Regency Oils Limited

Report and Accounts
31 May 2002

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Registered No. 71949

DIRECTORS

R S Milne R S Milne, Jnr

SECRETARY

M Bruce

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP Moray House 16 Bank Street Inverness IV1 1QY

BANKERS

Royal Bank of Scotland plc 10 Marischal Street Peterhead

SOLICITORS

Paull & Williamsons 6 Union Row Aberdeen AB9 8DQ

REGISTERED OFFICE

15 Marine Place Buckie AB56 1UT

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 May 2002.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

The principal activities of the company are oil and fuel distribution, investment dealing and property.

The company has had a satisfactory year recording a profit after tax of £48,667. This amount will be transferred to reserves. No dividend is proposed.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

According to the register maintained as required under the Companies Act 1985, the directors' interests in the ordinary share capital of the company were as follows:

	31 May 2002	1 June 2001
R S Milne	100,000	100,000
R S Milne, Jnr	50,000	50,000

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE ACCOUNTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts 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 accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Director

Allen



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REGENCY OILS LIMITED

We have audited the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2002 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes 1 to 19. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

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 1985. 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.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom 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 as at 31 May 2002 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Registered Auditor
Inverness
9/12/2002

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 May 2002

		2002	2001
	Notes	£	£
TURNOVER	2	8,740,659	8,896,820
Cost of sales		8,079,253	8,308,696
Gross profit		661,406	588,124
Distribution costs		151,553	136,827
Administrative expenses		444,136	412,184
		595,689	549,011
OPERATING PROFIT	3	65,717	39,113
(Loss) on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(6,646)	(2,932)
		59,071	36,181
Income from investments		20,634	25,489
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(15,788)	(20,507)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		63,917	41,163
Taxation	6	15,250	13,731
PROFIT RETAINED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	15	£48,667	£27,432
STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSS	SES		
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There were no recognised gains or losses other than the profit attributable to shareholders of £48,667 (2001 – profit £27,432).

Note of historical cost profits and losses:

	2002 £	2001 £
Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation Difference between a historical cost depreciation charge and	63,917	41,163
the actual charge calculated on the revalued amount	3,004	3,004
	66,921	44,167
Historical cost profit for the year retained after taxation	£51,671	£30,436

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 May 2002

		2002	2001
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	7	1,010,163	932,567
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks Investments	8 9	100,007 45,094	134,229 43,279
Debtors	10	45,094 697,415	
Cash at bank and in hand		105,262	300
		947,778	669,644
CREDITORS - amount falling due within one year	11	1,493,488	1,258,915
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)		(545,710)	(589,271)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		464,453	343,296
CREDITORS - amount falling due after more than one year			
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	12	80,467	12,614
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	13	21,237	16,600
		£362,749	£314,082
GARWAY AND DECEMBER			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up share capital	14/15	150,000	150,000
Revaluation reserve	15	103,342	106,346
Profit and loss account	15	109,407	57,736
1.111/1			
japace			
) Directors			
I MILL			
TOTAL EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		£362,749	£314,082
9/10/00			
71100			

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 May 2002

	Notes	2002 £	2001 £
NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	16(a)	291,167	122,374
RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS AND SERVICING OF FINANCE	16(b)	3,031	13,503
TAXATION	16(b)	(12,226)	(5,118)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT	16(b)	(118,334)	(24,600)
FINANCING	16(b)	86,051	(17,778)
INCREASE IN CASH		£249,689	£88,381
RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOW TO MOVEMEN	IT IN NET D	2002	2001
Increase in cash Cash used to repay capital element of finance lease and hire purchase payments Loans repaid		£ 249,689 20,697 1,122	£ 88,381 27,978
Change in net debt resulting from cash flows New finance leases and hire purchase contracts		271,508 (107,870)	116,359 (10,200)
MOVEMENT IN NET DEBT		163,638	106,159
NET DEBT AT 1 JUNE	16(c)	(269,385)	(375,544)
NET DEBT AT 31 MAY	16(c)	£(105,747)	£(269,385)
			=====

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of heritable properties.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Heritable property - 50 years straight line

Leasehold property - straight line, over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery - 15% straight line and 5% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings - 15% straight line

Motor vehicles - 10-25% reducing balance

Investments

Current asset investments are carried in the balance sheet at the lower of cost or market value.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives.

