Jordans (Newhaven) Limited

Report and Accounts

31 March 1999



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COMPANIES HOUSE

0435 07/01/00

Registered No. 1607188

DIRECTORS

Mrs J E Stevenson Mrs E J Foote Mr G S Colwell Mrs W A Harding Mrs S A Cooper

SECRETARY

Mrs J E Stevenson

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young Wessex House 19 Threefield Lane Southampton SO14 3QB

BANKERS

Barclays Bank plc Portsmouth City Business Centre 3 Guildhall Walk Portsmouth PO1 1BT

SOLICITORS

Blake Lapthorn New Court 1 Barnes Wallis Road Segensworth Fareham PO15 5UA

REGISTERED OFFICE

Dundas Spur Dundas Lane Portsmouth PO3 5NX

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 March 1999.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The trading loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £276,289 (1998: £177,701). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (1998: £Nil).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be the processing and sale of scrap metals.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors at 31 March 1999 were as follows:

Mrs J E Stevenson Mrs E J Foote Mr G S Colwell Mrs W A Harding Mrs S A Cooper

The directors had no interests in the share capital of the company at 31 March 1999 or 1 April 1998. The interests of the directors in the share capital of the parent undertaking at 31 March 1999 and 1 April 1998 are shown in those accounts.

YEAR 2000 COMPLIANCE

Many computer systems which express dates using only the last two digits of the year may malfunction due to the change to the Year 2000. This risk to the business relates not only to the company's computer systems, but also to some degree to those of our customers and suppliers.

The company has reviewed its computer systems for the impact of the Year 2000 date change. An impact analysis has been prepared to identify the major risks, and action plans have been developed to address these in advance of critical dates. The plans give priority to the systems which could have significant financial or legal impact if they were to fail.

The main systems affected are the accounting and management information systems, which are Year 2000 compliant.

The company has requested from major customers, suppliers and other trading partners with whom information is exchanged electronically, confirmation that their relevant systems are Year 2000 compliant.

The issue is complex, and no business can guarantee that there will be no Year 2000 problems. However, the board believes that its plans and the resources allocated are appropriate and adequate to address the issue.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITORS

Grant Thornton retired as auditors on 4 June 1999 and Ernst & Young were appointed in their place. A resolution to re-appoint Ernst & Young as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board

J. E. SAEDELLAO D.

J E Stevenson Secretary

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STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ACCOUNTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts 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 accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the accounts 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 accounts 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.

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REPORT OF THE AUDITORS to the members of Jordans (Newhaven) Limited

We have audited the accounts on pages 6 to 14, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on the basis of the accounting policies set out on pages 8 and 9.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 4 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those accounts 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 examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the accounts, 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 accounts 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 accounts.

Opinion

In our opinion the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 1999 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

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Ernst & Young Registered Auditor Southampton

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31 March 1999

	Notes	1999 £	1998 £
TURNOVER	2	5,397,203	6,161,231
Cost of sales		3,619,186	4,417,778
GROSS PROFIT		1,778,017	1,743,453
Administrative expenses		1,939,651	1,944,063
Other operating income		(161,634) 13,000	(200,610) 13,000
OPERATING LOSS	3	(148,634)	(187,610)
Amounts written off investments	9	(160,000)	(40,000)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	6	(308,634) 708 (18,008)	(227,610) 3,953 (7,270)
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(325,934)	(230,927)
Tax credit on loss on ordinary activities	7	49,645	53,226
LOSS RETAINED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(276,289)	(177,701)

There were no recognised gains or losses other than the loss attributable to shareholders of the company of £276,289 for the year ended 31 March 1999 and £177,701 for the year ended 31 March 1998.

