

COSALT HOLIDAY HOMES LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fifty-two weeks ended 29 October 2006

THURSDAY

ABYGYOG1

05/04/2007 COMPANIES HOUSE 496 N

COSALT HOLIDAY HOMES LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 OCTOBER 2006

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1-3
Statement of directors' responsibilities	4
Report of the independent auditors to the members	5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Notes	8-16

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts:

Detailed trading and profit and loss account

Appendix 1

Directors

F W Wood (Chairman)
P T Nevitt (Managing)
N R Carrick
M Short
P A Jonsson
I J Tanser

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the fifty-two weeks ended 29 October 2006 ("the year").

1. Review of the Business

The company continued to trade in the design and manufacture of caravan holiday homes, custom homes and chalets, and the design and manufacture of "Kingsform" furniture doors and panels.

The operating performance during the year has been generally satisfactory, particularly in view of the adoption of new production methods during the year.

Turnover increased from £45,668,988 in the fifty-two weeks ended 30 October 2005 to £46,636,170 in the fifty-two weeks ended 29 October 2006.

Gross profit was £7,633,802 (16.4%) in 2006 against £5,732,679 (12.6%) in 2005. Net operating expenses were £8,748,781 compared with £9,768,092 in the prior year.

The loss for the financial year amounted to £758,339 (2005: £2,848,332).

Balance sheet

Due to the loss for the year, the balance sheet shows an increase in net liabilities to £3,576,661.

Principal risks

The most significant risks to the company's profitability are:

- > Increased costs of raw materials and energy
- > Increased statutory regulation, eg health and safety, environment
- > Reduced demand from the company's main markets

The board has strategies to manage these risks and remains confident of the continued success of the company.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Management monitor the performance of the operations compared to budget and forecast.

KPIs monitored on a daily basis are:

- > Production volume
- Sales volume and value
- Quality
- > Order intake

KPIs monitored monthly/weekly are the above plus:

- > Profit and cash generation
- > Overtime and absenteeism rates
- > Health and safety rate (accidents per 100 employees)

COSALT HOLIDAY HOMES LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

Future prospects

The directors are confident about the long-term prospects for the company, which is well established in the holiday home and custom home markets.

Careful investment continues to be made where necessary to support or improve the company's operating efficiency.

The overall qualities of the company's products and the services it provides, together with the strength of relationships with customers, are anticipated to produce another satisfactory improvement in performance in 2007. The forward order book, particularly for Custom Homes, is good, and the results to the date of signing this report are in line with expectations.

2. Dividends

The directors do not propose a dividend in respect of the current period (2005: £nil).

3. Directors

The membership of the Board is shown above. All served on the Board for the whole of the financial year with the exception of Messrs Short, Jonsson and Tanser, who were appointed on 20 July 2006, 29 August 2006 and 16 November 2006 respectively. Messrs Lloyd and Smith resigned as directors on 31 December 2005 and 31 July 2006 respectively.

None of the directors has any beneficial interest in the share capital of the company. The interests of Messrs N R Carrick, P T Nevitt, F W Wood and P A Jonsson in the share capital of Cosalt plc, the ultimate parent company, are disclosed by that company. The interests of the other directors in the ordinary share capital of Cosalt plc are as follows:

At 29 October 2006 At 30 October 2005

M Short 67

These holdings include shares issued under the Cosalt plc Employees' Profit Sharing Scheme.

4. Employees

Details of employees and their remuneration are shown in note 5 to the financial statements.

It is the policy of the company to employ disabled persons wherever circumstances permit and provide normal opportunities for their training, promotion and career development.

The company considers it important that employees are well informed on all aspects of its affairs as far as the needs of communication and financial confidentiality will allow.

5. Tangible Fixed Assets

Movements in tangible fixed assets are shown in note 8 to the financial statements. In note 15 to the financial statements, additional information is provided on assets used by the company which are subject to lease agreements.

COSALT HOLIDAY HOMES LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

6. Payments to Suppliers

For all trade creditors it is the company's policy to agree the terms of payment at the start of business with that supplier. The company seeks to abide by the payment terms agreed with suppliers whenever it is satisfied that the supplier has provided the goods or services in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions.

The number of days' purchases outstanding at the end of the year was 79 days (2005: 39 days).

7. Political and Charitable Donations

During the year the company made no political or charitable donations (2005: £nil).

