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Skalar (UK) Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 1996





Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1996

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Directors

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Directors

L. Plevier (Chairman)

R. Hill

Secretary and registered office

R. Hill, Murton Way, Osbaldwick, York, North Yorkshire, Y01 3US

Registered number

02377192

Auditors

Thomas Coombs & Son, Century House, 29 Clarendon Road, Leeds LS2 9PG

Solicitors

Charles Russell, 8-10 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1RS

Bankers

National Westminster Bank plc, 1 Market Street, York Y01 1YH

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 1996

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1996.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 4 and shows the profit for the year.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and the retained profit of £24,596 is to be carried to reserves.

Principal activities, trading review and future developments

The company's principal activity continued to be that of trading as a distributor of environmental laboratory equipment manufactured by a subsidiary undertaking of the ultimate parent undertaking, together with the supply of an after sales programme, including regular service and chemical reagent supply.

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year, the state of affairs and the company's future prospects.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year and their interests in the ordinary share capital of the company were:

	Ordinary shar	Ordinary shares of £1 each	
	1996	1995	
L. Plevier (Chairman)	-	-	
R. Hill	15	15	

The interest of Mr L. Plevier in the issued share capital of the company's ultimate parent undertaking, Skalar Holding BV, is disclosed in the financial statements of that company.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 1996 (Continued)

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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 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 and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditors

Thomas Coombs & Son have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

In preparing this report the directors have taken advantage of the special exemptions applicable to small companies.

By order of the board

R. Hill

Secretary

16th, Opin 1997

Report of the auditors

To the shareholders of Skalar (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 14 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on pages 6 to 7.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 2 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the 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 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 of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 1996 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

THOMAS COOMBS & SON

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Leeds

164. Opin 1997

Skalar (UK) Limited Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 1996

	Note	1996 £	1995 £
Turnover	2	921,919	764,230
Cost of sales		487,692	419,549
Gross profit		434,227	344,681
Selling and distribution costs		232,870	217,806
Administrative expenses		173,943	128,666
		27,414	(1,791)
Other operating income		11,398	-
Operating profit/(loss)	5	38,812	(1,791)
Interest payable and similar charges	6	5,937	4,654
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		32,875	(6,445)
Taxation	7	8,279	1,049
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation retain	ed for the year	24,596	(7,494)
Retained profit brought forward		39,139	46,633
Retained profit carried forward		63,735	39,139

All amounts relate to continuing activities.
All recognised gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 6 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 December 1996

	Note	199	96	199	5
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		82,490		87,796
Current assets					
Stocks	9	109,425		100,195	
Debtors	10	159,743		162,606	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,421		68,352	
	_	349,589		331,153	
Creditors: amounts falling due				255 550	
within one year	11	339,571		357,759	
Net current assets/(liabilities)	_		10,018		(26,606)
Total assets less current liabilities			92,508	•	61,190
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		28,673		21,951
Net assets			63,835		39,239
Capital and reserves				•	•
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	14		100 63,735		100 39,139
Shareholders' funds	15		63,835		39,239

All amounts relate to equity interests.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on

L. Plevier

R. Hill

Directors

The notes on pages 6 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts invoiced to customers, excluding value added tax, in respect of goods despatched and services rendered during the year and the selling value of completed contracts.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the values of fixed assets in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful lives. The annual rates used are:

Plant and Machinery	-	20%
Motor Vehicles	-	25%
Fixtures and Fittings	-	20%
Computer Equipment	-	33 1/3%

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs to completion and disposal.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit/(loss).

Deferred taxation

Provision is made for timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes to the extent that it is probable that a liability or asset will crystallise.

Accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give right approximating to ownership ('finance leases'), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account.

Lease payments are split between capital and interest using the actuarial method. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account. The capital part reduces the amount payable to the lessor.

All other leases are treated as 'operating leases'. Their annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

Research and development costs

Research and development costs are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

2 Turnover and profit/(loss)

Turnover and profit/(loss) are wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company.

