Directors' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 December 1996

Registered number 1716114



# Directors' report and financial statements

Contents	Page
Directors' report	1-2
Auditors' report	3
Profit and loss account	4
Balance sheet	5
Cash flow statement	6
Notes to cash flow statement	7
Notes	8-15

## Directors' report

The directors of Pendax UK Limited present their annual report to the members together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 1996.

## Principal activities

The company is the exclusive UK distributor of audio-visual training and presentation equipment, manufactured by its parent company, Pendax AB of Sweden.

The company has performed satisfactorily throughout the year and the directors believe that growth will be achieved in the current year.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 4.

The directors declared no dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 1996 (1995:£100,000).

## Tangible fixed assets

The movements in tangible fixed assets during the period are set out in note 9 to the financial statements.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

JA Crooks, Managing Director
JS Bedford, Sales and Marketing director
C Lundstrom (Swedish)

## Directors' interests in shares

None of the directors had any discloseable interest in the ordinary shares of the company or group companies at any time during the year.

## Close company provisions

In the opinion of the directors the company is not a close company within the meaning of section 414 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988.

## 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;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 to enable them to ensure that the 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.

#### **Auditors**

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

By order of the board

JA Crooks
Director



Arlington Business Park Theale Reading RG7 4SD

## Report of the auditors to the members of Pendax UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 15 in accordance with Auditing Standards.

## 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 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 31 December 1996 and of the profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG

**KPMG** 

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors 19 March, 1997

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 1996

	Note	1996 £	1995 £
Turnover	2	4,515,786	3,797,573
Cost of sales		(2,765,329)	(2,156,661)
Gross profit		1,750,457	1,640,912
Distribution costs		(320,384)	(298, 256)
Administrative expenses		(1,171,399)	(1,127,089)
Operating profit	3	258,674	215,567
Patent royalty received		-	25,000
Interest receivable and other similar income	6	2,632	4,832
Interest payable and other similar charges	7	(16,597)	(23,082)
Profit on ordinary activities			
before taxation		244,709	222,317
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	8	(81,918)	(75,804)
Profit on ordinary activities			
after taxation		162,791	146,513
Dividends		-	(100,000)
Retained profit for the financial year		162,791	46,513
Retained profit brought forward		543,063	496,550
Retained profit carried forward		705,854	543,063

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the year shown above (1995:£Nil).

A statement of historical cost profit has not been prepared as the historical profit is the same as the operating profit.

All turnover and operating profit reported above is derived from continuing operations.

Balance sheet

at 31 December 1996					
	Note	199	96		1995
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		245,671		184,832
Current assets					
Stocks	10	275,057		205,349	
Debtors	11	1,078,898		840,826	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,500		1,500	
		1,355,455		1,047,675	
Creditors: amounts falling				(4======	
due within one year	12	(866,414)		(670,987)	
Net current assets			489,041		376,688
Total assets less current liabilities			734,712		561,520
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(18,858)		(8,457)
Net assets			715,854		553,063
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			705,854		543,063
			715,854		553,063

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 12/3/9 and were signed on its behalf by:

JA Crooks Director

# Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 1996

Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash flow	from operations a	ctivities	
Accommission of observing because and	•	1996	1995
		£	£
Operating profit		258,674	215,567
Depreciation charges		112,653	85,127
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets		(6,926)	(2,200)
(Increase)/decrease in stocks		(69,708)	62,036
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		(238,072)	73,832
Increase/(decrease) in creditors		209,529	(136,350)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		266,150	298,012
Cash flow statement			
	Note	1996	1995
		£	£
Net cash inflow from operating activities		266,150	298,012
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	1	(13,965)	(93,250)
Taxation		(51,593)	(97,664)
Capital expenditure	1	(166,566)	(76,592)
Financing	1	(46,034)	(109,472)
Decrease in cash		(12,008)	(78,966)
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in ne	t debt (note 2)		
	·	1996	1995
		£	£
Decrease in cash in the period		(12,008)	(78,966)
Repayment of loan		91,349	83,752
Change in net debt		79,341	4,786
Net debt at 1 January 1996		(107,948)	(112,734)
Net funds at 31 December 1996		(28,607)	(107,948)

