Directors' report and financial statements

31 March 1996

Registered number 2584243



# Directors' report and financial statements

Contents	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	3
Auditors' report	4
Profit and loss account	5
Balance sheet	6
Cash flow statement	7
Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds	8
Notes	9 - 17

### Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 1996.

#### Principal activities

The company is engaged in the manufacture of patterns, press knives, dies, punches, forme cutters, magnetic cutting systems and the sale of reconditioned machinery.

#### **Business review**

The result for the year is shown in the profit and loss account on page 5. The directors consider the result to be satisfactory and look forward to continued profitability in 1997.

#### Market value of land and buildings

In the opinion of the directors the market value of the land and buildings is not significantly different from their value in the accounts.

#### Directors and directors' interests

The directors, all of whom served throughout the year unless stated, together with their share interests in the company at 31 March 1996 and 31 March 1995 (or date of appointment) are as follows:

Ordinary shares of £1 each

Mr ET Chapman	30,002
Mr RR Coleman	30,002
Mr P Franks	20,000
Mr MP Langham	20,000
Mr R Fuller	20,000
Mr KS Demorais	-



### Directors' report

#### **Auditors**

In accordance with Section 385 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the board

ET Chapman

Secretary

Bedford Street Leicester

21 January 1997

KPIAG

### 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 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 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.

KPMG



1 Waterloo Way Leicester LE1 6LP

### Auditors' report to the members of Art Pattern Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 17.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 3 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 the company's affairs as at 31 March 1996 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors

28 January 1997

KPMG

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 1996

	Note	1996 £	1995 £
Turnover		6,608,674	5,915,080
Change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress Raw materials and consumables Staff costs Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible	4	(33,250) (2,743,791) (2,505,336)	(2,320,503)
fixed assets Other operating charges		(119,804) (999,421)	(99,545) (1,087,368)
Operating profit		207,072	198,569
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	5 6	(54,912)	38 (36,377)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2	152,160	162,230
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(23,430)	(44,949)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		128,730	117,281
Dividends	8	-	(12,000)
Retained profit for the year		128,730	105,281

A statement of movement in reserves is set out on page 15.

The company had no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the year.

KPING

# Balance sheet at 31 March 1996

	Note	£	1996 £	£	1995 £
Fixed assets		£	L	£	I.
Tangible assets	9		794,966		811,451
Investments	10		20,100		20,100
Current assets					
Stocks	11	318,406		331,150	
Debtors	12	1,810,534		1,355,438	
Cash at bank and in hand		855		683	
		2,129,795		1,687,271	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	13	(1,372,918)		(1,170,970)	
Net current assets			756,877		516,301
Total assets less current liabilities			1,571,943		1,347,852
Creditors: amounts falling					
due after more than one year	14		(340,714)		(225,283)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	15		(67,493)		(87,563)
Net assets			1,163,736		1,035,006
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		120,004		120,004
Other reserves	17		342,951		342,951
Profit and loss account	17		700,781		572,051
			1,163,736		1,035,006

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 21 January 1997 and signed on its behalf by:

E T Chapman

Director

# Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 1996

	Note	1996			1995
		£	£	£	£
Net cash inflow from operating activity	19		(129,909)		309,506
Return on investment and servicing of finance Interest received Interest paid Dividend paid		(54,912) (12,000)		38 (36,377)	
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance			(66,912)		(36,339)
Taxation					
Corporation tax recovered/(paid)		6,353	6,353	(104,207)	(104,207)
Investing activities Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Payments to acquire businesses Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets		6,890		(157,620) (10,000)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activiti	ies	<del></del>	6,890		(167,620)
Net cash inflow before financing			(183,578)		1,340
Financing Repayment of finance leases and hire purchase liabilities Loan finance repaid New bank loan		(50,392) (44,000) 150,000		(69,731) (24,000)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing			55,608		(93,731)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	20,21		(127,970)		(92,391)

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds for the year ended 31 March 1996

	1996	1995
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	128,730	117,281
Dividends		(12,000)
	128,730	105,281
Other recognised gains and losses relating to the year (net) Goodwill written off on acquisition of undertaking	-	(10,000)
Net addition to shareholders' funds	128,730	95,281
Opening shareholders' funds	1,035,006	939,725
Closing shareholders' funds	1,163,736	1,035,006

#### 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.

The company is exempt by virtue of s248 of the Companies Act 1985 from the requirement to prepare group accounts. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

#### Fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided by the company to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by annual instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Freehold buildings - 2% per annum reducing balance

Leasehold land

and buildings - 10% per annum reducing balance
Plant and machinery - 15% per annum reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings - 10% per annum reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% per annum reducing balance
Computer software - 33.3% per annum reducing balance

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

#### Goodwill /(negative consolidation adjustment)

Goodwill/(negative consolidation adjustment) is calculated by deducting the fair value of assets acquired from the cost of acquisition of undertakings. Negative consolidation adjustments are credited to other reserves net of goodwill written off in the year of acquisition.