8. Disclosure of Information to Auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

9. Auditors

In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985 a resolution for the reappointment of KPMG LLP as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board

F W Wood Director Fish Dock Road GRIMSBY

4 April 2007

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The financial statements are required by law to 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 proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS, KPMG AUDIT PLC TO THE MEMBERS OF

COSALT HOLIDAY HOMES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Cosalt Holiday Homes Limited for the fifty-two week period ended 29 October 2006 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 4.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) 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 judgments 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, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 29 October 2006 and of its loss for the fifty-two weeks then ended:
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and

the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

KPMG Audit Plc Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor Leeds

4 April 2007

KANG And of Pic

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE FIFTY-TWO WEEKS ENDED 29 OCTOBER 2006

		52 weeks ended 29 October 2006	52 weeks ended 30 October 2005
	Note	£	£
Turnover	2	<u>46,636,170</u>	<u>45,668,988</u>
Operating loss (including exceptional costs of £82,465)	3	(369,098)	(2,783,157)
Interest payable and similar charges (net)	4	745,881	<u>1,252,256</u>
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(1,114,979)	(4,035,413)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	6	(356,640)	(1,187,081)
Loss for the financial year	14	<u>(758,339)</u>	(2,848,332)

All operations are classed as continuing.

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than the loss for the year disclosed above. Accordingly, a statement of recognised gains and losses has not been included in these financial statements.

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET - 29 OCTOBER 2006

Fixed assets	Note	29 October 2006 £ £		30 October 20 £	
Tangible fixed assets	8		1,523,934		1,629,929
Current assets					
Stocks Debtors Bank and cash balances	9 10	6,568,235 11,345,659 3,168,259		6,998,248 9,125,956 8,120	
Creditors		21,082,153		16,132,324	
Amounts falling due within one year	11	25,551,487		<u>19,704,810</u>	
Net current liabilities			(4,469,334)		(3,572,486)
Total assets less current liabilities			(2,945,400)		(1,942,557)
Creditors					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	11		276,297		246,282
			(3,221,697)		(2,188,839)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	12	323,587		583,391	
Deferred income					
Grants not yet credited to profit		<u>31,377</u>	<u>354,964</u>	<u>46,092</u>	629,483
Net liabilities			(3,576,661)		(2,818,322)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	13 14		300 (3,576,961)		300 (2,818,622)
Equity shareholders' deficit	14		(3,576,661)		(2,818,322)

Approved by the Board on 4 April 2007

N R Carrick - Director

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 29 OCTOBER 2006

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements, except as noted below.

In these financial statements the following new standards have been adopted for the first time:

FRS 21 'Events after the balance sheet date';

The presentation requirements of FRS 25 'Financial instruments: presentation and disclosure'; and FRS 28 'Corresponding amounts'.

The recognition and measurement requirements of FRS 17 'Retirement benefits' have also been adopted; previously only the transitional disclosures of that standard have been followed. There is no impact on the financial statements.

The accounting policies under these new standards are set out below together with an indication of the effects of their adoption.

FRS 21 superseded SSAP17, under the new standard final dividends receivable and payable are recognised only in the period in which they are declared in the annual general meeting and therefore become a liability, whereas under SSAP17 dividends were accrued for when proposed. This has resulted in a decrease of £2,183,000 in the retained profit for the year ended 30 October 2005, being the recognition of a £2,183,000 dividend previously recognised in the year ended 31 October 2004, paid after that date.

FRS 28 has had no material effect as it imposes the same requirements for comparatives as hitherto required by the Companies Act 1985.

Basis of accounting

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

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement conferred by Financial Reporting Standard No 1 on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of a parent undertaking which publishes a consolidated cash flow statement.

Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at annual rates which vary depending on the type of asset but which are generally:

Plant and machinery Motor vehicles 5 to 33.3% 20 to 25%

Government grants

Capital grants received for plant are taken to deferred income and released to profit and loss account in instalments relating to the relevant asset lives. Other grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in the same year as the related expenditure.

Leased assets

Assets which are financed by leasing agreements transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are capitalised and depreciated over their useful lives. The liability to the leasing company is included in creditors. Leasing payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account. All other payments under lease agreements are charged in full to the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost, including an appropriate proportion of production overheads, and net realisable value.

Deferred taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred taxation is recognised, without discounting in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS19.

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 29 OCTOBER 2006 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Pension costs

The Company participates in a group wide pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company. The Company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by FRS17 Retirement Benefits, accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

For defined contribution schemes all contributions are charged directly to the profit and loss account in the years in which they are payable.