BALANCE SHEET at 31 March 1999

		1999	1998
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	8	825,961	957,568
Investments	9	-	160,000
		825,961	1,117,568
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	10	237,053	390,308
Debtors	11	396,074	358,937
Cash at bank and in hand		125,994	9,782
		759,121	759,027
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	12	744,523	698,278
NET CURRENT ASSETS		14,598	60,749
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		840,559	1,178,317
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	13	205,732	267,201
		634,827	911,116
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	:		=====
Called up share capital	14	2	2
Profit and loss account	15	634,825	911,114
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS - equity interests	,	634,827	911,116
	;		

The accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on $\frac{2}{11}$ 1999

Director 3. E. Stevenson.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 March 1999

ACCOUNTING POLICIES 1.

Accounting convention

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

Cash flow statement

The company has utilised the exemptions provided under Financial Reporting Standard No.1 and has not presented a cash flow statement. The cash flow statement has been presented in the group accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition or revaluation, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold buildings Over the term of the lease Plant and machinery 25% reducing balance 25% reducing balance Motor vehicles Fixtures and fittings 15% reducing balance 3 years

Computer equipment

Investments

Investments are included at cost less amounts written off. Profits or losses arising from disposals of fixed asset investments are treated as part of the result from ordinary activities.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition and net realisable value, as follows:

Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method on all timing differences which are expected to reverse in the future without being replaced, calculated at the rate at which it is anticipated the timing differences will reverse.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised if recovery without replacement by equivalent debit balances is reasonably certain.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the balance sheet.

The interest element of the rental obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the periods of the hire purchase contracts and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 March 1999

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leasing and hire purchase commitments (continued)

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2. TURNOVER

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents amounts invoiced to third parties. The turnover and pre-tax loss are attributable to one continuing activity, that of the processing and sale of scrap metals.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:	1999 £	1998 £
United Kingdom EC	1,509,780 3,887,423	2,128,847 4,032,384
	5,397,203	6,161,231
OPERATING LOSS		
This is stated after charging/(crediting):	1999 £	1998 £
Depreciation of owned fixed assets Depreciation of assets held under hire purchase contracts	160,884 108,167 269,051	194,914 117,222 312,136
Auditors' remuneration - audit services - non audit services Hire of plant Other operating lease rentals Rent receivable Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	2,600 1,500 7,167 91,000 (13,000) 509	2,225 1,575 28,288 91,000 (13,000) (1,627)
DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION		
	1999 £	1998 £
Emoluments		39,727
Company contributions paid to money purchase pension schemes		20,000

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 March 1999

5.	STAFF COSTS	1999	1998
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	213,993	241,628
	Social security costs	20,515	20,027
	Other pension costs	4,844	24,018
		239,352	285,673
	The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:		
	110 th orange interior, amount of orange and the first part of the	1999	1998
		No.	No.
	Direct labour	8	8
	Office	2	3
	Directors	5	5
		15	16
)			
6.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
) (1999	1998
		£	£
}	Finance charges payable under hire purchase contracts	18,008	7,270
<u> </u>			
7.	TAX CREDIT ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
		1999	1998
		£	£
	UK corporation tax	-	60,261
	Group relief	49,645	
		49,645	60,261
	Corporation tax underprovided in prior years	-	(7,035)
		49,645	53,226

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 March 1999

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS					
	Short				
	leasehold			Fixtures	
	land and	Plant and	Motor	and	
	buildings	machinery	vehicles	fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation:	•				
At 1 April 1998	35,849	2,259,519	155,872	56,834	2,508,074
Additions	-	130,754	100,012	21,350	152,104
Disposals	_	(11,597)	(33,541)	(4,054)	(49,192)
Disposais	_	(11,371)	(55,541)	(1,054)	(42,122)
At 31 March 1999	35,849	2,378,676	122,331	74,130	2,610,986
Depreciation:					
At 1 April 1998	18,342	1,444,909	63,431	23,824	1,550,506
Provided during the year	3,156	236,289	19,572	10,034	269,051
Eliminated on disposal	-	(11,389)	(19,391)	(3,752)	(34,532)
At 31 March 1999	21,498	1,669,809	63,612	30,106	1,785,025
Net book value:					
At 31 March 1999	14,351	708,867	58,719	44,024	825,961
At 31 March 1998	17,507	814,610	92,441	33,010	957,568
In respect of assets acquired under hire purchase contracts :					
Cost or valuation:					
At 31 March 1999	-	519,300	47,288	-	566,588
					
