creditors	5,000	5,000
Accruals and deferred income	61,533	32,533
	405,023	303,760

13. Non-current liabilities - trade and other payables

	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Debentures loans	681,793	630,589
Other borrowings	290,757	286,251
	972,550	916,840

The debenture loan above represents a secured convertible loan 2015/16, carrying a coupon of 12% per annum, convetible at the rate of £2.45 per ordinary share representing 160,000 ordinary shares.

Other borrowings are due to related parties and consist of a loan of £191,451 ($286,251) 2015: £100,000 ($154,380) denominated in GBP

Fixed interest rates applied to the borrowings shown above are detailed in the table below:

14. Secured loans

The loan is secured by way of first fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the company.

Other borrowings are due to related parties and consist of a loan of £191,451 ($286,251) 2015: £100,000 ($154,380) denominated in GBP.

Fixed interest rates applied to the borrowings shown above are detailed in the table below:

	31 Dec 2016 $	30 Apr 2016 $
Interest rate		
LIBOR + 2%	6,390	294
	6,390	294

15. Financial instruments

	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,501	2,963
	1,501	2,963

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash and cash equivalents.

16. Related party transactions

During the period Force Capital Partner AS (which is a company associated to the director Nils Trulsvik) was paid $115,000 (2016: $197,333) in respect of management fees.

During the period Jon Wiggen (a director) was paid $Nil (2015: $18,000) in respect of management fees.

During the period Tracey Peverell (who was appointed a director during the period) was paid $Nil (2015: $126,814) in respect of management fees.

During the period Mauricio Rodriguez (who was appointed a director during the period) was paid $70,000 (2015: $Nil) in respect of management fees.

During the period, the company issued an option agreement to Tracey Peverell in lieu of payment of $100,000 of her professional services rendered to the company. Tracey Peverell exercised the option at the grant date and the company issued new shares.

17. Controlling party

There is no ultimate controlling party.

J.P. KENNY PETROLEUM LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Gross profit		-	-
Less: overheads			
Administration expenses		(254,414)	(419,023)
Operating loss		(254,414)	(419,023)
Interest payable		(55,224)	(72,990)
Investment income		51,204	66,000
Loss for the period/year		(258,434)	(426,013)

J.P. KENNY PETROLEUM LIMITED

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Administration expenses		
Hotels, travel and subsistence	-	42,862
Consultancy	195,000	352,247
Telephone and fax	-	833
Computer costs	1,291	2,583
Legal and professional	-	20,747
Auditors' remuneration	6,000	8,767
Accountancy fees	3,000	4,700
Bank charges	-	390
Difference on foreign exchange	(2,081)	(14,105)
Admin - exceptional (on face of P&L a/c)	51,204	-
	254,414	419,024

	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Finance costs		
Interest on loans from related parties	(55,224)	(72,990)
	55,224	72,990

	31 December 2016 $	30 April 2016 $
Investment income		
Income from unlisted investments	51,204	66,000
	51,204	66,000