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COULSON JOINERY LIMITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1999

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COULSON JOINERY LIMITED

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COULSON JOINERY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

C W James P R James S Terrell J E Reynolds

Secretary

PS Cullum

Registered Office

William James House Cowley Road Cambridge CB4 0WX

Auditor

Michael Lewis William James House Cowley Road Cambridge CB4 0WX The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 1999.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is the manufacture of general joinery and laboratory furniture.

Results

The profit for the year is shown in the profit and loss account on page 7.

Directors and directors' interests

The present directors of the company are set out on page 3.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, C W James retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Those directors serving at the end of the year had interests in the share capital of the parent company at 31 December as set out below:

	Ordinary £	Ordinary £1 Shares	
	1999	1998	
C W James	2,636	2,609	
P R James	2,286	2,263	
S Terrell	<u>1,193</u>	<u>1,181</u>	

No other director has any interest in the shares of the company or its ultimate holding company.

Auditor

The auditor, Michael Lewis is willing to continue in office and a resolution for his reappointment will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Approval

This directors report has been prepared taking advantage of special exemptions applicable to small companies conferred by Part II of Schedule 8 to the Companies act 1985 on the grounds that the company qualifies as a small company.

The report of the Directors was approved by the Board on 9 May 2000 and signed on its behalf by:

Philip Sidney Cullum

Secretary

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 of the Company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- □ Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ☐ Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention of fraud and other irregularities.

The Statement of Director's responsibilities was approved by the Board on 9 May 2000 and signed on its behalf by:

Philip Sidney Cullum

Secretary

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

I have audited the financial statements on pages 7 to 12 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies on page 9.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 5 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is my responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on my audit, on those statements and to report my opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which I considered necessary in order to provide me 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 my opinion I also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In my opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 31 December 1999, and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 applicable to small companies.

Michael Lewis

Haland sein

Chartered Accountant and Registered Auditor

Cambridge 9 May 2000

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1999

Turnover from continuing operations Change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress	Notes 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 1999 \\ £ \\ 986,453 \\ \underline{(43,073)} \end{array} $	1998 £ 780,436 <u>54,316</u>
Total work done Raw materials and consumables Other external charges Staff costs Depreciation Other operating charges	3	943,380 (359,630) (23,668) (370,808) (9,054) (149,389)	834,752 (306,162) (19,470) (290,680) (6,546) (137,981)
Operating profit before taxation	4	30,831	73,913
Tax on profit on ordinary activities Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	5	<u>(6,000)</u> 24,831	(15,500) 58,413
Dividends	6	(20,000)	<u>(58,000</u>)
Retained profit for the year	13	<u>4,831</u>	413

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

	Notes	1999 £	1998 £
Tangible fixed assets	7	60,858	48,965
Current assets Stocks Debtors	8 9	$77,986 \\ \underline{11,924}$	$104,854 \\ \underline{25,995}$
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	89,910 <u>(90,165</u>)	130,849 (<u>124,542</u>)
Net current assets		-255	<u>6,307</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		60,603	55,272
Provision for liabilities and charges	11	<u>(4,500</u>)	<u>(4,000</u>)
Net assets		56,103	51,272
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	12 13	5 _56,098	5 _ <u>51,267</u>
Shareholders' funds	14	<u>56,103</u>	$_{51,272}$

Advantage has been taken, in the preparation of these financial statements, of special exemptions applicable to small Companies conferred by Part 1 of Schedule 8 of the Companies Act 1985. The Directors are of the opinion that the Company is entitled to those exemptions as it is a small Company as defined in Section 247 Companies Act 1985.

The financial statements were approved by the Directors on 9 May 2000 and signed on its behalf by:

Stephen Terrell Director

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Turnover

Turnover consists of the invoiced value (excluding VAT) for goods and services supplied to third parties, other than on certain long term contracts where the estimated sales value of the work performed in the year is included.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets, to write them down to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. The principal annual rates used are:

Plant and machinery Fixtures, fittings and equipment Computer systems 15% on reducing balance 15% on reducing balance 20% on cost

Leased assets

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis. The cost of work in progress and finished goods comprises materials, direct labour and attributable production overheads. Net realisable value is based on the estimated sales price after allowing for all further costs of completion and disposal.

Long term contracts - profit recognition

Long term contracts are those extending in excess of 12 months and any of a shorter duration which are material to the activity of the period.