2 Turnover

Turnover represents the goods and services, excluding Value Added Tax, invoiced to customers arising from the principal activities as disclosed in the Directors' Report. The geographical analysis of turnover by destination is as follows:

	2006 £	2005 €
United Kingdom Overseas	46,310,463 <u>325,707</u>	44,482,519 _1,186,469
	<u>46,636,170</u>	<u>45,668,988</u>

All turnover originated in the United Kingdom.

3 Operating loss

Operating loss has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):	2006 £	2005 £
Movement in stocks of finished goods and work in progress Government grants Raw materials and consumables Auditors' remuneration - audit fees Operating lease charges - plant - other Other external charges Staff costs (note 5) Depreciation on owned assets Depreciation on assets held under finance leases Other operating income Other operating charges Rent receivable	691,749 (14,715) 29,728,972 15,000 176,624 406,033 4,334,516 10,601,470 274,208 164,794 (66,975) 650,050 (38,923)	4,342,317 (8,580) 27,454,420 8,000 185,441 373,468 3,192,909 10,732,745 231,410 167,682 (66,993) 1,045,500 (41,959)
Sub total Exceptional costs Restructuring and re-organisation costs Redundancy costs (note 5)	46,922,803 - 82,465 47,005,268	47,616,360 329,464 220,000 286,321 48,452,145

4	Interest payable and similar charges (net)	2006 £	2005 £
	Capital charge by ultimate parent company Interest on finance leases and hire purchase agreements Other interest payable Interest received	583,050 14,246 <u>148,585</u> 745,881	978,400 26,287 <u>247,569</u> 1,252,256
		<u>745,881</u>	<u>1,252,256</u>
5	Directors and employees	2006 £	2005 £
	Staff costs: Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs Emoluments of the directors of the company were: Remuneration for management:	9,441,478 800,653 441,804 10,683,935	9,903,186 767,753 348,127 11,019,066
	Remuneration for management.	<u>520,303</u>	110,210
	The number of directors accruing benefits under defined	Number	Number
	benefit pension schemes in respect of qualifying services was: The number of directors granted share options in respect of	4	4
	Cosalt plc shares during the year was: The average number of employees of the company during the year was:	3	3
	Management and administration Production and sales staff	37 <u>375</u>	56 <u>370</u>
		412	<u>426</u>

6	6 Taxation		2005 £
	The taxation credit based on the loss on ordinary activities is:	£	_
	UK corporation tax payable at 30% (2005: 30%) Deferred taxation	(295,000) <u>(19,591)</u>	(1,169,000) (6,978)
		(314,591)	(1,175,978)
	Adjustment in respect of prior years: Corporation tax Deferred taxation	20,164 (62,213)	(11,991) <u>888</u>
		(356,640)	<u>(1,187,081)</u>
	Factors affecting the current tax credit:		
The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher (2005: higher) standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005: 30%)			: higher) than the
	The differences are reconciled below:	2006	2005
		£	2003 £
	Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,114,979)	(4,035,413)
	Tax at current UK Corporation tax rate of 30% (2005: 30%)	(334,494)	(1,210,624)
	Effects of:		
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Timing differences between capital allowances and depreciation Other short-term timing differences Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	19,903 26,313 (6,722) <u>20,164</u>	34,646 11,168 (4,190) (11,991)
	Current tax credit for year	(274,836)	<u>(1,180,991)</u>
7	Dividends	2006	2005
			As restated
		£	£
	Final dividend paid in respect of the prior year but not recognised as liabilities in that year		2,183,000

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 29 OCTOBER 2006 (continued)

8	Tangib	e fixed	assets
---	--------	---------	--------

9

Taligible lixed assets	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 30 October 2005	4,186,784	95,016	4,281,800
Additions	<u>333,007</u>		<u>333,007</u>
At 29 October 2006	<u>4,519,791</u>	<u>95,016</u>	<u>4,614,807</u>
Depreciation			
At 30 October 2005	2,607,735	44,136	2,651,871
Charged to profit and loss account	422,585	<u>16,417</u>	<u>439,002</u>
At 29 October 2006	<u>3,030,320</u>	<u>60,553</u>	<u>3,090,873</u>
Net book values			
At 29 October 2006	<u>1,489,471</u>	<u>34,463</u>	<u>1,523,934</u>
At 30 October 2005	<u>1,579,049</u>	<u>50,880</u>	<u>1,629,929</u>

Assets costing £1,528,159 (2005: £1,703,499) have been fully depreciated and are still in use.

The following tangible fixed assets held under finance lease and hire purchase agreements are included in plant.

