PAUL MURRAY PLC

Report and Accounts

31 December 2005



PAUL MURRAY PLC

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2005.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be the manufacturing, wholesaling and packing of non-pharmaceutical products and surgical goods, and the distribution of cosmetics, fragrances and toiletries.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £642,578. Ordinary dividends of £275,458 were paid in the year which leaves a profit of £367,120 to be retained.

Business review and future developments

The company's strategy to increase sales and profitability during 2005 was successful. Despite challenging retail conditions in the UK at present, the directors are confident that the continued development and implementation of their strategy will result in further improvements in both sales and profitability in 2006.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and their interests in the share capital of the company were as follows:

£1 Ordinary shares

	31 Dec 2005	1 Jan 2005
P T Murray	69,000	69,000
K J Murray	1,000	1,000
D A Murray	-	-
P D Vanstone (resigned 1 April 2005)	-	-
K E Moore (resigned 1 April 2005)	-	-
N B Hayton (appointed 8 April 2005)	-	-
T H Pickford (appointed 18 July 2005)	-	-
S C Coatham (appointed 1 November 2005)	-	-

The remaining 30,000 shares are held by a trust, the Paul Travis Murray Settlement, the trustees of which are P T Murray and J A Poulter. Mr Poulter is a partner in Rothman Pantall & Co, the company's auditors.

Political and charitable donations

During the year, the company made various charitable contributions totalling £200 (2004 £0).

Creditor payment policy

It is the company's policy whenever possible to pay suppliers at the end of the month following the invoice date, except in the case of some overseas suppliers whom the company may pay in advance. At 31 December 2005 the company's creditor days stood at 20 (2004 34 days).

PAUL MURRAY PLC Directors' Report

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each director at the date of approval of this report is aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 22 June 2006

P T Murray Director

PAUL MURRAY PLC Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

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 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;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts;
- 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.

PAUL MURRAY PLC

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of PAUL MURRAY PLC

We have audited the accounts of Paul Murray plc for the year ended 31 December 2005 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes. These accounts 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 accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Our responsibility is to audit the accounts in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the accounts 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 accounts, 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 International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the accounts, 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 accounts 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 accounts.

Opinion

In our opinion the accounts:

give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice,
 of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2005 and of its profit for the year then ended; and

- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

10 Oxford Street Southampton Hampshire SO14 3DJ

Rothman Pantall & Co

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

13 JULY 2006

PAUL MURRAY PLC Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2005

	Notes	2005 £	2004 £
Turnover	2	8,130,550	7,551,873
Cost of sales		(4,570,130)	(4,052,043)
Gross profit		3,560,420	3,499,830
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(1,792,293) (864,300)	(1,776,162) (976,681)
Operating profit	3	903,827	746,987
Interest payable	6	(90,958)	(120,559)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		812,869	626,428
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(170,291)	(122,002)
Profit for the financial year		642,578	504,426

Continuing operations

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the above two financial years.

PAUL MURRAY PLC Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 December 2005

	Notes	2005 £	2004 £
Profit for the financial year		642,578	504,426
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of properties	9	257,200	-
Total recognised gains and losses related to the year		899,778	504,426

PAUL MURRAY PLC Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2005

	Notes		2005		2004
Fixed assets			£		£
Intangible assets	8		241,031		256,582
Tangible assets	9		1,422,315		1,347,663
Investments	10		11,000		11,000
invostincino	10	_	1,674,346	-	1,615,245
Current assets					
Stocks	11	2,180,723		2,242,292	
Debtors	12	1,388,270		1,159,317	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,529		1,685	
		3,570,522		3,403,294	
Creditors: amounts falling du	10				
within one year	13	(1,797,299)		(1,381,958)	
Net current assets			1,773,223		2,021,336
Total assets less current		_		-	
liabilities			3,447,569		3,636,581
Creditors: amounts falling du	10				
after more than one year	14		(369,203)		(1,182,535)
		_	3,078,366	-	2,454,046
		_	2,010,000	-	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		100,000		100,000
Revaluation reserve	18		863,025		605,825
Profit and loss account	19		2,115,341		1,748,221
Shareholders' funds	21	_	3,078,366	-	2,454,046
		_		•	

