Directors' report and financial statements

31 December 1994

Registered number 247378



Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 1994.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company are property construction, property dealing, antique sales and farming.

Business review

Details of the results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 5.

Proposed dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (1993:£nil).

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the year were:

RM King HM King WM King

None of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year had any disclosable interest in the shares of the company.

The directors who held office at the end of the financial year had the following interests in the ordinary shares of other group companies, as recorded in the register of directors' share and debenture interests:

	Company	Class of share	Number of shares at beginning and end of year
RM King - as nominee	Beeson Holdings Limited King Mines Limited	£1 ordinary £1 ordinary	51 (51%) 1 (1%)

Directors' report

Auditors

On 6 February 1995 our auditors changed the name under which they practise to KPMG and, accordingly, have signed their report in their new name. In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the board

RG Menon

Stoke Park Stoke Poges Slough SL2 4NS

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the preparation of financial statements

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 for that period. 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;
- 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 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.



PO Box 695 8 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8BB

Auditors' report to the members of Beeson and Sons Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 13.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 3 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

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 the company's affairs as at 31 December 1994 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors 15 September 1995

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 1994

	Note	1994 £	1993 £
Turnover Cost of sales	2	889,331 (286,693)	1,606,091 (428,773)
Gross profit Administrative expenses		602,638 (481,042)	1,177,318 (423,769)
Operating profit		121,596	753,549
Net interest	6	(2,708)	1,451,729
Profit on ordinary activities before and after tax	2-7	118,888	2,205,278

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

There are no gains or losses other than those recognised above.

Balance sheet at 31 December 1994

	Note		1994		1993
Fixed assets		£	£	£	£
	_				
Tangible assets	8		112,926		172,343
Current assets					
Stocks	9	644,657		801,963	
Debtors	10	1,873,330		2,001,386	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,531		-	
		2,550,518		2,803,349	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	11	(9,651,217)		(9,927,353)	
Net current liabilities			(7,100,699)		(7,124,004)
Total assets less current liabilities Creditors: amounts falling			(6,987,773)		(6,951,661)
due after more than one year	12		(41,530)		(41,530)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	13		-		(155,000)
Net liabilities			(7,029,303)	***	(7,148,191)
Capital and reserves			***************************************	-	
Called up share capital	15		14 267		14.267
Profit and loss account	16		14,367		14,367
- total and 1000 appoint	10		(7,043,670)	_	(7,162,558)
Shareholders' funds	16		(7,029,303)	20	(7,148,191)

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15 Leptenber 1995 and were signed on its behalf by:

H. M. H. H. HM King Director

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

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, in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The ultimate parent company has confirmed that it will continue to support the company. In addition, an associated undertaking of the ultimate parent company has confirmed that in the event that the company does not have sufficient liquid assets to repay amounts due, totalling £6,420,000, it will give the company such time as is necessary to realise the freehold and dealing properties and other assets for this purpose. In addition to this, loans of £41,503 have been subordinated to the claims of other creditors. On the strength of these assurances and loan subordinations, the financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company will be able to continue to trade as a going concern.

If the company was unable to continue to trade, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for any further liabilities that might arise, and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and current liabilities.

Cash flow statement

Under Financial Reporting Standard 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 of a parent company which has produced a group cashflow in accordance with the standard.

Fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided by the company to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economics lives as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and farm equipment - 10 years straight line

Stocks

Freehold dealing properties are shown at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The valuation of farm stock and jewellery is based upon cost or the directors' esimate of net realisable value if lower.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for under the liability method on timing differences to the extent that, in the opinion of the directors, it is probable that a liability will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from the principal activities of the company, excluding value added tax.

2 Segmental information

	1994		19	1993	
	Turnover	Attributable pre-tax profit	Turnover	Attributable pre-tax profit	
	£	£	£	£	
By activity		•			
Farming Property construction and management and	46,661	(37,630)	54,143	(37,182)	
other activities	842,670	156,518	1,551,948	2,242,460	
	889,331	118,888	1,606,091	2,205,278	

In the opinion of the directors, turnover arose in the same geographical market.

Notes (continued)

3	Profit on ordinary activities before tax		
		1994	1993
		£	£
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax is stated		
	after charging		
	Auditors' remuneration:		
	Audit	22,200	20,000
	Depreciation	59,417	88,669
	after crediting		
	Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	30,247

4 Remuneration of directors

None of the directors received emoluments for their services to the company during the year (1993: nil).

