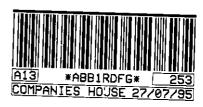


# THE ROLEX WATCH COMPANY LIMITED REPORT AND ACCOUNTS 31ST JANUARY 1995

Registered in London Number 142138





# REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

#### **Directors**

R. V. Maingot

(Managing Director)

P. Heiniger

G. E. Richards

The directors submit their report together with the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st January 1995.

# Financial results and dividends

Profit on ordinary activities after tax

5,441,319

Ordinary dividend - interims paid

3,000,000

Retained profit for the year transferred to reserves

£2,441,319

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

## Review of the business

The principal activity of the company during the year remained the wholesaling and servicing of watches. Turnover increased by 11% to £54,894,980 during the year.

# Events since the end of the year and future developments

The directors are not aware of any exceptional events in the current financial year and are pleased to record that sales are in line with last year.

#### Fixed assets

Included in freehold property are land and buildings revalued on an open market basis at 31st January 1988. The valuation of £475,000 has been incorporated in these accounts.

The company spent £608,080 on fixed assets during the year.



## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

#### **Directors**

The directors to date have had no interest in the £1 ordinary shares of the company.

Mr G. E. Richards retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

## Political and charitable donations

During the year the company made the following contributions:

Charitable contributions Political contributions

£2,808 (1994: £3,649) £ Nil (1994: £ Nil )

# Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss 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; state whether applicable 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 maintaining proper accounting records which 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 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**

On 1 October 1994 our auditors, BDO Binder Hamlyn, joined the Arthur Andersen worldwide organisation and now practise in the name, Binder Hamlyn. They have signed their audit report in their new name. In accordance with Section 385 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution proposing that Binder Hamlyn be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

I f Ruhand. By order of the board

G. E. Richards

Secretary 25th April 1995





# **REPORT OF THE AUDITORS**to the members of The Rolex Watch Company Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 11 which have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out on page 7.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 2, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

#### Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes the 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.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at 31st January 1995 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Binder Hambya

Binder Hamlyn

Chartered Accountants

Registered Auditors 20 Old Bailey London EC4M 7BH

25th April 1995



# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st January 1995

	Notes	1995	1994
		£'000 £'000	£'000 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	2	54,894,980 41,797,039	49,462,964 36,433,587
Gross profit		13,097,941	13,029,377
Distribution costs Administration and establishment		,922,649 ,246,697 5,169,346	3,194,318 2,243,305 5,437,623
Operating profit Interest receivable	3	7,928,595 278,044	7,591,754 167,406
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	8,206,639 2,765,320	7,759,160 2,586,880
Profit on ordinary activities after tax Dividends	7	5,441,319 3,000,000	5,172,280 1,500,000
Retained profit for the year		£ <u>2,441,319</u>	£ <u>3,672,280</u>
STATEMENT OF RETAINED PROFIT	S		
Retained profits brought forward Retained profit for the year Amortisation of revaluation surplus	14	30,624,697 2,441,319 5,998	26,946,419 3,672,280 5,998
Retained profit carried forward		£ <u>33,072,014</u>	£ <u>30,624,697</u>
NOTE OF HISTORICAL COST PROFIT AND LOSS			
Reported profit on ordinary activities before Difference between a historical cost deprecand the actual depreciation charge for the y	iation cha		7,759,160
calculated on the revalued amount	car	5,998	5,998
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation		£8,212,637	£7.765.158
Historical cost profit for the year retained a taxation and dividends	ıfter	£ <u>2,447,317</u>	£ <u>3,678,278</u>

All recognised gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account.

# BALANCE SHEET 31st January 1995

	Notes	•	1995		1994
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		13,340,934		13,270,986
Current assets					
Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	10 1	7,040,050 2,258,833 <u>5,338,619</u>		4,183,864 11,219,845 <u>6,591,343</u>	
	2	24,637,502		21,995,052	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	3,615,614		<u>3,344,535</u>	
Net current assets			21,021,888		18,650,517
Total assets less current liabilities			34,362,822		31,921,503
Provisions for liabilities and charges	12		570,000		570,000
			£33,792,822	;	£31,351,503
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		120,000 444,900		120,000 444,900
Share premium account Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	14		155,908 33,072,014	3	161,900 30,624 <b>.</b> 69
Shareholders' funds			£33,792,822	<u>2</u>	£31,351,50

The movement in Shareholders' funds during the year is represented by the retained profit for the year.