Analysis by market:

	1996 £	1995 £
United Kingdom Europe	847,533 74,386	723,892 37,474
Rest of world	-	2,864
	921,919	764,230

3 Employees

Staff costs (including directors) consist of:

	1996 £	1995 £
Wages and salaries	156,116	136,328
Social security costs	15,388	12,860
Other pension costs	8,302	8,364
	179,806	157,552
	-	

The average number of employees (including directors) during the year was as follows:

	1996 Number	1995 Number
Directors	2	2
Administration	5	5
Distribution	5	5
	12	12

4 **Directors' emoluments** 1996 1995 £ £ Emoluments for services as directors 34,896 32,906 Other emoluments 6,451 5,311 41,347 38,217 Emoluments (excluding pension contributions) of: Chairman Highest paid director 38,098 35,562 No other director received any emoluments during the year. 5 Operating profit/(loss) This is arrived at after charging/(crediting): 1996 1995 £ £ Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned by the company 14,908 15,808 - held under finance leases 17,774 14,993 Auditors' remuneration 2,600 2,600 Hire of plant and machinery 3,534 2,539 Loss/(profit) on sale of fixed assets (4,344)346 Research and development costs 5,863 Foreign exchange differences (40,025)9,034

In order to provide a true and fair view foreign exchange differences resulting from the trading activities of the company have been reclassified from Administrative Expenses to Cost of Sales. Comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1996 (Continued)

995 £ 42 4,285 327 4,654
4,285 327
4,285 327
327
4,654
995
£
1,085
1,085
(36)
(50)
_

8 Tangible assets

	Plant and Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Fixtures and Fittings £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 1996	9,830	69,273	22,940	27,768	129,811
Additions	176	35,414	5,484	1,999	43,073
Disposals	-	(30,019)	-	(11,420)	(41,439)
At 31 December 1996	10,006	74,668	28,424	18,347	131,445
Depreciation		-			
At 1 January 1996	2,324	18,045	8,541	13,105	42,015
Provided for the year	1,998	17,774	4,948	7,962	32,682
Disposals	-	(17,904)	-	(7,838)	(25,742)
At 31 December 1996	4,322	17,915	13,489	13,229	48,955
Net Book Value					
At 31 December 1996	5,684	56,753	14,935	5,118	82,490
At 31 December 1995	7,506	51,228	14,399	14,663	87,796

Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts as follows:

		1996 £	1995 £
	Motor vehicles	56,753	51,228
9	Stocks		
		1996 £	1995 £
	Goods for resale	109,425	100,195

10 Debtors

	1996 £	1995 £
Trade debtors	134,142	152,148
Due from parent and fellow subsidiaries	2,864	2,864
Other debtors	2,342	· -
Prepayments and accrued income	20,395	7,594
,		
	159,743	162,606

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	1996 £	1995 £
Net obligations under finance lease		_
and hire purchase contracts	18,365	20,343
Trade creditors	47,491	23,319
Amounts owed to parent and fellow subsidiaries	189,519	265,056
Corporation tax	8,318	620
Taxation and social security	52,457	38,170
Accruals and deferred income	23,421	10,251
	339,571	357,759

12	Creditors: amounts falling due after m	ore than one year			
				1996	1995
				£	£
	Net obligations under finance lease an	ıd			
	hire purchase contracts			28,673	21,951
	Included within the above are amount	s falling due as follo	ows:		
	In 1 - 2 years: Finance lease and hire purchase ob	ligations		13,380	14,368
	_			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
	In 2 - 5 years: Finance lease and hire purchase ob	ligations		15,293	7,583
				28,673	21,951
13	Provisions for liabilities and charges				
	_				
	Deferred Taxation				
		1996		1995	
		Provided		Provided	
		Unprovided	in accounts	Unprovided	in accounts
		£	£	£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	(190)	-	2,102	-
		(190)	<u>-</u>	2,102	<u>-</u>
14	Called up share capital				
				Allotted, called up	
		Autn 1996	orised 1995	and 11 1996	ılly paid 1995
		£	£	£	£
	Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100,000	100,000	100	100

15 Reconciliation of movements on shareholders' funds

	1996 £	1995 £
Profit/(loss) for the year Opening shareholders' funds	24,596 39,239	(7,494) 46,733
Closing shareholders' funds	63,835	39,239

16 Cash flow statement

The company has used the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard 1, "Cash Flow Statement", not to prepare a cash flow statement as the directors believe the company is a "small entity" as defined under sections 246 and 247 of the Companies Act 1985.

17 Related party transactions

During the year the company made sales (including recharges of costs and fixed asset disposal proceeds) of £41,547 to group companies and made purchases (including foreign exchange differences, research & development costs and management fees) of £374,696 from group companies.

18 Ultimate parent company

The company's ultimate parent company is Skalar Holding BV, a private limited company incorporated in Holland.