Directors' report and financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2003

Registered number 54380

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Relyon (Holdings) Limited Year ended 30 June 2003

Directors' report and financial statements

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Year ended 30 June 2003

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2003.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company was the provision of group services, and no significant changes occurred during the period.

Business review

The company's results were in line with expectations and the directors view the future with confidence.

Dividend

The directors recommend a final dividend of £1,740,000 (2001/2: £1,459,800) which, taken together with the interim dividend paid of £nil (2001/2: £2,012,200, would make a total distribution of £1,740,000 (2001/2: £3,472,000).

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:-

IM Topping

DR Shaw

Neither of the directors who held office at the end of the period had a beneficial interest in the share capital of the company or any other Steinhoff Group company within the UK.

No director had a beneficial interest in the ordinary share capital of Steinhoff International Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company.

No director had a financial interest in any contract to which the parent company or a subsidiary was a party during the financial year.

Auditors

In accordance with S.385 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the re-appointment of Deloitte & Touche as auditors of the company at a fee to be fixed by the directors is to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting. Deloitte & Touche have informed the directors that they are intending to transfer their business to a limited liability partnership, incorporated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000, to be known as Deloitte & Touche LLP. It is the current intention of the directors to use the company's statutory power to give consent to the appointment of Deloitte & Touche being treated as extending to Deloitte & Touche LLP at the appropriate time.

By order of the board

DR Shaw

Director

Year ended 30 June 2003

Statement of directors' responsibilities

United Kingdom 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 as at the end of the financial year, and of the profit or loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is not appropriate 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 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.

Year ended 30 June 2003

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RELYON (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Relyon (Holdings) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2003 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 18. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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 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 United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and 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 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 and other members of the group is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report and the other information contained in the annual report for the above year as described in the contents section and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

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 circumstances of the company, 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 30 June 2003 and of the profit of the company for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Deloitte & Touche

DELOITTE & TOUCHEChartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Bristol

Date 25 July 2003

Year ended 30 June 2003

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 30 June 2003

yor the year chaca so bane 2005	Note	For the year ended 30 June 2003 £000	For the 18 month period ended 30 June 2002 £000
Net operating income	2 _	33	3
Operating profit – continuing operations	3	33	3
Income from shares in group undertakings		1,720	3,472
Exceptional expenditure	4 _		(977)
Profit on ordinary activities before interest and taxation		1,753	2,498
Net interest receivable		•	2
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,753	2,500
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7 _	(19)	26
Profit for the financial period		1,734	2,526
Dividends Paid Proposed	-	(1,740)	(2,012) (1,460)
Retained loss for the financial period	14		(946)

There were no recognised gains or losses other than those reported above.

A reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds is shown in note 15 to the financial statements.

Relyon (Holdings) Limited Year ended 30 June 2003

Note of historical cost profits and losses for the year ended 30 June 2003

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	For the year ended	For the 18 month period ended
	30 June 2003 £000	30 June 2002 £000
Profit before taxation	1,753	2,500
Difference between historical cost depreciation and actual depreciation	7	10
Historical cost profit before taxation	1,760	2,510
Historical cost profit /(loss) retained after taxation and dividends	1	(936)

Year ended 30 June 2003

Balance sheet

as at 30 June 2003

as at 30 June 2003					
			As at		As at
			June 2003		June 2002
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		6,051		6,075
Investments	9		10,375		10,375
			16,426		16,450
Current assets					·
Debtors	10				
Due after more than one year		3,250		2,401	
Due within one year		1,962		1,665	
	_	5,212		4,066	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	268		20	
		5,480		4,086	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	11	1,960		1,663	
Net current assets			3,520		2,423
Total assets less current liabilities			19,946		18,873
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year Amounts owed to group undertakings			8,000		(0 (1
7			·		6,964
Provisions for liabilities and charges	12		417		374
Net assets			11,529		11,535
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		3,725		3,725
Share premium	14		50		50
Merger reserve	14		6,650		6,650
Revaluation reserve	14		415		422
Profit and loss account	14		689		688
Equity shareholders' funds	15		11,529		11,535

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 24 July 2003 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director

The attached notes form part of these financial statements.

