ACTUARIAL EDUCATION COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1999

Registered number 3062375



ACTUARIAL EDUCATION COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1999

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ACTUARIAL EDUCATION COMPANY LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1999

The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended to 31 December 1999.

Principal activity, review of the business and future developments

The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 6.

The principal activity of the company is the provision of training for students taking the professional examinations of the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

1999 was a successful year as a result of the continued increase in the number of actuarial students. The directors are satisfied with the results especially considering the continued strain on resources due to the development of new courses for 1999/2000. All courses for the new exam syllabus have now been written.

The company's constitution restricts it to working with students of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries. The future depends on the market for teaching student actuaries.

Dividends and transfers to reserves

The company paid net dividends during the period of £710,000.

Year 2000

The company experienced no distruption or malfunction of its financial accounting and other systems since the turn of the year.

The Euro

The company has taken no steps regarding the Euro which was introduced in some countries on 1 January 1999. At this time the directors consider that the Euro will have minimal impact on the company's business.

Directors

The directors who served during the period were and their holdings in the shares of BPP Actuarial Education Limited (formerly known as Hazell Carr Training Limited) (the parent company) are as follows:

Number of ordinary £0.01 shares at 31 December 1998 & 1999 167,884 63,731

167,884

Graham Hazell John Edwards David Carr

The directors had no holdings in the shares of the company at any time during the year.

By order of the Board

JOHN EDWARDS Director

¥ June 2000

ACTUARIAL EDUCATION COMPANY LIMITED STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ACCOUNTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- comply with applicable accounting standards subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the accounts 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 accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

By order of the Board

JOHN EDWARDS Director

June 2000

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ACTUARIAL EDUCATION COMPANY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 6 to 14, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 10.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report. As described on page 4, this includes responsibility for preparing financial statements, in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the United Kingdom by statute, the Auditing Practices Boards, and 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 United Kingdom 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 is not disclosed.

We read the other information contained in the Annual Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

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 1999 and of the results and cashflows for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

L'enate hone loopers

West London

7 June 2000

ACTUARIAL EDUCATION COMPANY LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1999

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 1999 £	Year ended 31 December 1998
Turnover	2	2,761,596	2,579,781
Cost of sales		(560,378)	(496,530)
Gross profit		2,201,218	2,083,251
Administrative expenses		(1,274,621)	(1,209,385)
Operating profit		926,597	873,866
Interest receivable		35,671	33,255
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3	962,268	907,121
Tax on ordinary activities	5	(293,097)	(269,086)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		669,171	638,035
Dividends	12	(710,000)	(530,000)
(Loss)/retained profit for the year	11	(40,829)	108,035

All business activities of the company are continuing in nature.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the net loss attributable to the shareholders of the company of £(40,829) in the year ended 31 December 1999 and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary actitivites before taxation and the retained profit for the year stated above, and their historical cost equivilants.

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements

ACTUARIAL EDUCATION COMPANY LIMITED BALANCE SHEET

AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

			1999	19	98
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6		28,190)	47,269
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stock	7	7,160		24,400	
Debtors	8	515,161		613,790	
Cash at bank and in hand		881,750	_	712,885	
		1,404,071		1,351,075	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,359,725)		(1,284,979)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			44,340	<u> </u>	66,096
TOTAL ASSETS LESS					
CURRENT LIABILITIES			72,530	6	113,365
NET ASSETS			72,530	6 	113,365
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	10		100	0	100
Profit and loss reserve	11		72,43	6 	113,265
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS					
FUNDS	11		72,53	6 = =	113,365

The financial statements on pages 6 to 14 were approved by the board of directors on 7/600 and were signed on their behalf by:

John Edwards Director

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these accounts

ACTUARIAL EDUCATION COMPANY LIMITED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1999

	Year ended 31 December 1999 £	Year ended 31 December 1998 £
Net cash inflow from continuing operating activities	1,077,088	947,028
Returns on investments and servicing of finance		
Interest received	35,671	33,255
Taxation UK corporation tax paid	(223,997)	(210.190)
OK corporation tax paid		(210,180)
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Proceeds on sale of tangible fixed	(13,147)	(28,024)
assets	3,250	146
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure		
and finanancial investment	(9,897)	(27,878)
Equity dividend paid	(710,000)	(530,000)
Increase in cash	168,865	212,225
Reconcilation of net cash flow to movement in net cas.	ī.	
		1000
	1999 £	1998 £
Net cash inflow	168,865	212,225
Opening net cash	712,885	500,660
Closing net cash	881,750	712,885

ACTUARIAL EDUCATION COMPANY LIMITED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1999

NOTES

Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from continuing operating activities

	1999	1998
	£	£
Operating profit	926,597	873,866
Depreciation	28,236	32,961
Loss on sale of fixed assets	740	1,811
Decrease/(Increase) in stock	17,240	(2,800)
Decrease/(Increase) in debtors	98,629	(108,897)
Increase in creditors	5,646	150,087
	1,077,088	947,028
Analysis of changes in financing during the year		
	1999	1998
	£	£
Opening net cash	712,885	500,660
Net cash inflow	168,865	212,225
Closing net cash	881,750	712,885
Analysed in balance sheet		
	1999	1998
	£	£
Cash in hand and at bank	881,750	712,885

AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

1. Accounting policies

(a) Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards applicable in the United Kingdom. A summary of the more important accounting policies is given below.

(b) Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the costs, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life.

- (i) Depreciation on leasehold property is provided on a straight line basis over the duration of the lease.
- (ii) Depreciation on fixtures and fittings is at 25% per annum on cost.
- (iii) Depreciation on office equipment is at 33.3% per annum on cost.
- (iv) Depreciation on motor vehicles is at 25% per annum on cost.