, in the second	2006 £	2005 £
Cost Depreciation	1,808,271 <u>1,276,148</u>	1,651,951 <u>1,111,354</u>
Net book values	<u>532,123</u>	<u>540,597</u>
Stocks		
Raw materials Work in progress Finished goods	1,331,502 145,747 <u>5,090,986</u>	1,069,766 173,362 <u>5,755,120</u>
	<u>6,568,235</u>	<u>6,998,248</u>

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 29 OCTOBER 2006 (continued)

10	Debtors	2006 £	2005 £
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors Corporation tax Taxation recoverable Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	10,284,429 321,657 445,135 32,328 	7,571,322 1,177,500 90,450 54,963
		<u>11,345,659</u>	<u>9,125,956</u>
11	Creditors	2006 £	2005 £
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amount owed to ultimate parent company Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings Other taxation Social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Obligations under finance leases (note 15)	8,788,486 10,432,076 20,925 118,231 136,335 5,344,583 584,546 126,305	1,995,945 3,989,636 10,432,076 10,266 85,759 119,042 2,441,995 510,919 119,172
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
	Obligations under finance leases (note 15)	276,297	246,282

Other creditors £5,344,583 (2005: £2,441,995) comprise advances under a debtor financing agreement.

12 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Reorganisation Provision	Capital Bank	Warranty provision	Deferred taxation	Total
At 30 October 2005	300,000	40,000	160,000	83,391	583,391
Utilised Charged to profit and loss account	(300,000)	(112,787) <u>139,787</u>	(501,000) 596,000	(81,804) 	(995,591) <u>735,787</u>
At 29 October 2006		<u>67,000</u>	<u>255,000</u>	1,587	<u>323,587</u>

The capital bank provision of £67,000 (2005: £40,000) is to provide for the potential interest liability of a trade factoring arrangement.

12	Prov	visions for liabilities and charges (continued)	2006 £	2005 £
	Analysis of deferred taxation:		_	-
		elerated tax allowances er timing differences	15,904 (14,317)	103,474 (20,083)
			<u>1,587</u>	<u>83,391</u>
13	Call	ed up share capital	2006 £	2005 £
	Auth	norised: 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	Issued and fully paid: 300 ordinary shares of £1 each		<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
14	1 Reserves		2006	2005 As restated
			£	£
	(a)	Reconciliation of movements in equity shareholders' funds		
		Opening equity shareholders' (deficit)/funds as previously stated Prior year adjustment	(2,818,322)	30,010 <u>2,183,000</u>
		Opening equity shareholders' (deficit)/funds as restated	(2,818,322)	2,213,010
		Loss for the financial year Dividends	(758,339) —————	(2,848,332) (2,183,000)
		Closing equity shareholders' deficit	(3,576,661)	(2,818,322)
	(b)	Profit and loss account		
		Balance at 30 October 2005 as previously stated Prior year adjustment	(2,818,622)	
		Balance at 30 October 2005 as restated	(2,818,622)	
		Loss for the financial year Dividends	(758,339)	
		Balance at 29 October 2006	(3,576,961)	

15	Leasing obligations	2006 £	2005 £
(a)	Future commitments due under finance leases and hire purchase agreements are:	_	
	Within one year Between two and five years Five years or more	128,139 277,087 	122,074 239,632 <u>9,274</u>
	Less: future finance charges	405,226 2,624	370,980 <u>5,526</u>
		402,602	<u>365,454</u>
	Shown in creditors (note 11) as:		
	Amounts falling due within one year Amounts falling due after more than one year	126,305 <u>276,297</u>	119,172 <u>246,282</u>
		<u>402.602</u>	<u>365,454</u>
(b)	Annual commitments due under non-cancellable operating leases are:		
	Land and buildings leases which expire: Within one year Between two and five years In five years or more	6,000 233,240 <u>146,775</u>	11,800 116,000 <u>146,775</u>
		386,015	<u>274,575</u>
	Plant leases which expire: Within one year Between two and five years	96,847 <u>66,476</u>	44,190 <u>125,785</u>
		<u>163,323</u>	<u>169,975</u>
	The majority of leases of land and buildings are subject to rent re	eviews	
16	Capital commitments	2006 £	2005 £
	Contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements	<u>39,825</u>	<u>2,590</u>
	Authorised but not contracted for	<u>67,220</u>	<u>177,922</u>

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 29 OCTOBER 2006 (continued)

17 Pension commitments

The Company is a member of the Cosalt plc group pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. Because the Company is unable to identify its share of the scheme assets and liabilities on a consistent and reasonable basis, as permitted by FRS17, the scheme has been accounted for in these financial statements as if the scheme was a defined contribution scheme. Disclosures for the scheme are shown in the Cosalt plc group financial statements. The deficit, net of deferred taxation, under IAS 19 as at 29 October 2006 was £9,119,000.