Year ended 30 June 2003

Notes

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 under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and comply with applicable UK accounting standards.

Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are shown at cost less appropriate depreciation. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives within the following ranges:-

Freehold buildings - 50 years
Long leasehold land and buildings - 50 years
Plant and equipment - 10 years
Fixtures and fittings - 3 to 5 years

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the period and takes into account taxation deferred or accelerated because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

In accordance with FRS 19, deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences which represent an asset or liability at the balance sheet date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising on unremitted earnings of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures where there is no commitment to remit these earnings. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Cash flow statement

Under FRS 1, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking.

Group accounts

Group accounts are not submitted as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Relyon Group Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. Accordingly these accounts present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Related party transactions

In accordance with FRS 8, the company is exempt from disclosure of related party transactions with other group companies as the company is wholly owned and consolidated report and accounts are prepared by the ultimate holding company.

Year ended 30 June 2003

Notes (continued)

2 Net operating income

_	The operating meaning		
		For the year ended 30 June 2003 £000	For the 18 month period ended 30 June 2002 £000
	Net operating income is made up as follows:-		
	Administrative expenses Other operating income	(591) 624	(980) 983
		33	3
3	Operating profit		
		For the year ended 30 June 2003	For the 18 month period ended 30 June 2002
	Operating profit is stated after charging:-	£000	0003
	Depreciation Property rentals	193 196	261 298
	Auditors' remuneration and expenses for audit work	1	1

4 Exceptional expenditure

During the period ended 30 June 2002 the business, assets and liabilities of subsidiary company Deptich Designs Limited were transferred at book value to fellow group subsidiary Relyon Limited. A residual liability to the company of £877,000 resulted from the finalisation of this transfer. During that period the decision was taken to cancel the outstanding debt owing by Deptich Designs Limited and to write off the investment of £100,000 in that company. The resultant exceptional loss arising was therefore £977,000. There was no exceptional expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2003.

5 Remuneration of directors

The emoluments of Messrs Topping and Shaw were paid by Relyon Group Limited. It is not practicable to split their remuneration between their services to group companies. Details of their remuneration are included in the financial statements of Relyon Group Limited

6 Staff costs

The company has no employees (2001/2: Nil).

Year ended 30 June 2003

Notes (continued)

7 Taxation

Analysis of charge in period	For the year ended 30 June 2003 £000	For the 18 month period ended 30 June 2002 £000
UK corporation tax:- Current tax on income for the period Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(24)	(54) (44)
Total current tax Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(24) 45 (2)	(98)
Total deferred tax Tax on profit on ordinary activities	43	(26)

The above figures have been restated for the adoption of FRS19.

Factors affecting the tax charge for the current period

The current tax charge for the period differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30 %, 2001/2: 30%). The differences are explained below:-

Current tax reconciliation:-		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,753	2,500
Current tax at 30% (2001/2: 30%)	526	750
Effects of:-		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	11	310
Capital allowances for period in excess of		
depreciation	(45)	(72)
Non-taxable income	(516)	(1,042)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods		(44)
Total current tax	(24)	(98)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company is not currently aware of any factors which may materially affect the effective rate of tax going forward other than the existing reconciling items.

Year ended 30 June 2003

Notes (continued)

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land & buildings £000	Long leasehold land & buildings £000	Plant & machinery £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 July 2002	5,759	740	168	759	7,426
Additions	8		11	150	169
At 30 June 2003	5,767	740	179	909	7,595
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2002	506	75	90	680	1,351
Charge for period	107	15	12	59	193
At 30 June 2003	613	90	102	739	1,544
Net book value					
At 30 June 2003	5,154	<u>650</u>	77	170	6,051
At 30 June 2002	5,253	665	78	79	6,075

Freehold land and buildings includes land with a cost of £393,000 (2001/2: £393,000) which is not depreciated.