In all cases depreciation is charged from the month of acquisition.

(c) Stocks

Stocks which consist of study material are valued at the lower of printed cost and net realisable value.

(d) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method on all timing differences expected to give rise to taxation liabilities in the foreseeable future. No credit is taken for reversal of differences which will give rise to reduced taxation liabilities in future years unless such reversals can be predicted with reasonable certainty.

(e) Operating lease commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(f) Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced amount of goods and services provided during the period, stated net of value added tax. Amounts invoiced but unearned at the period end are treated as deferred revenue.

Sales of materials are recognised when the goods are shipped. Sales of marking and tutorial services are recognised as the services are provided.

2. Turnover

Turnover by geographic region is as follows:

	1999	1998
	£	£
United Kingdom	2,431,190	2,222,943
European Union	105,529	96,424
Africa	172,936	203,606
Other	51,941	56,808
TOTAL	2,761,596	2,579,781

3. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging the following items:

	Year ended 31 December 1999 £	Year Ended 31 December 1998 £
Depreciation	28,236	32,961
Auditors' remuneration	14,034	13,200
Hire of plant and machinery (operating leases)	388	388
Operating lease rentals (property)	23,550	23,550
4. Directors and employees		
Staff costs during the period amounted to:	Year ended 31 December 1999 £	Year Ended 31 December 1998 £
Wages and salaries	738,046	685,916
Social security costs	89,106	79,985
·	827,152	765,901
The average number of employees during the period was:	Number	Number
Tutors	15	11
Administration	<u>9</u> <u>24</u>	$\frac{12}{23}$
	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>
Directors' remuneration	£	£
Aggregate emoluments	79,375	154,883

The emoluments of the highest paid director (excluding pension contributions) were £79,375

5. Taxation on results from ordinary activities

				Year ended 31 December 1999 £	Year ended 31 Decembe 1998	
Corporation tax @ 31% and 30% Current year Prior years Deferred tax		293,100 (3)	281,500 (10,930) (1,484)			
				293,097	269,	086
6.	Tangible fixed assets					
		Leasehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
	Cost: at 31 December 1998 Additions Disposals	2,387	2,164	2,490	105,516 13,147 (8,717)	112,557 13,147 (8,717)
	At 31 December 1999	2,387	2,164	2,490	109,946	116,987
	Depreciation: at 31 December 1998 Charge for the period Disposals	497 149 -	271 541	1,251 565	63,269 26,981 (4,727)	65,288 28,236 (4,727)
	At 31 December 1999	646	812	1,816	85,523	88,797
	Net book value: At 31 December 1999	1,741	1,352	674	24,423	28,190
	Net book value: At 31 December 1998	1,890	1,893	1,239	42,247	47,269
7.	Stock					
	Finished goods				1999 £ 7,160	1998 £ 24,400

8. Debtors

	1999 £	1998 £
	ž.	r.
Trade debtors	452,380	547,261
Amount due from immediate holding company	49,711	54,687
Prepayments	13,070	11,842
	515,161	613,790
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	1999	1998
	£	£
Trade creditors	33,903	53,766
Owing to BPP Courses	4,759	825
Corporation tax	293,100	149,000
Advance Corporation tax	-	75,000
Accruals	181,893	175,279
Other taxes and social security	94,570	91,409
Deferred income	751,500	739,700
	1,359,725	1,284,979

10 Share capital

	Authorised number of special shares	Alloted, issued and fully paid special shares	Authorised number of ordinary shares	Allotted, issued and fully paid ordinary shares
	Number	£	Number	£
At 31 December 1998	1	1	99	99
At 31 December 1999	1	1	99	99

All ordinary shares carry one vote and are entitled to an equal share of any proceeds upon wind up of the company.

The special share carrys no entitlement to vote or any rights upon wind up of the company. It's only right is a vote in any change of the company's memorandum or articles of association.

11. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movements on reserves

	Share	Profit & loss	
	capital	account	Total
	£	£	£
At 31 December 1998	100	113,265	113,365
Profit for the year	-	669,171	669,171
Dividends paid	-	(710,000)	(710,000)
At 31 December 1999	100	72,436	72,536
12. Dividends on equity shares			
		1999	1998
		£	£
Ordinary – interim dividends paid of	£7,171.71		
(1998: £5,353.54) per share		710,000	530,000

13. Related party transactions

£2,758,975 (1998: £2,476,351) of the turnover of the company comes from Institute and Faculty Education Ltd (IFE Ltd). Some of this income is from students originating outside of the United Kingdom and has been included as non UK turnover (see note 2 for details). IFE Ltd is the provider of training and educational services for students taking the professional examinations of the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries. IFE Ltd contracts out these services to the company. At 31 December 1999 the balance outstanding owed to the company by IFE Ltd was £439,721 (1998:£524,034).

The company incurred charges of £0 (1998: £5,110) from its parent company, BPP Actuarial Education Limited (BPP Actuarial) with respect to the use of the services of BPP Actuarial by the company's employees. Also, £2,620 (1998: £3,430) of the turnover of the company comes from BPP Actuarial for its' share of overheads.

The company incurred charges of £18,900 (1998: £6,295) from a related company, BPP Courses with respect to the rental of rooms for tutorials. At 31 December 1999 the balance owed to BPP Courses by the company was £4,759 (1998:£825).

14. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The directors regard BPP Actuarial Education Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the immediate parent company.

The directors regard BPP Holdings plc, a company registered in England and Wales and listed on the London Stock Exchange as the ultimate parent company. According to the register kept by the company, BPP Holdings plc has a 56.45% interest in the equity capital of BPP Actuarial Education Limited. Copies of BPP Holdings plc's accounts can be obtained from BPP House, Aldine Place, London, W12 8AA.