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Status Systems (PVCu) Limited (formerly Range Valley Engineering Limited)

Annual report for the year ended 31 December 1996

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Directors and advisers

Executive directors

G Morton I E Lindsay

Non-executive directors

J Parkinson
I R Hawkins
H W Gregson
M J Henderson

Secretary and registered office

Clifford Chance Secretaries 200 Aldersgate Street LONDON EC1A 4JJ

Registered Auditors

Coopers & Lybrand
Benson House
33 Wellington Street
LEEDS
LS1 4JP

Solicitors

Hammond Suddards 2 Park Lane LEEDS LS3 1ES

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 1996

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1996.

Principal activity

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

The company's principal activity continues to be the manufacture of plastic extrusions.

Review of business

Trading conditions in 1996, although slightly better than 1995, were not easy: raw material prices continued to be high whilst spending was still subdued. Despite this backcloth, we are pleased to be able to report a year of significant progress and enhanced market share and we should like to pay tribute to our staff for the part they played.

The profit and loss account shows an increase in turnover of 27% to £13.03m, a result of which we are very proud. This achievement builds upon the policies outlined in last year's statement: in summary these included selling price stability, customer assistance via our Business Development Programme, continued improvements to product quality and range, and high serviceability levels. Over the past two years we have increased turnover by 66% resulting from an increase in our customer base of about 40% and an underlying increase in the performance of our customers of 30%, a measure well in excess of the average for the industry.

The differentially large volume increases which we have generated over the past two years have enabled us to secure more advantageous purchasing terms: this has enabled us to be both price competitive and at the same time improve our margins. We have invested significant resources, both of capital and personnel, in our quality enhancement programmes and the 39% increase in operating overhead should be regarded as a continuing investment in customer care. Despite the increase in overhead expenditure we have been able to nearly double operating profits to £1.1m.

One of our prime objectives this year is to secure BBA/BS7413 approval and qualify for Pas 11, thus building upon the capital and resource investments which we have made over the past few years. Achievement of them will not only serve as a continuing guarantee to our existing customer base of our dedication to quality enhancement but will also extend our marketing opportunities, upon which over very able Sales and Marketing team should successfully capitalise. The year has started satisfactorily and we hope to be able to report further progress in the next annual review.

Change of name

On 1 January 1996 the company changed its name to Status Systems (PVCu) Limited.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 1996 (1995: £Nil).

Directors

The directors of the company at 31 December 1996, all of whom have been directors for the whole of the year ended on that date, were:-

Mr J Parkinson (Chairman)
Mr I R Hawkins
Mr G Morton
Mr H W Gregson
Mr I E Lindsay
Mr M J Henderson

Directors' interests

No directors held any beneficial interests in the shares of the company at 31 December 1996.

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are required by UK company law to prepare financial statements for each financial year that 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.

The directors confirm that suitable accounting policies have been used and applied consistently and reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates have been made in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1996. The directors also confirm that applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as more fully explained on page 9.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, for taking reasonable steps to safeguard the assets of the company and the group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Auditors

The company has passed an elective resolution under Section 366A of the Companies Act 1985 to dispense with the requirement to hold an Annual General Meeting.

In the absence of a notice proposing that the appointment be terminated, Coopers & Lybrand will remain in office for the next financial year.

By order of the board-

Chairman

24 1997

Report of the auditors to the members of Status Systems (PVCu) Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 6 to 18.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 3 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the 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.

Fundamental uncertainty

In forming our opinion we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in the financial statements concerning the basis of preparation. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the validity of this depends on the continued support of the parent company by providing adequate loan facilities and of a major supplier by providing trade finance. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a failure to obtain such continued support. Details of the circumstances relating to this fundamental uncertainty are described in note 1. Our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 31 December 1996 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Leeds
27 May 1997

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 1996

	Notes	1	996		1995
		£'000	000°£	£'000	£'000
Turnover - continuing operations Changes in stocks of finished goods and work in progress Raw materials and consumables Trade loan written off Other external charges Staff costs Depreciation	2	544 (7,694) 92 (236) (2,033) (384)	13,033	17 (6,217) - (201) (1,393) (355) (1,493)	10,271
Other operating charges		(2,207)	(11,918)		(9,642)
		•			
Operating profit - continuing operations Interest payable	4 5		1,115 (175)		629 (206)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation			940		423
Taxation on ordinary activities	6		(65)		
Profit for the financial year	15		875		423

The company had no recognised gains or losses other than those shown in the profit and loss account, and therefore a statement of total recognised gains and losses has not been presented.