The corresponding lease or hire purchase obligation is capitalised in the balance sheet as a liability. The interest element of the rental obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax 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 a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;
- 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 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 period in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

5.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 May 2002

2. TURNOVER

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax and arises from continuing activities, represents amounts invoiced to third parties.

3. OPERATING PROFIT is stated after charging	3.	OPERATIN	G PROFIT is	s stated	after charging:
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OPERATING PROFIT is stated after charging:		
	2002	2001
	£	£
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	25,172	25,662
Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and	•	
hire purchase contracts	8,920	8,430
Total depreciation	34,092	34,092
Directors' remuneration	42,705	43,500
Auditors' remuneration	3,255	3,100
STAFF COSTS		
	2002	2001
	£	£
Wages and salaries	260,708	235,388
Social security costs	16,912	15,247
	£277,620	£250,635
The monthly average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
	No.	No.
Administration	6	6
Other	20	19
	26	25
		
INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
	2002	2001
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	8,068	10,970
Other loans	4,800	4,802
Finance charges payable under finance leases and		
hire purchase contracts	2,920	4,735
	£15,788	£20,507

6. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

a) Analysis of charge in period

2002	2001
£	£
10,787	12,400
(174)	(269)
10,613	12,131
4.627	1.700
4,637	1,600
4,637	1,600
15,250	13,731
	10,787 (174) 10,613 4,637

b) Factors affecting tax charge for period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (20%). The

differences are explained below:		
	2002	2001
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	63,917	41,163
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2001: 20%)	12,783	8,233
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	5,027	3,452
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	(8,133)	1,716
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(174)	(269)
Other adjustments	1,110	(1,001)
Current tax charge for period ((a) above)	10,613	12,131
		

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

			Fixtures	Plant		
	Land a	nd buildings	and	and	Motor	
	Owned	Leased	fittings	machinery	vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation:						
1 June 2001	655,777	110,000	40,183	135,776	124,091	1,065,827
Additions	8,500	-	137	8,500	106,797	123,934
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(22,000)	(22,000)
At 31 May 2002	664,277	110,000	40,320	144,276	208,888	1,167,761
Depreciation:					-	
At 1 June 2001	56,803	5,402	12,815	27,817	30,423	133,260
Charge for period	9,624	1,380	4,320	5,016	13,752	34,092
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	-	-	(9,754)	(9,754)
At 31 May 2002	66,427	6,782	17,135	32,833	34,421	157,598
Net book value:						
At 31 May 2002	£597,850	£103,218	£23,185	£111,443	£174,467	£1,010,163
				Think to be		
At 1 June 2001	£598,974	£104,598	£27,368	£107,959	£93,668	£932,567
		<u></u> =				

The net book value of fixed assets above includes the following amounts in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts.

·	Fixtures and fittings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Net book value at 1 June 2001 Additions Hire purchase contracts complete Depreciation	10,110 - - (1,516)	11,597 - - (594)	24,251 106,797 (12,246) (6,810)	45,958 106,797 (12,246) (8,920)
Net book value at 31 May 2002	£8,594	£11,003	£111,992	£131,589

8.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 May 2002

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS (continued)

The company's land and buildings were revalued by the directors at 31 May 1998 at market value on existing use basis. If they had not been revalued, these would have been included in the accounts as

follows:	ied in the accou	nts as
	2002	2001
	£	£
Cost	585,782	577,282
Accumulated depreciation	92,166	84,166
Net book value	493,616	£493,116
In line with FRS15, the revalued assets have been frozen at their pre March 20	00 value.	
STOCKS		
	2002	2001
Fuel	£100,007	£134,229
INVESTMENTS		
	2002	2001
	£	£

INVESTMENTS		
	2002	2001
	£	£
Listed on London Stock Exchange		
Cost:		
At 1 June 2001	54,095	54,095
Additions	-	-
Provisions against investment	(9,001)	(10,816)
At 31 May 2002	£45,094	£43,279
		
Listed investments - market value	£45,094	£43,279
		=====
Tayation on notential capital gain if sold at valuation - fNil		

Taxation on potential capital gain if sold at valuation - £Nil.