Approved by the board on 25th April 995 Directors

Warban

R.V. Maingot

G. E. Richards



# CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31st January 1995

	1995	1994
	£'000 £'000	£'000 £'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities (see below)	4,704,156	7,846,316
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	2	
Interest received Dividend paid	278,044 ( <u>3,000,000</u> )	167,406 ( <u>1,500,000</u> )
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance	(2,721,956	(1,332,594)
Taxation		
UK taxation paid	(2,662,889	(2,601,787)
Investing activities		
Purchases of tangible fixed assets Sale of tangible fixed assets	(608,080) <u>36,045</u>	(224,030) _33,008
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(572,035	(191,022)
(Decrease)/ increase in cash at Bank and in har	end £(1,252,724	$\mathfrak{t}_{3,720,913}$
Change in the Balance of Cash and Cash Equiv	valents	
1st February 1994 Net cash (outflow)/inflow for year	6,591,343 (1,252,724	
31st January 1995	£ <u>5,338,61</u>	$\mathfrak{L}_{\underline{6,591,343}}$
Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities		
Operating profit Depreciation (Increase)/ decrease in stock (Increase) in debtors Increase/ (decrease) in creditors Loss/ (profit) on disposal of fixed assets	7,928,59 498,30 (2,856,18 (1,038,98 168,64 3,78	4 494,274 6) 341,119 8) (550,827) 8 (29,983)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	£ <u>4,704,15</u>	£ <u>7,846,316</u>



## 1 Accounting policies

The following are the more important accounting policies adopted by the company.

## (a) Basis of accounting

The accounts are prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards under the historical cost convention as modified to include the revaluation of freehold land and buildings.

## (b) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on all tangible fixed assets, apart from freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its estimated useful life, which is reviewed annually. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

#### (c) Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises the purchase price on the first in first out basis.

# (d) Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

#### (e) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on timing differences where a liability for the payment of such taxation is expected to arise in the foreseeable future.

#### (f) Pension costs

The company operates a defined benefit scheme for those employees wishing to participate and who are eligible.

Company costs relating to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over the members' estimated working lives with the company, in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 24 "Accounting for Pension Costs".

Variations from the regular cost are spread over the average remaining service lives of current employees.

#### 2 Turnover

Turnover represents the amount receivable for the goods supplied and services provided for continuing activities, excluding Value Added Tax, during the year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

3	Operating profit is stated after charging	1995	1994
	Depreciation Loss/ (profit) on disposal of fixed assets Auditors' remuneration - as auditors - for other services	498,304 3,783 20,100 <u>14,150</u>	494,274 (21) 19,375 <u>13,316</u>
4	Directors' emoluments		
	as executives pension scheme contributions	262,669 23,244	436,873 16,465
	Directors' remuneration excluding pension sche	me contributions	
	Highest paid director Numbers	£ <u>189,609</u>	£ <u>272,385</u>
	£ 0 - £ 5,000	1	1 1
	£ 60,000 - £ 65,000 £ 70,000 - £ 75,000	1	-
	£ 95,000 - £100,000 £185,000 - £190,000	1	1 -
	£270,000 - £275,000	-	1
5	Employees		
	The average number of employees during the year	r was 98 made up as follow	vs:
	Production Administration and management Distribution and sales Establishment	48 26 17 <u>7</u> <u>98</u>	46 27 18 <u>6</u> <u>97</u>
	Staff costs during the year amounted to:		
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension cost	1,817,632 151,465 238,474 £2,207,571	1,867,624 161,545 _205,066 £2,234,235
6	Tax		
	Corporation tax at 33% (1994 33%) based on the adjusted profit for the year Deferred tax Adjustment to prior years	2,765,320 £ <u>2,765,320</u>	2,580,000 20,000 (13,120) £2,586,880
7	Dividends		
	Interims paid 2500% (1994 1250%)	£3,000,000	£ <u>1.500,000</u>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