#### 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 with creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account, and the capital element which reduces 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.



### Notes (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Pension costs

The company operates a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives with the company.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### **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. Provision is made for deferred tax only to the extent that it is probable that an actual liability will crystallise.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services to customers during the year, after deduction of value added tax and trade discounts.

1004

1005

#### 2 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	1996 £	t 1995
Profit on ordinary activities before	~	-
taxation is stated		
after charging		
Auditors' remuneration	8,500	8,400
Depreciation	114,554	99,546
Rent of property under operating lease	68,000	68,000
		<del></del>

#### 3 Remuneration of directors

	1996 £	1995 £
Directors' emoluments: Remuneration as executives	323,110	270,956

The emoluments, excluding pension contributions, of the chairman were £56,848 (1995: £49,395) and those of the highest paid director were £57,509 (1995: £49,421).

The emoluments, excluding pension contributions, of the directors were within the following ranges:

			Number of d	irectors
			1996	1995
£20,001	-	£25,000	-	1
£25,001	-	£30,000	1	-
£30,001	-	£35,000	-	1
£40,001	-	£45,000	•	1
£45,001	-	£50,000	1	3
£50,001	-	£55,000	2	-
£55,001	-	£60,000	2	-



### Notes (continued)

### 4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 151 (1995:151).

	The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:	1996 £	1995 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs Employees' benefit trust	2,216,424 212,882 76,030	2,074,108 199,542 59,483 (12,000)
		2,505,336	2,321,133
5	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		1996 £	1995 £
	Interest on loan	<u> </u>	38
6	Interest payable and similar charges	1996 £	1995 £
	On bank loans, overdrafts and other loans wholly repayable within five years Debenture interest Finance charges payable in respect of finance leases and	26,054 11,250	16,745 3,750
	hire purchase contracts	17,608	15,882
		54,912	36,377
7	Taxation	1995	1994
	UK corporation tax at 25% on the profit	£	£
	for the year on ordinary activities  Over provision in previous year  Deferred taxation (credit)/charge	(23,070)	35,784 (5,898) 15,063
		23,430	44,949



Notes (continued)

3

8	Dividends					
					1996 £	1995 £
	Proposed					12,000
9	Tangible fixed assets					
	Tangiote fixed assets	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures fittings tools and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost At beginning of year Additions Disposals	231,637	692,508 42,315 (36,188)	72,066 10,075	185,076 73,600 (35,392)	1,181,287 125,990 (71,580)
	At end of year	231,637	698,635	82,141	223,284	1,235,697
	Depreciation and diminution in value					
	At beginning of year	18,177	281,242	12,832	57,585	369,836
	Charge for year Disposals	4,272	72,962 (28,332)	3,170	39,400 (20,577)	119,804 (48,909)
	Disposais		(28,332)	<del></del>	(20,577)	<del>(40,303)</del>
	At end of year	22,449	325,872	16,002	76,408	440,731
	Net book value At 31 March 1996	209,188	372,763	66,139	146,876	794,966
	110 01 1/111011 1990					
	At 31 March 1995	213,460	411,266	59,234	127,491	811,451
	The net book value of I	and and build	ings comprises:		1996	1995
					1996 £	1993 £
	Freehold Short leasehold				209,157	213,426
					209,188	213,460

Included in the total net book value of tangible fixed assets is £149,582 (1995:£119,868) in respect of assets held under finance leases. Depreciation for the year on these assets was £27,709 (1995:£19,417).

КРИС

Notes (continued)

À

#### 10 Investment

The company owns the entire share capital of Magnaflex Systems Limited and Envelope Machines Direct Limited. Both companies are incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. Neither company has traded since acquisition in 1994.

At the end of the year Magnaflex Systems Limited and Envelope Machines Direct Limited had total share capital and reserves of £58,428 and £100 respectively.