10. DEBTORS

2001
£
427,570
35,296
28,970
£491,836

Regency Oils Limited

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 May 2002

11. CREDITORS - amounts falling due within one year

	2002	2001
	£	£
Bank overdraft	-	144,727
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (note 12)	35,540	16,220
Trade creditors	1,286,119	965,872
Loans	95,002	96,124
Corporation tax	10,787	12,400
Other taxes and social security costs	5,580	4,481
Accruals	60,460	19,091
	£1,493,488	£1,258,915

The bank overdraft is secured by a bond and floating charge over all the assets of the company.

The bank also holds a standard security over the fixed assets other than a filling station in Ellon over which Texaco holds a standard security.

Texaco hold a first ranking bond and floating charge for £625,000 plus interest and charges in respect of book debts.

12. OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE LEASES AND HIRE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

The maturity of these amounts is as follows:

	2002	2001
	£	£
Amounts payable:		
Within one year	40,655	18,559
In two to five years	92,783	14,614
	133,438	33,173
Less: finance charges allocated to future periods	17,431	4,339
	£116,007	£28,834
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts are analysed as follows:		
Current obligations (note 11)	35,540	16,220
Non-current obligations	80,467	12,614
	£116,007	£28,834

13. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

The movement in the deferred tax provision during the period was:

	2002	2001
	£	£
Provision brought forward	16,600	15,000
Increase in provision	4,637	1,600
	£21,237	£16,600
	Statistical data and the second second	

The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2002	2001
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets	£21,237	£16,600

14. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL

		Allotted called up
	Authorised	and fully paid
	2002 and 2001	2002 and 2001
Ordinary shares of £1 each	250,000	£150,000

15. SHARE CAPITAL, MOVEMENT IN RESERVES AND RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS

	Share Capital £	Profit & Loss Account £	Re- valuation Reserve £	Total Share- holders Funds £
Balance at 31 May 2000 Profit attributable to shareholders Transfer of excess depreciation on	150,000	27,300 27,432	109,350	286,650 27,432
revaluation	-	3,004	(3,004)	-
At 31 May 2001 Profit attributable to shareholders Transfer of excess depreciation on	150,000	57,736 48,667	106,346	314,082 48,667
revaluation	-	3,004	(3,004)	~
At 31 May 2002	£150,000	£109,407	£103,342	£362,749
				=====

16. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2002	2001
	£	£
Operating profit	65,717	39,113
Depreciation	34,092	34,092
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(205,579)	60,604
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	34,222	(27,550)
Increase in creditors	362,715	16,115
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	£291,167	£122,374
	=======	
(b) Analysis of cash flows for headings netted in the statement of cash flows		
	2002	2001
	£	£
RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS AND SERVICING OF FINANCE		
Investment income	18,819	34,010
		•
Interest paid	(15,788)	(20,507)
	£3,031	£13,503
	2002	2001
TAXATION	2002	2001
Corporation tax paid	£(12,226)	£(5,118)
	2002	2001
	£	£
	of-	*
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT		
Payment to acquire tangible fixed assets	(123,934)	(24,900)
Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets	5,600	300
Payments to acquire fixed asset investments	-	_
	£(118,334)	£(24,600)

16. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

(b) Analysis of cash flows for headings netted in the statement of cash flows

			2002	2001
			£	£
FINANCING				
Repayments of capital element of finance leases				
and hire purchase contracts			(20,697)	(27,978)
Loan repayments			(1,122)	-
Hire purchase facilities taken over and new agreement	ents		107,870	10,200
			£86,051	£(17,778)
(c) Analysis of changes in net debt				
	At			At
	l May	Cash	Other	31 May
	2001	flow	changes	2002
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	300	104,962	<u>.</u>	105,262
Bank overdraft	(144,727)	144,727	_	-
Loans	(96,124)	1,122	-	(95,002)
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	(28,834)	20,697	(107,870)	(116,007)
	£(2(0,295)	(271 500	C(107.970)	C(105 747)
	£(269,385)	£271,508	£(107,870)	£(105,747)

17. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

At 31 May 2002 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Land and buildings	
	2002	2001
Operating leases which expire:		
In over five years	£7,650	£7,650

18. PARTICULARS OF TRANSACTION INVOLVING THE DIRECTOR

At 1 June 2001, the company owed R S Milne £96,124. £1,122 was repaid in the year. At 31 May 2002, the company owed him £95,002. Interest charged on this loan at 5% included in accruals at 31 May 2002 amounted to £4,800.

19. CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is controlled by R S Milne.