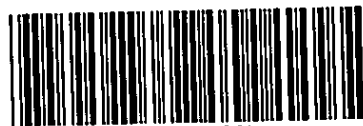


# **ModularUK Building Systems Limited**

## **Report and Financial Statements**

30 March 2013

SATURDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

**Directors**

S Wightman  
R Scholten  
P Knight  
L Braithwaite  
P Hudson  
L Hough

**Secretary**

R Scholten  
Champion Enterprises Holdings, LLC  
755 W Big Beaver, Suite 1000  
Troy MI 48084  
USA

**Auditors**

Ernst & Young LLP  
City Gate West  
Toll House Hill  
Nottingham NG1 5FY

**Bankers**

Bank of Scotland  
Level 3, Citymark  
150 Fountainbridge  
Edinburgh EH3 9PE

**Solicitors**

Gateley Wareing  
One Eleven  
Edmund Street  
Birmingham B3 2HJ

**Registered Office**

ModularUK Building Systems Limited  
Carlton Works  
Carlton-on-Trent  
Newark  
Nottinghamshire NG23 6NT

Registered No 02695547

## Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the 52 weeks ended 30 March 2013

### Results and dividends

The loss for the period after taxation amounted to £477,000 (52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 – loss of £520,000) The directors do not recommend a final dividend (52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 – £nil)

### Principal activities and review of the business

During the year ModularUK Building Systems Limited ("ModularUK") specialised in the design, manufacture and installation of single and multi-storey buildings using modular construction techniques The company operated both as a principal contractor and as a modular specialist, in the education, medical, military and general commercial building sectors

ModularUK ceased trading on 28 March 2013 and its assets were acquired at net book value by a group company, Caledonian Modular Limited (formerly Caledonian Building Systems Limited)

### Key performance indicators

	52 weeks ended 30 March 2013		52 weeks ended 31 March 2012	Definition, method of calculation and analysis
Operating loss (%)	(0.2%)	(3.9%)		Operating loss before exceptional items expressed as a percentage of sales The company's focus on cost control and centralisation resulted in a reduced loss in the period
Operating cash flow to operating loss (%)	(596%)	(38%)		Cash flow before loan financing expressed as a percentage of operating loss before exceptional items The low level of profitability in 2013 has resulted in a statistical anomaly in the calculation of the 2013 ratio However, comparing the cash flows in absolute terms shows that although the company experienced an operating cash outflow in the current period of £107,000, this represented an improvement on the outflow in the previous period of £194,000 The operating loss in the period reduced from £511,000 to £18,000
Growth in sales (%) (annualised)	(10.5%)	0.7%		Year on year sales growth expressed as a percentage (annualised) The difficult trading environment faced by the company resulted in a small decrease in sales However this follows two years of turnover growth in a contracting market
Health and Safety – Accident Incident Rate	Nil	Nil		Number of reported accidents per 100,000 employees (CITB GE700 definition) The company did not have any RIDDOR accidents in either 2012 or 2013 This demonstrates the strong health and safety record and ethos at the company

## **Directors' report ( continued )**

### **Parent undertaking**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Champion Homes group of companies, a leader in the supply of manufactured modular buildings

### **Business environment**

The company's principal operating markets were public sector funded and although government investment continued to be constrained, this only resulted in a relatively small reduction in turnover

### **Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The main risk arising from the company's financial activities is interest rate risk

#### **Interest rate risk**

The company is exposed to interest rate risk on its intercompany borrowings as the company has an intercompany loan from Caledonian Modular Limited (formerly Caledonian Building Systems Ltd) Interest is payable on this loan note at a rate per annum equal to 2% above the one month London Interbank Offered Rate (Libor) This risk is mitigated through the support provided to the company by Caledonian Modular Limited

### **Future outlook**

The company ceased trading on 28 March 2013, when it transferred its assets and certain liabilities to Caledonian Modular Ltd (formerly Caledonian Building Systems Ltd and is expected to remain as a non trading company for the foreseeable future

### **Going concern**

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through borrowings from its parent undertakings The company is dependent on continuing financial support being available from its parent undertakings

As at 30 March 2013 the company had net liabilities of £1,788,000, including net amounts owed to fellow group undertakings of £1,781,000 The company is therefore reliant on the support of fellow group undertakings not seeking repayment of these amounts in the near future

The directors have confirmed that they expect that adequate financial support will be available from the parent and fellow group undertakings for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, should it be required Accordingly, the directors of the company believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis

### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the period and up to the date of this report were as follows

L Braithwaite  
R Hevelhorst (resigned 14 March 2013)  
P Knight  
R Scholten  
S Wightman  
P Hudson  
L Hough (appointed 14 March 2013)

### **Directors' liabilities**

The group arranges indemnity insurance for its Directors and officers in respect of the duties they carry out on behalf of the company

## Directors' report ( continued )

### Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

### Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board



L Branthwaite  
Director

25 November 2013

## Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

# **Independent auditors' report**

## **to the members of ModularUK Building Systems Limited**

We have audited the financial statements of ModularUK Building Systems Limited for the 52 weeks ended 30 March 2013 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 18. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 auditor**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

### **Opinion on the financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 March 2013 and of its loss for the period then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

# **Independent auditors' report**

**to the members of ModularUK Building Systems Limited**

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

*Ernst & Young LLP*

Steven Bagworth  
(Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Nottingham  
Date *28 November 2013*



## Profit and loss account

for the period ended 30 March 2013

		52 weeks ended 30 March 2013	52 weeks ended 31 March 2012
	Notes	£000	£000
<b>Turnover</b>	2	11,678	13,054
Change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress		(100)	(101)
Other operating income		33	61
Raw materials and consumables		(2,914)	(2 605)
Other external charges		(6,250)	(7,304)
Staff costs	5	(1,634)	(2,590)
Depreciation		(67)	(103)
Other operating charges		(764)	(923)
		<u>(11,696)</u>	<u>(13,565)</u>
<b>Operating loss before exceptional items</b>	3	(18)	(511)
Impairment of intercompany balances	3	(510)	-
<b>Operating loss after exceptional items</b>	3	(528)	(511)
Bank interest receivable and similar income		7	9
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(56)	(49)
<b>Loss on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		(577)	(551)
Tax	7	100	31
<b>Loss for the financial period</b>	13	<u>(477)</u>	<u>(520)</u>

All amounts relate to discontinued activities

## Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the period ended 30 March 2013

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the loss attributable to the shareholders of the company of £477,000 in the period ended 30 March 2013 (52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 – loss of £520,000)

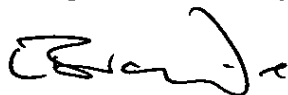
## Balance sheet

at 30 March 2013

Registered Number : 02695547

		30 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
	Notes		
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	-	163
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	9	-	149
Debtors	10	-	3,000
Cash at bank and in hand		122	108
		122	3,257
<b>Creditors</b> amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,910)	(4,731)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		(1,788)	(1,474)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		(1,788)	(1,311)
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	12	100	100
Profit and loss account	13	(1,888)	(1,411)
<b>Shareholders' deficit</b>	14	(1,788)	(1,311)

These financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 25 November 2013 and were signed on its behalf by



L Braithwaite

Director

## Notes to the financial statements

at 30 March 2013

### 1. Accounting policies

#### *Basis of preparation*

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

#### *Going concern*

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through borrowings from its parent undertakings. The company is dependent on continuing financial support being available from its parent undertakings.

As at 30 March 2013 the company had net liabilities of £1,788,000, including net amounts owed to fellow group undertakings of £1,781,000. The company has obtained confirmation that there is no intention for this amount to be called in, in the next 12 months.

The directors have confirmed that adequate financial support will be available from the parent and fellow group undertakings for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, should it be required. Accordingly, the directors of the company believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### *Statement of cash flows*

The company was an indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of CBS Monaco Limited as at 30 March 2013 and its results are included in the group financial statements of that company which are publicly available. Consequently, the company is exempt under the terms of FRS 1 (Revised 1996) from preparing a statement of cash flows.

#### *Tangible fixed assets*

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such costs include costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, over the period of their estimated useful lives.

The rates used are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	–	The shorter of the period of the lease or useful economic life
Plant and machinery	–	25% per annum
Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	–	25% to 50% per annum
Motor vehicles	–	The period of the lease or 25% per annum for owned vehicles

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### *Stocks*

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In general, cost is determined on a first in first out basis and includes transport and handling costs. In the case of manufactured products, cost includes all direct expenditure and production overheads based on normal levels of activity. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

## Notes to the financial statements

at 30 March 2013

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### *Long-term contracts*

Turnover on long-term contracts is recognised according to the stage reached in the contract by reference to the value of work certified or according to the percentage of estimated total contract value completed. Profit attributable to the value of turnover recognised is accounted for once the outcome of the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The amount by which turnover exceeds payments on account is shown under debtors as amounts recoverable on contracts. The costs incurred on long-term contracts not yet taken to the profit and loss account less related foreseeable losses and payments on account, are shown in stocks as work in progress balances. Payments on account in excess of recorded turnover and work in progress balances are included in creditors as payments on account. Foreseeable losses and accrued costs in excess of amounts included in stock are included in trade creditors. Provision is made in full for losses as soon as they are foreseen. Turnover relating to client variations is only recognised when it is virtually certain (e.g. when written agreement has been received from the client) and the work has been completed.

#### *Turnover*

Turnover, which excludes value added tax and trade discounts, represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied, together with the amounts certified on long-term contracts or percentage of estimated total contract value completed. With the exception of long-term contracts, turnover is recognised once the title of the relevant goods has passed or services have been performed.

#### *Research and development*

Expenditure on research and development is written off in the period in which it is incurred.

#### *Current taxation*

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### *Deferred taxation*

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exception:

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### *Operating leases*

Costs in respect of operating leases 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. Contributions payable for the period are charged to the profit and loss account.

## Notes to the financial statements

at 30 March 2013

### 2. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below

	<i>52 weeks ended 30 March 2013 £000</i>	<i>52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 £000</i>
UK	<u>11,678</u>	<u>13,054</u>

### 3. Operating loss

This is stated after charging/(crediting)

	<i>52 weeks ended 30 March 2013 £000</i>	<i>52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 £000</i>
Auditors' remuneration – audit of the financial statements	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>
Impairment of intercompany balances	(510)	-
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	67	103
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(11)</u>
Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>

The directors do not consider the balance owed by Accsys Holdings Limited to be recoverable and have therefore impaired this balance

## Notes to the financial statements

at 30 March 2013

### 4. Directors' remuneration

	<i>52 weeks ended 30 March 2013 £000</i>	<i>52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 £000</i>
Remuneration	42	109
Company contributions paid to defined contribution pension schemes	2	8
	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
Members of defined contribution pension schemes	1	1

The roles of certain directors within the company are deemed to be incidental to their wider roles as group directors, and therefore the company bears no costs in relation to those directors

The remuneration of certain other directors is paid by Caledonian Modular Limited (formerly Caledonian Building Systems Limited) and no recharges are made for their services to the company. The approximate cost of these services is £65,000 (52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 – £69,000)

### 5. Staff costs

	<i>52 weeks ended 30 March 2013 £000</i>	<i>52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 £000</i>
Wages and salaries	1,503	2,335
Social security costs	114	221
Other pension costs (note 15)	17	34
	<u>1,634</u>	<u>2,590</u>

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) during the period was made up as follows

	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
Administration	24	29
Production	18	41
	<u>42</u>	<u>70</u>

### 6. Interest payable and similar charges

	<i>52 weeks ended 30 March 2013 £000</i>	<i>52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 £000</i>
On group borrowings	56	49

# Notes to the financial statements

at 30 March 2013

## 7. Tax

(a) Tax on loss on ordinary activities

The tax credit is made up as follows

	52 weeks ended 30 March 2013 £000	52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 £000
<b>Current tax:</b>		
UK corporation tax on the loss for the period	(10)	(24)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(90)	12
Total current tax (note 7(b))	(100)	(12)
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(15)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	(11)
Impact of rate change	-	7
Total deferred tax (note 7(c))	-	(19)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	(100)	(31)

(b) Factors affecting the current tax credit for the period

The tax assessed for the period differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 – 26%) The differences are explained below

	52 weeks ended 30 March 2013 £000	52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 £000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(577)	(551)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 – 26%)	(138)	(143)
<b>Effects of</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6	8
Deemed interest on intercompany balances	1	4
Fixed asset timing differences	(1)	18
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	(3)
Other timing differences	-	1
Impairment of intercompany balances	122	-
Losses carried forward	-	91
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(90)	12
Current tax for the period (note 7(a))	(100)	(12)

## Notes to the financial statements

at 30 March 2013

### 7. Tax (continued)

#### (c) Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows

	52 weeks ended 30 March 2013 £000	52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 £000
Included in debtors (note 10)	-	85

The deferred tax asset is as follows

	52 weeks ended 30 March 2013 £000	52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 £000
<i>Amounts recognised</i>		
Tax effect of timing differences because of		
Excess of depreciation over capital allowances	-	84
Other timing differences	-	1
	-	85

The movement in the deferred tax asset during the current period is as follows

	£000
At 2 April 2012	85
Deferred tax credit in the profit and loss account	-
Transfer to Caledonian Modular Limited (formerly Caledonian Building Systems Limited)	(85)
At 30 March 2013	-

The company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £nil (52 weeks ended 31 March 2012 – £84,000) in respect of tax losses

#### (d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

Deferred tax has been stated at the corporation tax rate of 23% (2012 24%) reflecting the reduction in the UK corporation tax rate which takes effect from 1 April 2013 and which was substantially enacted on 3 July 2012

In the Budget of 20 March 2013, the Government announced that the UK rate of corporation tax will reduce by 2% to 21% effective from 1 April 2014 and reduced further by 1% to 20% effective from 1 April 2015. These reductions in the corporation tax rate were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013 and as they were not substantively enacted as at 30 March 2013 will only be reflected in the financial statements in future periods.