Note of historical cost profits and losses

	1996	1995 as restated
	£'000	£'000
Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation Difference between historical cost depreciation charge and the	940	423
actual depreciation charge of the year calculated on the revalued amount	6	6
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	946	429
Historical cost profit for the year retained	881	429

Balance sheet at 31 December 1996

	Notes	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Fixed assets	_	A #00	1 022
Tangible assets	7	2,788	1,822
Current assets	9	1 045	501
Stocks	8 9	1,045	
Debtors	9	1,555	1,327
Cash at bank and in hand		1	-
		2,601	1,828
			<u> </u>
Creditors: amounts falling due	10	4,615	(2,811)
within one year	10	4,015	(2,811)
Net current liabilities		(2,014)	(983)
Total assets less current liabilities		774	839
Creditors: amounts falling due			
after more than one year	11	(482)	(1,422)
Net assets/(liabilities)		292	(583)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	20	20
Revaluation reserve	15	266	276
Profit and loss account	15	6	(879)
Equity shareholders' funds	16	292	(583)
Eduth ping on and a reserve			

The financial statements on pages 6 to 18 were approved by the board of directors on 1997 and were signed on its behalf by:-

J Parkinson Director

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1996

1 Principal accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United Kingdom. A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below.

Basis of preparation

At the balance sheet date the company's current liabilities exceeded the company's current assets by £2,014,000. The company continues to rely on its parent company and a major supplier for financial support which has been provided by a loan of £340,000 and trade finance of £1,058,000 respectively at the balance sheet date.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The validity of this assumption depends on the company being able to meet its forecasts of sales revenue and cash flows and on the parent company and major supplier continuing their support by providing adequate loan and trade facilities.

If the company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

The directors are satisfied based upon all of the information available to them, that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill is written off immediately against reserves.

Cashflow

The company has not produced a cashflow under FRS 1 as it is a wholly owned subsidiary.

Principal accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

The cost of fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost, or valuation, of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

%

Freehold buildings
Plant, machinery and fixtures
Motor vehicles
Computer equipment

2 12½ 20, 25

20, 23

Plant and machinery additions are depreciated from the year in which commercial levels of production are achieved.

Finance and operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term. Where fixed assets are financed by leasing agreements, which transfer to the company substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership, the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright and are included in tangible fixed assets. The capital element of the leasing commitments is shown as obligations under finance leases. The lease rentals are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding obligations and the interest element is charged against profit in proportion to the reducing capital element outstanding. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the useful lives of equivalent owned assets.

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In general, cost is determined on a first in first out basis and includes transport and handling costs; in the case of manufactured products cost includes all direct expenditure and production overheads based on the normal level of activity. Provision is made where necessary for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

Government grants

Grants that relate to specific capital expenditure are treated as deferred income which is then credited to the profit and loss account over the related asset's useful life.

Principal accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax and trade discounts, represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied and the value of long term contract work done.

Deferred taxation

Provision is made for deferred taxation, using the liability method, on all material timing differences to the extent that it is probable that a liability or asset will crystallise.

2 Staff costs

The average weekly number of persons employed by the company, including executive directors, during the year is analysed below:-

unectors, during the year is analysed below.	1996	1995
	Number	Number
Directors	6	6
Administrative and drawing office staff	35	33
Maintenance staff	5	5
Production, delivery and others	59	54
Tiodation, attribute		
	105	98
		===
	1996	1995
	£'000	£'000
Staff costs (for the above persons)		
Wages and salaries	1,862	1,274
Social security costs	171	119
	2,033	1,393
	<u> </u>	

3 Directors' emoluments

The remuneration paid to the directors of the company for management services, including pension contributions, was as follows:-

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Salaries (including benefits in kind) Pension contributions	59 3	40 3
	_	
	62	43
	=	=

Directors' emoluments, excluding pension contributions, include amounts paid to:

	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
The Chairman	Nil	Nil
The highest paid director	59 —	40

The number of directors (including the chairman and the highest paid director) whose emoluments were within the ranges:

	1996 Number	1995 Number
£0 to £5,000	5	5
£40,001 - £45,000	-	1
£55,001 - £60,000	1	-

124

32

174

172

Status Systems (PVCu) Limited (formerly Range Valley Engineering Limited)

4 Operating profit/(loss)

Hire of assets - operating leases

Discolouration claims provision

- Plant and machinery

- Other

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):-1995 1996 £'000 £'000 Depreciation charge for the year: 342 380 Tangible owned fixed assets 13 Tangible fixed assets held under finance leases 4 (9) Amortisation of government grant 18 17 Auditors' remuneration for audit (44)(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets (16)160 250 Management charge from parent undertaking

Remuneration of the company's auditors for provision of non-audit services to the company was £2500 in respect of taxation compliance services.