# Notes to the cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 1996

## 1 Gross Cash Flow

Returns on investments and servicing of finance   Interest received   2,632   29,832   Interest paid   (16,597)   (23,082   Dividends paid   - (100,000
Interest received   2,632   29,832   Interest paid   (16,597)   (23,082   10)   (16,597)   (23,082   10)   (10,000   10)   (13,965)   (93,250   10)   (13,965)   (93,250   10)   (13,965)   (93,250   10)   (13,965)   (93,250   10)   (13,965)   (166,566)   (166,56
Interest paid   (16,597)   (23,082
Interest paid   (16,597)   (23,082
Capital expenditure
Capital expenditure   Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets   (200,681)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (96,561)   (96,561)   (96,561)   (96,562)
Capital expenditure   Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets   (200,681)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (95,243)   (96,561)   (96,561)   (96,561)   (96,562)
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Receipt from sale of tangible fixed assets Receipt from sale of fixed asset investments  (166,566)  Financing Capital element of finance lease and hire purchase rental payments Repayment of loan Repayment of loan Finance leases commenced  At 1 January  Cash At 31 December
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Receipt from sale of tangible fixed assets Receipt from sale of fixed asset investments  (166,566)  Financing Capital element of finance lease and hire purchase rental payments Repayment of loan Repayment of loan Finance leases commenced  At 1 January  Cash At 31 December
Receipt from sale of tangible fixed assets Receipt from sale of fixed asset investments  - 10,000  (166,566)  (76,592  Financing Capital element of finance lease and hire purchase rental payments Repayment of loan (91,349) (83,752 Finance leases commenced  46,034)  (109,472  Analysis of changes in net debt  At 1 January  Cash At 31 December
Receipt from sale of fixed asset investments  - 10,000  (166,566) (76,592  Financing Capital element of finance lease and hire purchase rental payments Repayment of loan (91,349) (83,752 Finance leases commenced 91,487 27,881  Analysis of changes in net debt  At 1 January Cash At 31 December
Financing Capital element of finance lease and hire purchase rental payments Repayment of loan Finance leases commenced  At 1 January  (166,566)  (76,592  (46,172) (53,601) (83,752) (91,349) (83,752) (46,034) (109,472)  2 Analysis of changes in net debt  At 1 January  Cash At 31 December
Financing Capital element of finance lease and hire purchase rental payments Repayment of loan Finance leases commenced  2 Analysis of changes in net debt  Finance lease and hire purchase (46,172) (53,601) (91,349) (83,752) (91,349) (109,487) (109,472)  Analysis of changes in net debt  At 1 January  Cash At 31 December
Capital element of finance lease and hire purchase rental payments  Repayment of loan  Finance leases commenced  2  Analysis of changes in net debt  At 1 January  Cash At 31 December
rental payments Repayment of loan Finance leases commenced  2 Analysis of changes in net debt  (46,172) (53,601 (83,752 91,487 27,881 (46,034) (109,472)  At 1 January  Cash At 31 December
Repayment of loan Finance leases commenced  (91,349) (83,752) 91,487 27,881  (46,034) (109,472)  2 Analysis of changes in net debt  At 1 January Cash At 31 December
Finance leases commenced  91,487 27,881  (46,034) (109,472)  2 Analysis of changes in net debt  At 1 January Cash At 31 December
2 Analysis of changes in net debt  At 1 January Cash At 31 December
2 Analysis of changes in net debt  At 1 January Cash At 31 December
At 1 January Cash At 31 December
·
·
1996 flows 1996
£ £
Cash in hand, at bank 1,500 - 1,500
Overdrafts (18,099) (12,008) (30,107)
Debt due within one year (91,349) 91,349
(107.049) 70.241 (20.007)
(107,948) 79,341 (28,607)

## Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

### 1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and under the historical cost accounting rules.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover represents the invoiced amount of goods sold during the period, net of Value Added Tax.

## Fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Leasehold property

Over remaining life of lease

Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles Over five years Over four years

A full year's charge is made for all assets in the year of acquisition, and none in the year of disposal.

#### Stocks and work in progress

Stock is stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is based on the average purchase price, and includes due allowance for freight, duty and other directly related costs. Net realisable value is the price at which stocks can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation and where appropriate, the cost of conversion from their existing state to a finished condition. Provision is made where necessary for obsolete, slow moving and defective stock.

#### **Taxation**

The charge for taxation is based on the result for the year as adjusted for disallowable items.

Deferred tax is provided for using the liability method in respect of all material timing differences to the extent that it is probable that a liability or asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

## Notes (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year. Transactions in foreign currencies are included in the profit and loss account at the rate ruling, except that unrealised exchange gains are not recognised. Exchange gains and losses are included in trading results.

#### Pension arrangements

The company operates a defined contribution scheme, externally funded and contracted out of the state scheme. The charge against profits is the amount of contributions payable to the pension scheme in respect of the accounting period, at a fixed percentage of pensionable earnings.

#### Leases

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a 'finance lease'. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated over its estimated useful life or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account, and the capital element which reduced the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

All other leases are accounted for as 'operating leases' and the rental charges are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

## 2 Analysis of Turnover

The geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:

	The geographical analysis of turnover is as follows.	1996	1995
		£	£
	United Kingdom	4,515,786	3,797,573
3	Operating profit	4004	1005
	Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	1996 £	1995 £
	Operating profit is stated after charging/(orediting).	~	_
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(6,926)	(2,200)
	Depreciation	112,653	85,126
	Auditors' remuneration for audit work	6,900	6,300
	Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	1,500	1,500
	Operating lease charges - premises	54,100	54,100
	Staff costs (note 4)	855,429	793,803
	Exchange losses	2,624	2,409

## Notes (continued)

## 4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	year, analysed by emegory, was as removed.	Number of	of employees
		1996	1995
	Selling and distribution	17	15
	Administration	15	14
		32	
	The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:		
		1996	1995
		£	£
	Salaries and bonuses	770,872	714,049
	Social security costs	66,301	62,184
	Other pension costs	18,256	17,570
		855,429	793,803
5	Remuneration of directors		
		1996	1995
		£	£
	Directors' emoluments	150,671	198,453

The highest paid director received remuneration, excluding pension contributions, of £74,214 (1995: £68,099).