The latest full actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 December 2004 and was updated for FRS17 purposes as at 29 October 2006 by a qualified independent actuary. The contribution by the company for the year was £429,066 (2005: £348,127). Contribution to the stakeholder scheme amounted to £12,738 (2005: £12,209).

18 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing related party transactions with other group companies, as permitted by Financial Reporting Standard No 8 as the consolidated financial statements in which the company is included are publicly available.

19 Future financial support

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis, the validity of which is dependent upon the continued financial support by the ultimate parent company.

The directors, having consulted with the directors of the ultimate parent company, believe that this financial support will continue for the foreseeable future.

Should the ultimate parent company be unable to continue its financial support, certain adjustments would be necessary to these financial statements.

20 Ultimate parent company

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Cosalt plc, which is the ultimate parent company, incorporated in England. The consolidated accounts of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from Fish Dock Road, Grimsby DN31 3NW.

COSALT HOLIDAY HOMES LIMITED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTY-TWO WEEKS ENDED 29 OCTOBER 2006

		52 weeks ended 29 October 2006 £	52 weeks ended 30 October 2005 £			
Sales						
Exports Home		325,707 <u>46,310,463</u>	1,186,469 <u>44,482,519</u>			
		<u>46,636,170</u>	<u>45,668,988</u>			
Opening stocks Add: Purchases		6,998,248 <u>30,792,302</u>	11,508,351 <u>27,286,634</u>			
Less: Closing sto	ocks	37,790,550 <u>6,568,235</u>	38,794,985 <u>6,998,248</u>			
Factory wages		31,222,315 <u>7,780,053</u>	31,796,737 <u>8,139,572</u>			
		<u>39,002,368</u>	<u>39,936,309</u>			
Gross profit		<u>7,633,802</u>	<u>5,732,679</u>			
Expenses						
Staff	Salaries Pensions	2,462,078 <u>441,804</u>	2,531,367 <u>348,127</u>			
		<u>2,903,882</u>	<u>2,879,494</u>			
Occupancy	Rent Rates Light, heat and water Insurance Repairs	899,562 169,262 223,982 350,563 277,503	809,268 222,994 245,481 415,610 289,823			
		<u>1,920,872</u>	<u>1,983,176</u>			
Selling	Travelling and entertaining Transport Advertising and exhibitions Leasing	82,631 84,276 372,978 <u>176,624</u>	97,608 92,378 336,849 <u>185,441</u>			
		<u>716,509</u>	<u>712,276</u>			

COSALT HOLIDAY HOMES LIMITED TRADING AND PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTY-TWO WEEKS ENDED 29 OCTOBER 2006

(continued)

		52 weeks ended 29 October 2006	52 weeks ended 30 October 2005
		£	£
Communication	Stationery	41,156	43,142
	Postage	19,050	18,952
	Telephone	<u>68,378</u>	<u>69,000</u>
		<u>128,584</u>	<u>131,094</u>
Financial	Capital Bank	139,787	105,027
	Warranty claims	247,112	59,745
	Professional charges	104,680	23,937
	Bank charges	8,633	11,700
	Grants amortised	(14,715)	(8,580)
	Audit and accountancy	15,000	8,000
	Bad debts	61,389	-
	Credit insurance	159,057	81,255
	Discount allowed	320,668	157,985
	Storage and delivery charges	148,585	322,114
	Discounting charges	(180,573)	247,569
	Discount received	14,246	(244,237)
	Finance lease charges	86,278	26,287
	Computer charges	<u> 5,610</u>	<u>71,088</u>
		<u>1,115,757</u>	<u>861,890</u>
Other production	Depreciation	<u>439,002</u>	<u>399,092</u>
Capital and mana	gement charges	<u>1,166,125</u>	<u>1,956,907</u>
General expenses	5	<u>396,973</u>	<u>336,658</u>
Restructuring cos	sts		<u>220,000</u>
Exceptional items	5		<u>329,464</u>
Total expenses		<u>8,787,704</u>	<u>9,810,051</u>
Rent receivable		38,923	41,959
Net loss before taxation		(1,114,979)	(4,035,413)
Taxation		(356,640)	(1,187,081)
Loss for the finan	icial year	(758,339)	(2,848,332)
Dividend proposed			<u> </u>
Transferred from	reserves	<u>(758,339)</u>	(2,848,332)