P T Murray

Director

Approved by the board on 22 June 2006

PAUL MURRAY PLC Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2005

	Notes	2005 £	2004 £
Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities		2	~
Operating profit		903,827	746,987
Depreciation charges		231,179	243,792
Amortisation of goodwill		15,551	15,551
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		35	31,206
Decrease in stocks		61,569	191,080
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		(184,442)	52,646
(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(5,954)	136,319
Net cash inflow from operating activities		1,021,765	1,417,581
CASH FLOW STATEMENT			
Net cash inflow from operating activities		1,021,765	1,417,581
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	22	(90,958)	(120,559)
Taxation		(124,472)	(9,942)
Capital expenditure	22	(48,666)	(212,519)
		757,669	1,074,561
Equity dividends paid		(275,458)	(204,676)
		482,211	869,885
Financing	22	(568,332)	(628,332)
(Decrease)/increase in cash		(86,121)	241,553
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net	debt		
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the period Decrease in debt and lease financing		(86,121) 568,332	241,553 628,332
Change in net debt	23	482,211	869,885
Net debt at 1 January 2005		(1,293,647)	(2,163,532)
Net debt at 31 December 2005		(811,436)	(1,293,647)

1 Accounting policies

Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions, being the excess of purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired, is capitalised and amortised over its useful economic life of 20 years, on a straight line basis.

Depreciation

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

Freehold buildings
Display stands
Motor vehicles
Computers
Other plant and machinery

over 50 years
over 3 years
25% reducing balance
25% straight line
25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred taxation resulting from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the accounts and their recognition for tax purposes.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences will reverse, and discounted to reflect the time value of money using rates based on the post-tax yields to maturity that could be obtained at the balance sheet date on government bonds with similar maturity dates.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts, which are those where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet and depreciated over their useful lives. The corresponding lease or hire purchase obligation is treated 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 paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the lease term

Pensions

The company operates two defined contribution pension schemes. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of value added tax and trade discounts.

		2005	2004
	Turnover is attributable to the following geographical markets:	£	£
	UK Europe Asia Other	7,725,783 237,803 103,780 63,184 8,130,550	6,935,138 295,981 130,165 190,589 7,551,873
3	Operating profit	2005 £	2004 £
	This is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets Amortisation of goodwill Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery Operating lease rentals - land buildings Auditors' remuneration Non-audit remuneration relating to the auditors	231,179 15,551 90,023 26,325 10,500 5,857	243,792 15,551 84,093 28,950 10,750 4,601

4	Directors' emoluments	2005 £	2004 £
	Emoluments Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	353,313 40,675	413,652 29,387
		393,988	443,039
	Highest paid director: Emoluments	119,940	117,392
	Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	34,000 153,940	24,000 141,392
	Number of directors in company pension schemes:	2005 Number	2004 Number
	Money purchase schemes	4	4
5	Staff costs	2005 £	2004 £
	Wages and salaries	1,434,763	1,481,795
	Social security costs Other pension costs	170,551 49,824	170,754 34,104
		1,655,138	1,686,653
	Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
	Administration Operations	42 25	43 25
		67	68
6	Interest payable	2005 £	2004 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Other loans	90,958	117,324 3,235
		90,958	120,559