The chairman received no emoluments in 1996 or 1995.

Notes (continued)

## 5 Remuneration of directors (continued)

	The directors received remuneration, excluding pension co		
			of directors
		1996	1995
	£0 - £ 5,000	1	2
	£55,001 - £60,000		1
	£65,001 - £70,000		2
	£70,001 - £75,000	2	-
		3	5
6	Interest receivable and other similar income		
•		1996	1995
		£	£
	UK bank deposits	2,632	4,832
		<del></del>	
7	Interest payable and other similar charges		
		1996	1995
		£	£
	Bank loan and overdraft	11,965	17,972
	Hire purchase interest	4,632	5,110
		16,597	23,082
8	Taxation on ordinary activities		
	The charge for the year is made up as follows:		
		1996	1995
		£	£
	Tax charge for the year at 33% (1995:33%)	81,918	76,500
	Over provisions in respect of prior years		(696)
		81,918	75,804
		<del>,</del>	

Notes (continued)

## 9 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Property (Short lease)	Fixtures and Fittings	Vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 1996	20,000	243,984	267,256	531,240
Additions	-	84,442	116,239	200,681
Disposals	-	(18,253)	(77,357)	(95,610)
At 31 December 1996	20,000	310,173	306,138	636,311
Depreciation	10.014	165 140	171 222	346,408
At 1 January 1996	10,044	165,142	171,222 72,845	112,653
Charge for the year	1,030	38,778	(63,898)	(68,421)
Disposals		(4,523)	(03,898)	
At 31 December 1996	11,074	199,397	180,169	390,640
Net book value				
At 31 December 1996	8,926	110,776	125,969	245,671
At 31 December 1995	9,956	78,842	96,034	184,832
	-		· · · · ·	

Included in the net book value is £104,466 (1995:£49,356) in respect of assets held under finance leases and similar hire purchase contracts. Depreciation for the year on these assets was £37,790 (1995:£18,835).

#### 10 Stocks

Stocks comprise finished goods held for resale.

# Notes (continued)

11	Debtors		
		1996	1995
		£	£
	Trade debtors	1,046,568	804,788
	Staff floats and advances	3,927	3,590
	Prepaid pension contributions	2,330	2,330
	Prepayments	26,073	30,118
		1,078,898	840,826
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
12	Cloudotti umounto immigrati ministra y	1996	1995
		£	£
	Overdraft	30,107	109,448
	Trade creditors	357,147	227,175
	Amounts owed to parent undertaking	146,357	109,378
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase		
	contracts	54,178	19,264
	Other creditors including taxation and social security	123,319	74,941
	Corporation tax payable	81,825	51,500
	Accruals and deferred income	73,481	79,281
		866,414	670,987
13	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	1996	1995
		1996 £	1993 £
	Oliver and a firm of large and him murchass	L	L
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	18,858	8,457
		<del></del>	

All hire purchase commitments will fall due within two years.

## Notes (continued)

# 13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (continued)

The maturity of obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts is as follows:

The maturity of congulous dider minute season and	1996 £	1995 £
Within one year In the second to fifth years	8,458 64,578	19,264 8,457
	73,036	27,721

## 14 Provisions for liabilities and charges

At 31 December 1996 the company has an unprovided deferred tax asset of £18,357 (1995:£17,000), being the difference between accumulated depreciation charged and capital allowances taken.

## 15 Obligations under operating leases

At 31 December 1996, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases of:

	1 <del>99</del> 6	1995
	Land and buildings £	Land and buildings £
Over five years	54,100	54,100

## 16 Contingent liabilities

#### Counter indemnities

At 31 December 1996, counter indemnities totalling £60,000 were in existence (1995:£60,000).

## 17 Share capital

	1996	1995
	£	£
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000

Notes (continued)

## 18 Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds

	1996 £	1995 £
Profit on ordinary activities after	162,791	146,513
taxation for the financial year Dividends	-	(100,000)
Retained profit for the year Opening shareholders' funds	162,791 553,063	46,513 506,550
Closing shareholders' funds	715,854	553,063

## 19 Ultimate holding company

At the year end the company's ultimate holding company was Pendax Holdings AB, a company incorporated in Sweden. Copies of the group financial statements are available from:

Pendax Holdings AB Post Box 2042 12202 Stockholm SWEDEN

The holding company of the smallest group of which the company is a member is Pendax AB, a company incorporated in Sweden. Copies of the financial statements of the Pendax group are available from:

Pendax AB Post Box 2042 12202 Stockholm SWEDEN