At 31 March 1998	_	438,300	47,288	_	485,588
					
Depreciation:		201 400	20.700		045.000
At 31 March 1999	-	221,400	20,689	-	242,089
	====	====		====	===
At 31 March 1998	-	122,100	11,822	-	133,922
				===	

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 March 1999

9. INVESTMENTS

		Unlisted investments		
		Offissea investments	1999	1998
			£	£
		Cost or valuation:	200.000	200,000
		At 1 April	200,000	200,000
		Amounts written off:	 - _	
		At 1 April	40,000	-
		Provided during the year	160,000	40,000
		At 31 March	200,000	40,000
		At 31 March		
		Net book value	-	160,000
Ş	10.	STOCKS		
S			1999	1998
三 ERNST&YOUNG			£	£
8		Scrap metal	237,053	390,308
1		orup mem.	====	===
Z	11.	DEBTORS		
E	- 1.		1999	1998
Ħ			£	£
4111				
		Trade debtors	81,166	115,990
		Amounts owed by group undertakings	106,073	77,565
		Other debtors	71,546	48,999
		Taxation recoverable	60,261	60,261
		Prepayments and accrued income	77,028	56,122
			396,074	358,937
	12.	CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		
	12.	Campara Campar	1999	1998
			£	£
		Bank overdraft	104 003	132,108
		Obligations under hire purchase contracts (note 13)	124,223	99,923
		Trade creditors	139,386	80,991
		Amounts owed to group undertakings	249,990	226,520
		Corporation tax	- 6 210	7,324
		Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors	6,210 2,101	7,976
		Accruals and deferred income	2,101	3,028
		Accidas and defenred income	222,613	140,408
			744,523	698,278

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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 March 1999

13. OBLIGATIONS UNDER HIRE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

13,	OBLIGATIONS UNDER HIRE PURCHASE CONTRACTS		
	The maturity of these amounts is as follows:		
	•	1999	1998
		£	£
	Amounts payable:		
	Within one year	144,316	117,073
	In two to five years	244,185	388,501
		388,501	505,574
	Less: finance charges allocated to future periods	58,546	138,450
		329,955	367,124
		====	
	Hire purchase contracts are analysed as follows:		
		1999	1998
		£	£
	Current obligations (note 12)	124,223	99,923
	Non-current obligations	205,732	267,201
		329,955	367,124
			
14.	SHARE CAPITAL		
		1999	1998
		£	£
	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid 2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	A CAMBAINA J DARWAYD CA WA VINVAL		

15. RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS AND MOVEMENTS ON RESERVES

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total shareholders' funds £
At 1 April 1997	2	1,088,815	1,088,817
Loss for the year	-	(177,701)	(177,701)
At 1 April 1998	2	911,114	911,116
Loss for the year	•	(276,289)	(276,289)
At 31 March 1999	2	634,825	634,827
	===		

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 March 1999

16. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no capital commitments at 31 March 1999 (1998: £Nil).

17. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of certain employees and directors. The assets of the scheme are administered separately by trustees in a fund independent from those of the company. The pension cost charge for the year was £4,844 (1998: £24,018).

18. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

At 31 March 1999 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Lar	Land and buildings	
	1999	1998	
	£	£	
Operating leases which expire:			
In over five years	91,000	91,000	
·			

19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 March 1999 (1998: £Nil).

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken exemption from FRS8 with regard to disclosure of transactions with entities which are in the same group. The group qualifies where the undertaking is a subsidiary undertaking with 90% or more of the voting rights controlled within the group. Copies of the consolidated accounts are available from the company's registered office.

21. PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate parent undertaking is C D Jordan and Son Limited. It has included the company in its group accounts, copies of which are available from its registered office: Dundas Spur, Dundas Lane, Portsmouth PO3 5NX.

In the directors' opinion, the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is C D Jordan and Son Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.