Attributable profit is recognised once the outcome of a long term contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. Attributable profit is recognised on the cost percentage completion method. Immediate provision is made for all foreseeable losses if a contract is assessed as unprofitable.

Pensions

The company operates a money purchase scheme. The assets of the scheme are invested and managed independently of the finances of the company. Pension contributions paid are charged in the profit and loss account.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred or accelerated because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounting and taxation purposes.

Provision for deferred taxation is made under the liability method only to the extent that it is probable that the liability will become payable in the foreseeable future.

2. SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

In the opinion of the directors the company operates a single class of business to a single geographic area.

Turnover includes £303,842 (1998: £350,219) derived from group undertakings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Staff costs		
Staff costs, including directors are:		
-	1999	1998
	£	£
Wages and salaries	325,607	254,194
Social security costs	29,021	23,726
Other pension costs	<u>16,180</u>	12,760
	<u>370,808</u>	<u>290,680</u>
4. OPERATING PROFIT		
Operating profit for the year is arrived at after charging:		
	1999	1998
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	9,054	6,546
Directors remuneration	29,113	26,926
Directors pensions contributions	12,473	8,616
Auditors remuneration	1,068	1,068
Operating lease rentals on land and buildings paid to ultimate	42,900	39,520
holding company Management charge from ultimate holding company	<u>36,030</u>	<u>32,548</u>
Retirement benefits are accruing to one director under a money purcl	ase nension	scheme
•	iase pension.	scrieme.
5. TAXATION	1000	1000
	1999 £	1998 £
Corporation tax at 20% (1998: 21%)	5,500	14,000
Deferred taxation	_500	<u>1,500</u>
	<u>6,000</u>	<u>15,500</u>
6. DIVIDENDS		
	1999	1998
	£	£
Proposed ordinary dividend of £4,000 per share (1998: £11,600)	<u>20,000</u>	<u>58,000</u>

COULSON JOINERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
		Plant and machinery £
Cost At 1 January 1999 Additions		$125,366 \\ \underline{20,947}$
At 31 December 1999		<u>146,313</u>
Depreciation At 1 January 1999 Charged in the year		76,401 <u>9,054</u>
At 31 December 1999		85,455
Net book value		
At 31 December 1999		60,858
At 31 December 1998		48,965
8. STOCKS		
Stocks includes long term contract balances as follows:	1000	1000
	1999 £	1998 £
Net cost less foreseeable losses Payments on account	211,589 (<u>163,395</u>)	91,700 (<u>18,781</u>)
	48,194	72,919
9. Debtors		
5. DEBIORS	1999	1998
Amounts recoverable on contracts	£ _11,924	£ <u>25,995</u>
10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE Y	EAR	
	1999 £	1 9 98 ₤
Amount owed to group undertaking	30,735	40,371
Corporation tax Payments on account	5,774 18,353	14,005
Accruals and deferred income	15,303	12,166
Proposed dividend	<u>20,000</u>	<u>58,000</u>
	90,165	124,542

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

		•
11. DEFERRED TAXATION		
	1999 £	1998 £
At 1 January 1999 Charged in the year	4,000 _ <u>500</u>	2,500 <u>1,500</u>
At 31 December 1999	4,500	<u>4,000</u>
Deferred taxation comprises accelerated capital allowances and is	the full potentia	l liability
12. SHARE CAPITAL		
	1999 £	1998 £
Authorised 100 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid 5 ordinary shares of £1 each	5	5
13. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
	1999 £	1998 £
At 1 January 1999 Transfer from profit and loss account of the year	51,267 $-4,831$	$50,854$ $\underline{413}$
At 31 December 1999	<u>56.098</u>	51,267
14. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLD	ERS' FIINDS	
14. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN STARRESTOLD	1999 £	1998 £
Profit for the financial year Dividends	24,831 (<u>20,000</u>)	58,413 (<u>58,000</u>)
Net addition to shareholders' funds Opening shareholders' funds	4,831 <u>51,272</u>	413 <u>50,859</u>
Closing shareholders' funds	56,103	51,272

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company has given a fixed and floating charge over all assets to secure bank facilities provided to other group undertakings as follows:

	1999 £	1998 £
Guarantee of ultimate holding company bank borrowings Performance bonds	$\frac{400,000}{214,688}$	463,821 <u>152,127</u>
	<u>614,688</u>	<u>615,948</u>

16. ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The Company's ultimate holding company is Coulson Group Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain.