FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 8 JANUARY 2000 REGISTERED NO. 2776185

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ROODHILL LEASING LIMITED

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 8th January 2000.

Trading Operations

The principal activity of the company is the provision of finance by the leasing of capital equipment and assets.

Review of Trade

The results of the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 4. New equipment leased in the year, as finance leases, had a value of £922,629. (1998: £670,113)

Dividend

The directors recommend that no dividend be paid and that the profit for the year of £12,287 be transferred to reserves.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were:

M.G.Cluett

(Resigned 9 February 1999)

E.J.Fairweather

(Appointed 9 February 1999)

A.Kenyon

W.J.Marper

M.J.Woodward

D.A.Dickman

(Appointed 9 February 1999)

R.T.Goddard

(Appointed 9 February 1999)

S.A.Carter

(Resigned 9 February 1999)

None of the directors had a beneficial interest in the company.

At 8 January 1999, W J Marper held 11,042 £1 9.25% non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares in the Company's immediate holding company, The Co-operative Bank p.l.c. These were still held at 8 January 2000.

No other directors had a beneficial interest in the company or in any shares in The Co-operative Bank p.l.c. or its group companies or in Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited which is the ultimate holding organisation.

Subsequent Events

No significant events have occurred since the conclusion of the financial year.

Year 2000

Issues arising from the "Year 2000" problem are being addressed by the Co-operative Bank Group. Details are set out in the Group Financial Statements.

Future Prospects

The company is expected to continue to develop its business in so far as is consistent with group plans.

Report of the Directors' (Continued)

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 year. 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.

On behalf of the Board

Moles

M A Lees Secretary

Registered Office

P O Box 101 1 Balloon Street Manchester M60 4EP

18 April 2000

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROODHILL LEASING LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 10.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the director's report and, as described on page 2, the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the United Kingdom by statute, the Auditing Practices Board and by our profession's ethical guidance.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

Basis of audit 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 at 8 January 2000 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG Audit Plc

Chartered Accountants

WAMI Andie Mc

Registered Auditor

MANCHESTER

18 April 2000

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 8 JANUARY 2000

	Notes	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
		$\overline{\mathfrak{t}}$	£
TURNOVER - continuing operations	2	486,003	580,425
Depreciation		(17,342)	-
Finance and trading costs		(276,913)	(300,458)
GROSS PROFIT		191,748	279,967
Administration Expenses		(172,659)	(289,702)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	3	19,089	(9,735)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	4	(6,802)	(52,604)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION	12	12,287	(62,339)

Movements in profit and loss account reserves are shown in note 12.

There were no recognised gains or losses other than the profit arising on ordinary activities after taxation for the year, and the loss for the previous year.

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 8 JANUARY 2000	Notes	<u>1999</u> <u>£</u>	1998 <u>£</u>
FIXED ASSETS	5	787,608	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors : Amounts falling due within one year Debtors : Amounts falling due	6	1,277,156	1,284,916
after one year	6	2,542,145	3,232,888
Creditors : Amounts falling due within one year		3,819,301	4,517,804
	7	(175,327)	(_454,319)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		3,643,974	4,063,485
Creditors : Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(3,982,298)	(3,494,537)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGE	ES		
Deferred Taxation	9	(132,560)	(275,871)
Accruals and Deferred Income	10	(12,386)	(1,026)
		304,338	292,051
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up Share Capital Profit and Loss Account	11 12	2 304,336	2 292,049
Shareholders' Funds	13	304,338	292,051

The accounts were approved by the board of directors on 18 April 2000.

E J FAIRWEATHER

DIRECTOR

A KENYON DIRECTOR

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

ROODHILL LEASING LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 1. Accounting Policies
- a) The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.
- b) The effects of events relating to the year ended 8 January 2000 which occurred before 18 April 2000, the date of approval of the financial statements by the board of directors, have been included in the statements to the extent required to show a true and fair view of the state of affairs at 8 January 2000 and of the results for the year ended on that date.
- c) The company is exempt from the requirement to include a cash flow statement as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Co-operative Bank p.l.c., which is established under the law of a member state of the European Community and publishes a consolidated cash flow statement for the group.

Basis of Preparation

d) The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Leasing Earnings

e) <u>Finance Leases</u>

Assets leased to customers under finance leases are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and are disclosed as debtors.

Income from finance leased assets is credited to the profit and loss account in proportion to the funds invested in the asset.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of assets over the primary period of the lease and represents the full amount of lease payments due in the period, less any amounts credited to the profit and loss account.

Operating Leases

Assets leased to customers under operating leases are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and are disclosed as Fixed Assets.

Rentals from operating leased assets are credited to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Depreciation for operating leases is calculated to write off the cost of the asset less the assumed residual value over the period of the lease.

For certain contracts, changes in the rate of Corporation Tax give rise to taxation benefits which are passed on to the lessees as a reduction in rental payable. A provision for the reduction in lease receivables is charged to profit before tax and the tax benefit reflected as a reduced tax charge. The provision is released to profit over the period of the contract.

Deferred Taxation

f) Provision is made under the liability method for taxation on timing differences between profits stated in the financial statements and profits computed for taxation purposes where there is a reasonable probability that such taxation will become payable in the foreseeable future.

Bad Debts

g) The amount charged against operating profit for bad debts comprises specific provision against identifiable losses.

Related Party Transactions

h) The company is exempt from the requirement to include related party transactions as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Co-operative Bank p.l.c. which is established under the law of a member state of the European Community and whose financial statements are publicly available.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8 JANUARY 2000

2. <u>Turnover</u>

5.

The turnover and profit/(loss) before taxation are attributable to one activity, the provision of finance within the United Kingdom. Turnover represents finance charges earned on leasing agreements, together with lease earnings equalisation and income from associated services. Rentals receivable from UK customers through finance leases, excluding VAT were £2,053,797 (1998: £2,157,567). Rentals receivable through operating leases were £27,298 (1998: £ -).

3. Profit/(Loss) on Ordinary Activities before Taxation

The profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<u>1999</u> <u>£</u>	199 <u>8</u> £
Interest on loans from immediate holding company	276,913	300,458
Lease Earnings Equalisation	(399)	(1,107)

The company has no employees. Administration expenses include a management charge for the services of its immediate holding company and associated auditors remuneration. Also included within administration expenses is an amount of £159,941 (1998: £277,089) which relates to amounts provided against bad debts during the year.

4. Tax on Profit/(Loss) on Ordinary Activities

	<u>1999</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1998</u> <u>£</u>
Corporation Tax at 30% (1998: 31%) Prior Year Tax Charge	150,113	300,667 50,276
Deferred Taxation	(143,311) 6,802	(298,339) 52,604

Fixed Assets:		Assets leased as Operating leases £
Cost:	At 7 January 1999 Additions Disposals At 8 January 2000	804,950
Accumulated Depreciation:	At 7 January 1999 Charge for Year Disposals At 8 January 2000	17,342
Net Book Value at 8 January	2000	<u>787,608</u>

NOTES (Continued)

8 JANUARY 2000

<u>Debtors</u>		<u>1999</u>			<u>1998</u>	
	Due within One Year	Due after One Year	<u>Total</u>	Due within One Year	Due after One Year	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Finance Lease Debtors:						
Gross Rentals	1,428,641	2,823,320	4,251,961	1,571,169	3,600,976	5,172,145
Less Unearned Finance Charges	(269,293)	(281,175)	(550,468)	(350,286)	(368,088)	(718,374)
	1,159,348	2,542,145	3,701,493	1,220,883	3,232,888	4,453,771
VAT Debtor	57,883	-	57,883	-	-	-
Other Debtors	59,925	-	59,925	64,033	-	64,033
Loans to Customers		<u>-</u>	-			
	1,277,156	2,542,145	3,819,301	1,284,916	3,232,888	4,517,804
	Finance Lease Debtors: Gross Rentals Less Unearned Finance Charges VAT Debtor Other Debtors	Due within One Year	Due within One Year Due after One Year £ £ Finance Lease Debtors: 1,428,641 2,823,320 Less Unearned Finance Charges (269,293) (281,175) 1,159,348 2,542,145 VAT Debtor 57,883 - Other Debtors 59,925 - Loans to Customers - -	Due within One Year Due after One Year Total £ £ £ Finance Lease Debtors: 1,428,641 2,823,320 4,251,961 Less Unearned Finance Charges (269,293) (281,175) (550,468) 1,159,348 2,542,145 3,701,493 VAT Debtor 57,883 - 57,883 Other Debtors 59,925 - 59,925 Loans to Customers - - -	Due within One Year Due after £ Total One Year Due within One Year £ £ £ £ Finance Lease Debtors: 1,428,641 2,823,320 4,251,961 1,571,169 Less Unearned Finance Charges (269,293) (281,175) (550,468) (350,286) 1,159,348 2,542,145 3,701,493 1,220,883 VAT Debtor 57,883 - 57,883 - Other Debtors 59,925 - 59,925 64,033 Loans to Customers - - - -	Due within One Year Due after One Year Total ft Due within One Year ft Due after ft Finance Lease Debtors: 5 £ £ £ £ £ Finance Lease Debtors: 1,428,641 2,823,320 4,251,961 1,571,169 3,600,976 Less Unearned Finance Charges (269,293) (281,175) (550,468) (350,286) (368,088) 1,159,348 2,542,145 3,701,493 1,220,883 3,232,888 VAT Debtor 57,883 - - - Other Debtors 59,925 - 59,925 64,033 - Loans to Customers - - - - - -

Loans to customers include £394,782 worth of debt which has been fully provided for.

New equipment leased in the year as Finance leases had a value of £922,629 (1998: £670,113).

The Directors have reconsidered the accounting treatment of rentals received but not yet earned. It has been concluded that a fairer presentation of the financial position of the company is provided by treating such receipts as a repayment of debts as opposed to treating them as deferred income until the rental had been earned.

7. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year:

, and the second	1999 <u>£</u>	<u>1998</u> £
Trade Creditors Corporation Tax	26,394 148,933	66,594 <u>387,725</u>
	175,327	454,319

NOTES (Continued)

8 JANUARY 2000

8. Creditors

Amounts f	falling	due	after	more	than	one vear	:
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Amounts falling due after more than one year:	<u>1999</u> <u>£</u>	1998 <u>£</u>
Due to immediate holding company	3,982,298	3,494,537

The Co-operative Bank p.l.c., the immediate holding company, has agreed not to require repayments of sums owing to it before 8 January 2001 at the earliest.

9. **Deferred** Taxation

10.

	<u>1999</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1998</u> <u>£</u>
At 7 January 1999 Profit and Loss account	275,871 (143,311)	574,210 (298,339)
At 8 January 2000	132,560	275,871
		

The maximum potential liability for deferred taxation, was £132,560 (1998: £275,871) which arises from timing differences and is analysed as follows:

Capital Allowances Other	132,748 (<u>188</u>)	276,179 (<u>308</u>)
	132,560	275,871
Accruals and Deferred Income	1999 <u>£</u>	1998 £
Lease Earnings Equalisation Reserve Rentals received in advance	627 11,759	1,026
	12,386	1,026
Lease Earnings Equalisation Reserve At 7 January 1999 Creation of Lease Earnings Equalisation Reserve Less transfer to Profit and Loss Account	1,026 - _(_399)	2,133 486 (_1,593)
At 8 January 2000	627	1,026

NOTES (Continued)

8 JANUARY 2000

11. Called Up Share Capital

		Authorised		Allotted Called-up and Fully Paid		
		<u>1999</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1998</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1999</u> <u>£</u>	1998 <u>£</u>	
	Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	
12.	Profit and Loss Account					
			<u>1999</u> <u>£</u>			
	At 7 January 1999	:	292,049			
	Retained profit for the year	_	12,287			
	At 8 January 2000	:	304,336			

13. Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders Funds

	<u>1999</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1998</u> <u>£</u>
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year and net addition to/(reduction in) Shareholders' funds Opening Shareholders' funds	12,287 292,051	(62,339) <u>354,390</u>
Closing Shareholders' funds	304,338	292,051

13 <u>Holding Organisation</u>

The company's immediate holding company is The Co-operative Bank p.l.c., which is incorporated in England & Wales. The company's results are consolidated in its group financial statements, which are available from 1 Balloon Street, Manchester M60 4EP.

The ultimate holding organisation is the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited which is incorporated in England & Wales and which is registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1965 to 1978. Its financial statements are available from New Century House, Manchester M60 4ES.