5 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (excluding directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	1994	1993
Farming ,	2	2
Other activities	8	5
	10	7
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:		
	1994	1993
	£	£
Wages and salaries	153,786	81,672
Social security costs	12,487	3,841
Other pension costs	6,558	
	172,831	85,513

Notes (continued)

6 Net interest

Het interest	1994 £	1993 £
On subordinated loans		2,412
Bank interest on loans repayable within five years	2,708	15,863
Accrued interest waived		(1,470,217)
	2,708	(1,451,729)
	••••	

The amount of £1,470,217 in the prior year relates to the waiver of accrued interest payable on a loan due to a third party.

7 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

No liability to corporation tax arose in the year due to trading losses brought forward from previous years (1993: nil).

8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets	Fixtures fittings and farm equipment £
Cost	
At 31 December 1994 and 1993	723,010
Depreciation	
At 31 December 1993	550,667
Charge for year	59,417
At 31 December 1994	610,084
Net book value	
At 31 December 1994	112,926
At 31 December 1993	172,343

Notes (continued)

9	Stocks
9	Stocks

		1994	1993
		£	£
	Dealing properties	378,422	378,422
	Farm stock: cattle	119,805	116,725
	other	14,370	11,350
	Jewellery	12,877	150,596
	Antiques	119,183	144,870
		644,657	801,963
10	Debtors		
		1994	1993
		Due	Due
		within	within
		one year	one year
		£	£
	Trade debtors	38,461	1,058,659
	Other debtors	1,834,869	042 727
			942,727

Notes (continued)

12

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		1994		1993
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		36,756		21,867
Trade creditors		112,757		118,608
Amount owed to group undertakings		2,176,176		2,087,273
Other creditors including tax and social security:		. ,		
- other taxes and social security	29,049		-	
- other creditors	7,184,139		7,601,543	
		7,213,188		7,601,543
Accruals and deferred income		112,340		98,062
		9,651,217		9,927,353
Creditors: amounts falling due after	r more than on	e year		
			1994	1993
			£	£
Subordinated loans			41,530	41,530

These loans are subordinated to the claims of other creditors such that these loans may only be repaid, in full or in part, to the extent that the company remains solvent after such repayments and will be able to meet its debts as they fall due.

Interest is payable on £37,353 (1993: £37,353) of these balances at the prevailing base rate plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum.

Notes (continued)

13 Provisions for liabilities and charges

The provision of £155,000 in the prior year was in respect of deferred consideration on a dealing property purchased in 1989. The consideration has been transferred to current liabilities and is payable in 1995.

14 Deferred tax

No provision for deferred tax has been made since the directors do not anticipate any crystallisation of timing differences in the foreseeable future because of previous trading losses incurred.

15 Called up share capital

	1994	1993
	£	£
Authorised		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	21,000	21,000
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	14,367	14,367

16 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

			1994	1993
		Profit	Total	Total
	Share	and loss	shareholders'	shareholders'
	capital	account	funds	funds
	£	£	£	£
At beginning of year	14,367	(7,162,558)	(7,148,191)	(9,353,469)
Profit for the year		118,888	118,888	2,205,278
At end of year	14,367	(7,043,670)	(7,029,303)	(7,148,191)

17 Ultimate parent company

The company's ultimate parent company is Beeson Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. A copy of the financial statements of Beeson Holdings Limited can be obtained from Stoke Park, Stoke Poges, Slough SL2 4NS.

Property construction, project management and other activities trading account

for the year ended 31 December 1994

	1994 £	1993 £
Turnover Cost of sales	842,670 (246,761)	1,551,948 (386,369)
Gross profit	595,909	1,165,579
Administrative expenses Bank interest	(436,683)	(374,848)
Accrued interest waived	(2,708)	(18,488) 1,470,217
Profit for the year	156,518	2,242,460

This page does not form part of the audited financial statements.

Farming trading account for the year ended 31 December 1994

	1994	1993
	£	£
Turnover	46,661	54,143
Cost of sales	(39,932)	(42,404)
Gross profit	6,729	11,739
Administrative expenses	(44,359)	(48,921)
Loss for the year	(37,630)	(37,182)

This page does not form part of the audited financial statements.