7	Taxation	2005 £	2004 £
	Analysis of charge in period Current tax:	~	~
	UK corporation tax on profits of the period Adjustments in respect of previous periods	214,802	124,472 (2,470)
	- -	214,802	122,002
	Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	(44,511)	-
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	170,291	122,002
	Factors affecting tax charge for period		
	The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the state are explained as follows:	andard rate of co 2005 £	2004
	The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the sta	2005	2004
	The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the state are explained as follows:	2005 £	2004 £
	The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the state are explained as follows: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	2005 £ 812,869	2004 £ 626,428
	The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the state are explained as follows: Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2005 £ 812,869 30%	2004 £ 626,428 30%
	The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the state are explained as follows: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax Effects of:	2005 £ 812,869 30% £ 243,861	2004 £ 626,428 30% £ 187,928
	The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the state are explained as follows: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2005 £ 812,869 30% £ 243,861 (24,496)	2004 £ 626,428 30% £ 187,928
	The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the state are explained as follows: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	2005 £ 812,869 30% £ 243,861	2004 £ 626,428 30% £ 187,928 24,914 (10,656)
	The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the state are explained as follows: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation Utilisation of tax losses	2005 £ 812,869 30% £ 243,861 (24,496)	2004 £ 626,428 30% £ 187,928 24,914 (10,656) (51,012)
	The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the state are explained as follows: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	2005 £ 812,869 30% £ 243,861 (24,496)	2004 £ 626,428 30% £ 187,928 24,914 (10,656)

8

Intangible fixed assets Goodwill:	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2005	311,009
At 31 December 2005	311,009
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2005	54,427
Provided during the year	15,551
At 31 December 2005	69,978_
Net book value	
At 31 December 2005	241,031
At 31 December 2004	256,582

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 20 years.

9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			_
At 1 January 2005	975,000	1,184,351	2,159,351
Additions	-	48,666	48,666
Surplus on revaluation	225,000	-	225,000
Disposals		(287,045)	(287,045)
At 31 December 2005	1,200,000	945,972	2,145,972
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2005	16,100	795,588	811,688
Charge for the year	16,100	215,079	231,179
Surplus on revaluation	(32,200)	•	(32,200)
On disposals	-	(287,010)	(287,010)
At 31 December 2005		723,657	723,657
Net book value			
At 31 December 2005	1,200,000	222,315	1,422,315
At 31 December 2004	958,900	388,763	1,347,663

Freehold land and buildings were revalued 13 January 2006 by a firm of chartered surveyors, based on market value.

Freehold land at valuation included above not depreciated		209,250
Freehold land and buildings:	2005 £	2004 £
Historical cost	626,210	626,210
Cumulative depreciation based on historical cost	253,528	242,004

10 Investments

			1	investments in subsidiary undertakings £
	Cost At 1 January 2005			11,000
	At 31 December 2005			11,000
	The company holds 20% or more	e of the share capital of the follo	wing companies:	
	Company	Country of registration or incorporation	Shares held Class	%
	Miner's International Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100
	Miner's International Limited did	not trade during the year.		
11	Stocks		2005 £	2004 £
	Finished goods and goods for re	sale	2,180,723	2,242,292
	The difference between purchas not material.	e price or production cost of sto	ocks and their repla	acement cost is
12	Debtors		2005 £	2004 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors		1,272,134 1,031	1,074,311 2,470
	Prepayments and accrued incom Deferred tax asset	ne	70,594 44,511	82,536
	Deletted lax asset		1,388,270	1,159,317