5 Interest payable and similar charges

o intoitest had more than a	1996	1995
	£'000	£'000
On bank overdraft and other loans repayable within five years, not		
by instalments	93	65
On finance leases and hire purchase contracts	38	15
On loan from parent undertaking	44	126
On loan non-parent sales		
	175	206
	=	===
6 Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
d day on pront on the same	1996	1995
	£'000	£,000
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 33% (1995: 33%)	65	-
	==	

The tax charge for the year has been reduced by £129,000 as a result of a reduction in deferred tax assets which have not been recognised in the financial statements, and by £134,000 in respect of losses surrendered free of charge by Range Valley Extrusions Limited.

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Computer and office equipment £'000	Plant, machinery and fixtures £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total
Cost or valuation (see below)					
At 1 January 1996	649	141	3,603	33	4,426
Additions	-	24	1,346	-	1,370
Disposals	-		(66)	(33)	(99)
At 31 December 1996	649	165	4,883	-	5,697
Depreciation					
At 1 January 1996	113	120	2,363	8	2,604
Charge for year	13	14	352	5	384
Disposals	•	-	(66)	(13)	(79) ———
At 31 December 1996	126	134	2,649		2,909
Net book value At 31 December 1996	523	31	2,234	-	2,788
At 31 December 1995	536	21	1,240	25	1,822
Cost or valuation at 31 December 1996 is represented by	6				
Valuation in 1988	511	-	-	-	511
Cost	138	165	4,883	-	5,186
					
	649	165	4,883	-	5,697
			=====		

- (a) The freehold land and buildings are stated at a valuation and were valued on 21 July 1988 on an open market basis with vacant possession. The cost and net book value of the freehold land and buildings on an historical cost basis are approximately £323,000 and £220,000 respectively.
- (b) Included within fixed assets at 31 December 1996 are assets acquired under hire purchase agreements and finance leases with a net book value of £34,990 (1995: £15,000). The depreciation charge for the year on these assets is £4,330 (1995: £13,000).

8 Stocks		
	1996	1995
	£900	£'000
Raw materials and consumables	237	8
Finished goods	808	493
2		504
	1,045	501
·		
9 Debtors		
	1996	1995
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year	4.40	1 100
Trade debtors	1,149	1,198
Prepayments and other debtors	287	129
Amounts owed by immediate parent undertaking	119	
	1,555	1,327
		
10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one ye	ear	
	1996	1995
	£'000	£'000
Bank overdraft	1,160	781
Trade creditors	2,373	684
Amounts owed to immediate parent undertaking	-	786
Corporation tax payable	65	-
Other taxation and social security	177	176
Obligations under hire purchase contracts and finance leases	19	6
Accruals and deferred income	821	378
	4,615	2,811

The bank overdraft amounting to £1,160,000 (1995: £781,000) is secured by floating charges on all assets of the company and the group.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	1996	1995
	£'000	000°£
Obligations under hire purchase contracts and finance leases		
payable within five years	•	9
Trade creditors	353	1,413
Accruals and deferred income	129	-
		•
	482	1,422

12 Finance leases

The net finance lease obligations to which the company is committed are:

	1996 £000	1995 £'000
In one year or less Between two and five years	19	6 9
Doctroom the same series years		
	19	15
	==	=

13 Deferred taxation

The total potential liability for deferred taxation is as follows:-

	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Taxation on revalued properties	37	42

In accordance with the company's accounting policy, no provision is made for deferred taxation in these financial statements (1995: £ Nil).

14 Called up share capital

Authorised, issued and fully paid 1996 and 1995

20,000 ordinary shares of £1 each

20,000

15 Reserves

15 Reserves	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £'000
At 1 January 1996	276	(879)
Transfer from revaluation reserve to profit and loss account	(10)	10
Profit for the year		875
At 31 December 1996	266	6

16 Reconciliation of movements in equity shareholders' funds

	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Opening equity shareholders' funds Profit for year	(583) 875	(1,006) 423
Closing equity shareholders' funds	292	(583)

17 Capital commitments

Capital commitments authorised but not contracted for at 31 December 1996 amount to £49,000 (1995: £ 145,000).

Capital commitments contracted for not provided for amount to £507,000 (1995: £Nil).

18 Financial commitments

At 31 December 1996 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:-

	1996	1995
	£'000	000°£
Expiring within one year	29	•
Expiring between two and five years inclusive	212	128
Expiring after 5 years	29	-
•		
	270	128

19 Ultimate parent undertaking

The Directors regard Range Valley Extrusions Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the immediate parent company.

The substantial majority of the immediate parent undertaking's ordinary shares and preference shares in issue are held by Phildrew Nominees Limited as nominee for the beneficial owner, The Phildrew Ventures Fund. The Phildrew Ventures Fund is a venture capital fund made up of four limited partnerships.