8 Tangible fixed assets  Cost or valuation	Freehold property	Motor Plant & vehicles equipment	Total
1st February 1994 Additions Disposals	12,101,648 315,215	135,614 2,805,998 71,494 221,371 57,171 38,833	15,043,260 608,080 96,004
31st January 1995	<u>12,416,863</u>	<u>149,937</u> <u>2,988,536</u>	<u>15,555,336</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
1st February 1994 Charge for the year Disposals	545,070 196,395	29,884 1,197,320 37,818 264,091 17,343 38,833	1,772,274 498,304 56,176
31st January 1995	<u>741,465</u>	<u>50,359</u> <u>1,422,578</u>	<u>2,214,402</u>
Net book amount 31st January 1995	£ <u>11,675,398</u>	£ <u>99,578</u> £ <u>1,565,958</u>	£ <u>13,340,934</u>
1st February 1994	£ <u>11,556,578</u>	£ <u>105,730</u> £ <u>1,608,678</u>	£ <u>13.270,986</u>

Freehold property includes the cost of the London office, part of which is unoccupied. The depreciation charge is based on the total cost, less the value of the land and the cost attributed to the unoccupied area, on an expected useful life of 40 years.

Freehold property includes a property at a valuation made in 1988 at £475,000

Historical cost at 1st February 1994 and 31st January 1995	£ <u>277,108</u>
Depreciation based on cost at 1st February 1994 Charge for the year	£50,382 <u>8,397</u>
Depreciation based on cost at 31st January 1995	£ <u>58,779</u>
Net historical cost value	
31st January 1995	£ <u>218,329</u>
1st February 1994	£ <u>226,726</u>

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# . THE ROLEX WATCH COMPANY LIMITED

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

		1995	1994
9	Stocks		
	Repair materials Finished goods and goods for resale	877,600 <u>6,162,450</u>	841,204 <u>3,342,660</u>
		£ <u>7,040,050</u>	£ <u>4,183,864</u>
10	Debtors		
	Trade debtors	12,231,795	11,175,460
	Other debtors	9,614	10,843 33.542
	Prepayments and accrued income	<u> 17,424</u>	
		£ <u>12,258,833</u>	£ <u>11,219,845</u>
11	Creditors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Deciments recognized on account	9,749	12,264
	Payments received on account Trade creditors	213,596	130,428
	Amounts due to group companies	111,856	39,282
	Corporation tax	2,182,431 605,518	2,080,000 736,826
	Other taxes and social security costs	185,000	185,000
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	_307,464	<u>160,735</u>
		£ <u>3,615,614</u>	£ <u>3,344,535</u>
12	Provisions for liabilities and charges		
	Deferred taxation provided in the accounts and the potential liability are as follows:		
	Accelerated capital allowances	£ <u>570,000</u>	£ <u>570,000</u>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

	1995	1994
		1001
13 Called up share capital		
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Number authorised	<u>120,000</u>	120,000
Allotted, issued and fully paid	£ <u>120,000</u>	£ <u>120,000</u>
14 Revaluation reserve		
1st February 1994 Amortisation for the year	161,906 _(5,998)	167,904 <u>(5,998</u> )
31st January 1995	£ <u>155,908</u>	£ <u>161,906</u>

#### 15 Pension costs

The company operates a defined benefit scheme. The funds of the scheme are administered by Trustees and are separate from the company.

A complete valuation of the scheme is undertaken by independent qualified actuaries at least every three years, and the annual contributions to the scheme are paid in accordance with their recommendations to secure the benefits set out in the rules of the scheme and the periodic augmentation of current pensions.

The total pension costs charged to these accounts amounted to £238,474, being the employers' contribution to the scheme.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the scheme was undertaken as at 6th April 1993 using the projected unit method.

The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the results of the valuation are:

Investment returns	9% per annum
Salary increases	7% per annum
Dividend increase	4.5% per annum
Pension increase	4.5% per annum

As at 6th April 1993 the market value of the scheme's assets was £4,025,000.

The actuarial value of these assets was sufficient to cover 95% of the benefits that had accrued to members after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

#### 16 Ultimate holding company

The ultimate holding company is Rolex Holding, a company incorporated in Switzerland.