13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2005 £	2004 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	443,762	112,797
	Trade creditors	379,747	467,153
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which	5.5,	,
	the company has a participating interest	11,000	11,000
	Corporation tax	214,802	124,472
	Other taxes and social security costs	250,240	138,847
	Other creditors	29,697	53,280
	Accruals and deferred income	468,051	474,409
		1,797,299	1,381,958
	Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a debenture, and a company's freehold land and buildings.	a first legal cha	arge over the
14	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2005 £	2004 £
	Bank loans	369,203	1,182,535
	Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a debenture, and a company's freehold land and buildings.	a first legal cha	arge over the
15	Loans	2005	2004
15	Loans	2005 £	2004 £
15	Analysis of maturity of debt:	£	£
15	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand	£ 443,762	£ 112,798
15	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years	£ 443,762 68,332	£ 112,798 813,332
15	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years Between two and five years	£ 443,762 68,332 175,856	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996
15	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years	£ 443,762 68,332 175,856 125,015	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996 164,207
15	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years Between two and five years	£ 443,762 68,332 175,856	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996
	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years Between two and five years	£ 443,762 68,332 175,856 125,015	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996 164,207
	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years Between two and five years After five years	443,762 68,332 175,856 125,015 812,965	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996 164,207 1,295,333
	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years Between two and five years After five years	£ 443,762 68,332 175,856 125,015 812,965	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996 164,207 1,295,333
	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years Between two and five years After five years Deferred taxation	£ 443,762 68,332 175,856 125,015 812,965 2005 £	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996 164,207 1,295,333
	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years Between two and five years After five years Deferred taxation Decelerated capital allowances	£ 443,762 68,332 175,856 125,015 812,965 2005 £ (44,511)	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996 164,207 1,295,333
	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years Between two and five years After five years Deferred taxation Decelerated capital allowances	£ 443,762 68,332 175,856 125,015 812,965 2005 £ (44,511) (44,511)	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996 164,207 1,295,333 2004 £
	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years Between two and five years After five years Deferred taxation Decelerated capital allowances	£ 443,762 68,332 175,856 125,015 812,965 2005 £ (44,511)	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996 164,207 1,295,333
	Analysis of maturity of debt: Within one year or on demand Between one and two years Between two and five years After five years Deferred taxation Decelerated capital allowances	£ 443,762 68,332 175,856 125,015 812,965 2005 £ (44,511) (44,511)	£ 112,798 813,332 204,996 164,207 1,295,333 2004 £

17	Share capital			2005 £	2004 £
	Authorised:			~	~
	Ordinary shares of £1 each			100,000	100,000
		2005	2004	2005	2004
		No	No	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
18	Revaluation reserve			2005	2004
				£	£
	At 1 January 2005			605,825	605,825
	Arising on revaluation during the year	r		257,200	-
				<u> </u>	
	At 31 December 2005			863,025	605,825
19	Profit and loss account			2005	2004
••				£	£
	At 1 January 2005			1,748,221	1,448,471
	Profit for the financial year			642,578	504,426
	Dividends			(275,458)	(204,676)
	At 31 December 2005			2,115,341	1,748,221
20	Dividends			2005	2004
				£	£
	Dividends for which the company bed	same liable durir	ng the year:		
	Dividends paid			275,458	204,676
21	Reconciliation of movement in sha	reholders' fun	ds	2005 £	2004 £
	At 1 January 2005			2,454,046	2,154,296
	Profit for the financial year			642,578	504,426
	Dividends			(275,458)	(204,676)
	Other recognised gains and losses			257,200	-
	At 31 December 2005			3,078,366	2,454,046

22	Gross cash flows			2005 £	2004 £
	Returns on investments and serv Interest paid	icing of financ	e	(90,958)	(120,559)
	Capital expenditure Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets			(48,666) (48,666)	(216,690) 4,171 (212,519)
	Financing Loan repayments			(568,332)	(628,332)
23	Analysis of changes in net debt	At 1 Jan 2005 £	Cash flows	Non-cash changes £	At 31 Dec 2005 £
	Cash at bank and in hand Overdrafts	1,685 (44,465)	(156) (85,965) (86,121)		1,529 (130,430)
	Debt due within 1 year Debt due after 1 year	(68,332) (1,182,535)	(245,000) 813,332 568,332		(313,332) (369,203)
	Total	(1,293,647)	482,211		(811,436)

24 Other financial commitments

At the year end the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Land and buildings 2005	Land and buildings 2004 £	Other 2005 £	Other 2004
<u> </u>	£	T.	I.	I.
Operating leases which expire:				
within one year	-	-	19,616	16,530
within two to five years	26,325	26,325	47,490	71,758
	26,325	26,325	67,106	88,288

25 Related parties

The company is controlled by P T Murray, a major shareholder and the chairman of the company.

2005 £	2004 £
11,000 6,394	11,000 40,791
17,394	51,791
2005 £	2004 £
· .	2,625
-	1,135 2,100
	3,235
	11,000 6,394 17,394 2005