11	Stocks	1996 £	1995 £
	Raw materials and consumables Work in progress Finished goods	187,056 131,350	166,550 149,500 15,100
		318,406	331,150
12	Debtors	1996	1995
		£	£
	Trade debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	1,770,045 26,000 14,489	1,340,845 5,629 8,964
		1,810,534	1,355,438
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		1996 £	1995 £
	Debenture loan Bank loans and overdrafts	20,000 391,745	237,789
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (see note 14) Trade creditors Amounts owed to subsidiary undertaking	50,642 542,593 58,405	30,289 413,259 58,405
	Other creditors including taxation and social security: Corporation tax Other taxes and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	101,917 101,729 24,804 81,083	52,064 186,770 115,863 64,531
	Proposed dividend	1,372,918	12,000

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by way of a fixed charge over the company's freehold property and fixed and floating charges over the assets and undertakings of the company.



Notes (continued)

#### 14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Creditors, amounts raining due after more man one year	1996	1995
	£	£
Debenture loan	80,000	100,000
Bank loans repayable in less than five years	176,718	96,532
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	83,996	28,751
	240 84 4	
	340,714	225,283

#### Creditors payable by instalments

The debenture loan is repayable by five equal annual instalments commencing on 28 March 1997. Interest is charged at 10% per annum and the debenture is secured by fixed charge on the company's property and fixed and floating charges over the assets and undertaking of the company.

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

	1996	1995
	£	£
Within one year	50,642	30,289
In the second to fifth years	83,996	28,751
-	134,638	59,040
	-	

#### 15 Provisions for liabilities and charges

Deferred taxation

An analysis is set out below:

	1996		1995	
	Provided	Unprovided	Provided	Unprovided
	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	68,693	-	92,213	-
Short term timing differences	(1,200)	-	(1,650)	_
Recoverable advance corporation tax	-	-	(3,000)	
	67,493	-	87,563	



### Notes (continued)

4

#### 16 Called up share capital

Canca up share capital	1996 £	1995 £
Authorised: Ordinary shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid: Ordinary shares of £1 each	120,004	120,004

#### 17 Reserves

	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	
	£	£	
At beginning of year Retained profit for the year	342,951	572,051 128,730	
At end of year	342,951	700,781	

The cumulative amount of goodwill written off against other reserves amount to £55,250 (1995: £55,250).

The gross negative consolidation adjustment arising on business acquisitions amounts to £398,201 (1995: £398,201).

#### 18 Pension scheme

As explained in the accounting policies set out on page 11, the company operates a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay, contributions being charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives with the company. The contributions are determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of triennial valuations using the projected unit method.

The charge for the year is shown in note 4.



### Notes (continued)

20

### 19 Reconciliation of operating profit and net cash inflow from operating activities

	1996	1995
	£	£
Operating profit	207,072	198,569
Depreciation	119,804	99,546
Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	15,781	-
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	12,744	(148,837)
Increase in debtors	(455,096)	(153,780)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(30,214)	314,008
	(129,909)	309,506
Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalents	s during the year	
Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalent	1996	1995
	1990 £	1995 £
	L	T.

E £

Balance at 31 March 1995

Net cash outflow

(208,920) (116,529)

(127,970) (92,391)

Balance at 31 March 1996

(336,890) (208,920)

### 21 Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents as shown in the balance sheet

	1996	1995	Change in year
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	855	683	172
Bank loans and overdrafts	(337,745)	(209,603)	(128,142)
	<del></del>		<del></del>
	(336,890)	(208,920)	(127,970)



### Notes (continued)

#### 22 Analysis of changes in financing during the year

	Finance lease and hire purchase liabilities £	Debentures £	Bank Ioans £
Balance at 31 March 1994	94,830	100,000	148,718
New finance leases Finance lease payments Loan repayment	33,941 (69,731) 	- - -	(24,000)
Balance at 31 March 1995	59,040	100,000	124,718
New finance leases Finance lease payments Loan repayments New loan	125,990 (50,392) - -	- - - -	(44,000) 150,000
Balance at 31 March 1996	134,638	100,000	230,718

#### 23 Post balance sheet event

On 3 May 1996, the company acquired the entire share capital of Stanley Press Knives Limited for a cost of £60,000.

#### 24 Commitments

(i) Capital commitments at the end of the financial year for which no provision has been made.

	1996 £	1995 £
Contracted Authorised but not contracted	-	-

(ii) Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	1996			1995	
	Land and buildings £	Other £	Land and buildings	Other £	
Operating leases which expire:					
Within one year	8,000	-	_	-	
Within two to five years	6,000	-	8,000	-	
Over five years		8,560	60,000	-	
	14,000	8,560	68,000	-	