The assets which have been revalued comprise the following:-

	As at	As at
	30 June 2003	30 June 2002
	£000	£000
Freehold land and buildings		
At 1995 professional valuations	2,500	2,500
Aggregate depreciation thereon	(346)	(300)
Net book value	2,154	2,200
Historical cost of revalued assets	2,159	2,159
Aggregate depreciation based on historical cost	(420)	(381)
Historical net book value	1,739	1,778

The professional valuation was carried out by Edwin Hill, Chartered Surveyors, on the basis of open market value for existing use.

Under the transitional rules of FRS15, the revalued assets are held at a previous valuation and are not revalued annually.

Relyon (Holdings) Limited Year ended 30 June 2003

Notes (continued)

9 Investments

	As at	As at
	30 June 2003	30 June 2002
	£000	£000
Relyon Limited	6,000	6,000
Pritex Limited	4,375	4,375
	10,375	10,375

The above shareholdings represent 100% of the issued share capital of the companies. The subsidiaries are incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

10 **Debtors**

	As at	As at
	30 June 2003	30 June 2002
	£000	£000
Due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	142	91
Corporation tax	24	-
Other debtors	13	16
Prepayments and accrued income	63	98
Dividends receivable	1,720	1,460
-	1,962	1,665
Due after more than one year:	•	,
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,250	2,401
_	5,212	4,066
11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
3	As at	As at
	30 June 2003	30 June 2002
	£000	000£
Trade creditors	70	94
Amounts owed to group undertakings	150	109
Dividends payable	1,740	1,460
	1,960	1,663

Year ended 30 June 2003

Notes (continued)

12 Provisions for liabilities and charges

As at	As at
30 June 2003	30 June 2002
£000	£000
374	302
43	72
417	374
417	374
	30 June 2003 £000 374 43

Revalued assets are not subject to continual revaluation and the company has not entered into any binding contract to dispose of any revalued assets, therefore in accordance with the provisions of FRS19, deferred tax has not been provided on the revalued amounts.

13 Share capital

	As at 30 June 2003 £000	As at 30 June 2002 £000
Authorised: 4,000,000 (2001/2: 4,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	4,000	4,000
Allotted and fully paid: 3,725,000 (2001/2: 3,725,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	3,725	3,725

14 Reserves

	Share premium £000	Merger reserve £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000
At 30 June 2002	50	6,650	422	688
Transfer from revaluation reserve Retained profit for the period	<u>-</u> .	-	(7)	7 (6)
At 30 June 2003	50	6,650	415	689

Year ended 30 June 2003

Notes (continued)

15 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	For the year ended 30 June 2003 £000	For the 18 month period ended 30 June 2002 £000
Total recognised gains for the period Dividends	1,734 (1,740)	2,526 (3,472)
Net movement in shareholders' funds	(6)	(946)
Opening shareholders' funds	11,535	12,481
Closing shareholders' funds	11,529	11,535

16 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a composite cross guarantee with the other companies in the Steinhoff UK Beds Group to guarantee the group's overdrafts. As at 30 June 2003 there was no exposure under this cross guarantee and the maximum potential liability is limited to £1,000,000.

17 Lease commitments

The company is committed to make payments during the next twelve months under property related operating leases expiring:-

	As at	As at
	30 June 2003	30 June 2002
	£000	£000
Within one year	57	-
Between two and five years	64	162
After five years	30	30
	151	192

18 Ultimate holding company and controlling party

The company is controlled by Relyon Group Limited, the intermediate holding company. The ultimate controlling party is Steinhoff International Holdings Limited, the ultimate holding company.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Steinhoff International Holdings Limited. The consolidated accounts of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from Steinhoff International Holdings Limited, 28, Sixth Street, Wynberg, Sandton 2090, Republic of South Africa, a company incorporated in The Republic of South Africa. The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is headed by Steinhoff UK Beds Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. Copies of these consolidated accounts are not directly available to the public.