# Notes to the financial statements

at 30 March 2013

## 8. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Leasehold land and buildings £000</i>	<i>Plant and machinery £000</i>	<i>Fixtures and fittings £000</i>	<i>Motor vehicles £000</i>	<i>Total £000</i>
Cost					
At 2 April 2012	214	336	76	65	691
Transfer to Caledonian Modular Ltd	(214)	(336)	(76)	(65)	(691)
At 30 March 2013	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation					
At 2 April 2012	120	275	72	61	528
Charge for the period	28	35	3	1	67
Transfer to Caledonian Modular Ltd	(148)	(310)	(75)	(62)	(595)
At 30 March 2013	-	-	-	-	-
Net book amount At 30 March 2013	-	-	-	-	-
At 2 April 2012	94	61	4	4	163

## 9. Stocks

	<i>30 March 2013 £000</i>	<i>31 March 2012 £000</i>
Raw materials and consumables	-	49
Finished goods	-	100
	-	149

In the opinion of the directors there is no material difference between the carrying value of stock and its replacement cost

## 10. Debtors

	<i>30 March 2013 £000</i>	<i>31 March 2012 £000</i>
Trade debtors	-	1,296
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	308
Amounts recoverable on contracts	-	1,108
Other debtors	-	48
Prepayments and accrued income	-	155
Deferred tax asset (note 7(c))	-	85
	-	3,000

## Notes to the financial statements

at 30 March 2013

### 11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	30 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Trade creditors	-	2,399
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,781	2,119
Payments received on account	-	15
Other taxes and social security costs	127	56
Other creditors	-	79
Accruals	-	63
	<u>1,908</u>	<u>4,731</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings includes an intercompany revolving loan owed by ModularUK Building Systems Limited to Caledonian Modular Limited (formerly Caledonian Building Systems Limited). Interest is payable on this loan note at a rate per annum equal to 2% above the one month London Interbank Offered Rate (Libor). The loan note terminates automatically on the first anniversary of the date of the note (7 March 2009), but renews automatically for one year terms unless 30 days written notice is issued by the borrower or lender to the other. The balance outstanding on the loan at 30 March 2013 was £1,785,000 (31 March 2012 – £2,113,000).

### 12. Issued share capital

	No	30 March 2013 £000	No	31 March 2012 £000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	<u>100</u>	100,000	<u>100</u>

### 13. Movements on reserves

	Profit and loss account £000
At 1 April 2012	(1,411)
Loss for the period	(477)
At 30 March 2013	<u>(1,888)</u>

### 14. Reconciliation of shareholders' deficit

	30 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Loss for the period	(477)	(520)
Opening shareholders' deficit	<u>(1,311)</u>	<u>(791)</u>
Closing shareholders' deficit	<u>(1,788)</u>	<u>(1,311)</u>

## Notes to the financial statements

at 30 March 2013

### 15. Pensions

All of the company's pension schemes operate on a money purchase basis and consequently there are no obligations other than to contribute to schemes during the period of members' employment

Pensions are administered under group personal pension schemes and are individual contracts between the members and the providers. The company is responsible for member authorised deductions and payments over to the providers. All deductions are paid over in accordance with current guidelines

The pension cost represents contributions payable by the company to the funds and for the period ended 30 March 2013 amounted to £17,000 (31 March 2012 – £34,000)

### 16. Other financial commitments

At 30 March 2013 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below

	<i>Plant and machinery</i>	
	<i>30 March</i>	<i>31 March</i>
	<i>2013</i>	<i>2012</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Operating leases which expire		
In two to five years	-	25

### 17. Related party transactions

FRS 8 provides an exemption whereby related party transactions do not require disclosure where the company is a wholly owned subsidiary. The company has taken advantage of this exemption in relation to transactions and balances with other wholly owned members of the CBS Monaco Limited group

### 18. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The entire share capital of the company is owned by Accsys Holdings Limited, a company registered in the England and Wales. The directors regard Champion Enterprises Holdings, LLC, a company registered in the United States of America as the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. The only company preparing publicly available financial statements which include the results of ModularUK Building Systems Limited is CBS Monaco Limited. Copies of these financial statements are available from CBS Monaco Limited, Carlton Works, Carlton on Trent, Newark, Nottinghamshire NG23 6NT