Financial Statements

for the year ended

31 December 1999

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Company Registration No. 1232804

Report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1999

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Directors

J G Cluff Chairman
B J E Amiel
Hon C M Black PC OC
D W Colson
D C Fildes OBE
K Fortier
The Lord King of Wartnaby
Sir Patrick Sheehy
The Lord Tebbit PC CH

Secretary

A J Davies

Registered Office

56 Doughty Street London WC1N 2LL

Auditors

KPMG Audit Plc PO Box 695 8 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8BB

Report of the directors

The directors present their report and the accounts of the company for the year ended 31 December 1999.

Activities

The company's principal activity is the publication of The Spectator magazine.

Review of business and future prospects

The company showed a profit after tax for the year of £460,159 compared to £539,025 in 1998.

Results for the year

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 7.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (1998: Nil). Profit for the year retained in the company is £460,159 (1998: £539,025).

Year 2000

The financial and the apple system used are Year 2000 compliant. A sum of £15,000 was spent on year 2000 modification which was funded as part of the normal IT operation of the company.

Directors

The directors who served during the year are as shown on page 3.

The company's articles of association do not require the retirement of directors by rotation or the re-election at a general meeting of directors appointed by the board.

Of the directors in office on 31 December 1999, Mr Black, Mr Colson and Lord King were also directors of Telegraph Group Limited ("Group"), the company's immediate parent company. Their interests in shares of Group are disclosed in the register kept by Group pursuant to Section 325 of the Companies Act 1985 ("the Act"). None of the other directors had any such interests.

None of the directors had a beneficial interest in any contract to which the company was a party during the year.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the 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 as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company 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;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 Act. 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.

Elective resolutions

At the annual general meeting held in 1991, the members invoked section 379A of the Act by passing elective resolutions:

- (i) as permitted by section 252 of the Act, to dispense with the laying of accounts and reports before the company in general meeting;
- (ii) as permitted by section 366A of the Act, to dispense with the holding of annual general meetings; and
- (iii) as permitted by section 386 of the Act, to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually.

By Order of the Board

Zans

A J Davies Secretary

56 Doughty Street London WC1N 2LL

18 May 2000

Report of the auditor, KPMG Audit Plc, to the members of The Spectator (1828) Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 7 to 14.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on pages 4 and 5 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 1999 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG Audit Plc

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

Klut Andie Pic

London

31 May 2000

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 December 1999

	Notes	1999 £	1998 £
Turnover	2	6,102,479	5,714,742
Cost of sales		(2,973,129)	(2,770,394)
GROSS PROFIT		3,129,350	2,944,348
Other operating expenses	3	(2,591,945)	(2,287,014)
OPERATING PROFIT	4	537,405	657,334
Interest receivable and similar income	5	164,630	186,348
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		702,035	843,682
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(241,876)	(304,657)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION AND RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		460,159	539,025

Results for the year arise from continuing operations.

With the exception of the retained profit for the year, there were no other movements in shareholders' funds.

The historic cost profit and loss is the same as that shown above.

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these accounts.

Balance sheet at 31 December 1999

FIXED ASSETS	Notes	£	1999 £	£	1998 £
Tangible assets	8		611,016		583,141
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9 10	15,785 3,337,948 503,949 3,857,682	,	29,554 2,605,411 803,192 3,438,157	
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	11	(2,395,362)		(2,408,121)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,462,320		1,030,036
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			2,073,336		1,613,177
Net Assets			2,073,336		1,613,177
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	12 13,14		1,403,968 669,368		1,403,968 209,209
Equity shareholders' funds	13		2,073,336		1,613,177

Approved by the board on 18 May 2000 and signed on its behalf by:

J G Cluff (Chairman)

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these accounts.

Notes to the accounts 31 December 1999

1. Accounting policies

(a) Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

(b) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

(c) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets which are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings

3-5 years

Property improvements

4-10 years

Property is not depreciated as it has a long expected life and high residual value and the depreciation charge would be immaterial and accordingly no depreciation is required.

(d) Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(e) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided at the rates of taxation which are expected to apply on all material differences arising from the inclusion of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the accounts, except where such differences are expected to continue in the future.

(f) Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced amount of goods sold and advertising space provided net of commission, allowances and value added tax.

Notes to the accounts 31 December 1999 - continued

1. Accounting policies (continued)

(g) Pensions

The company is a participating employer under the Telegraph Staff Pension Plan, a defined contribution pension scheme operated by the immediate parent company, Telegraph Group Limited, the contributions to which are charged to the company's profit and loss account as the company's obligation to pay arises.

(h) Cashflow statement

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 the company is exempt from the requirement to produce a cashflow statement as it is a subsidiary undertaking of Hollinger Inc which itself prepares consolidated accounts.

2.	Turnover	1999 £	1998 £
	Magazine sales and advertising revenue Other revenue	5,888,612 213,867	5,506,398 208,344
		6,102,479 =======	5,714,742
	Analysis by geographical area	%	%
	United Kingdom and Eire Rest of the world	84 16 100	81 19 100
	The directors consider there is only one class of business.		
3.	Other operating expenses	1999 £	1998 £
	Distribution costs Administrative expenses	2,091,165 500,780	1,750,047 536,967
		2,591,945 ======	2,287,014 =========
4.	Operating profit	1000	1000
	The operating profit is stated after charging/crediting:	1999 £	1998 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Auditors' remuneration	34,007 7,300	21,054 7,000

In addition to the above, the auditors received £4,000 for other services to the company (1998: £3,900).

Notes to the accounts 31 December 1999 – continued

5.	Interest Receivable	1999 £	1998 £
	Loan Interest Bank Interest	137,557 27,073	133,434 52,914
		164,630	186,348
6.	Taxation	1999 £	1998 £
	UK corporation tax at 30.25% (1998: 31%) Under provision in previous year	(241,130) (746)	(284,044) (20,613)
		(241,876)	(304,657)
7.	Emoluments of the directors and employees	1999 £	1998 £
(a)	Total emoluments, including pension contributions of the directors:		
	As directors Other emoluments	11,000 108,330	11,000 123,492
		119,330	134,492 ======
	Emoluments of the highest paid director:		
	Salary and benefits Pension contributions	67,650 7,329	86,000 7,130
		74,979	93,130
(b)	Average number of persons employed:		
(0)		1999	1998
	Editorial Selling, distribution and administration	11 16	12 16
		27 ==	28 ==

Notes to the accounts 31 December 1999 – continued

(c)	Employee costs - all employees including directors		1999 £	1998 £
	Wages and salaries National insurance contributions Pension contributions		968,934 99,944 59,644	949,349 92,065 62,452
			1,128,522	1,103,866
8.	Tangible fixed assets	Freehold property and improvements £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
	Cost:	ئ	s.	*
	At 1 January 1999 Additions	558,809	292,914 61,882	851,723 61,882
	At 31 December 1999	558,809	354,796	913,605
	Depreciation:			
	At 1 January 1999	19,339	249,243	268,582
	Charge for the year	6,653	27,354	34,007
	At 31 December 1999	25,992	276,597	302,589
	Net book value:			2,11111111
	At 31 December 1999	532,817	78,199	611,016
	At 31 December 1998	539,470	43,671	583,141 ======

Included within the cost and net book value of freehold property and improvements is the cost of the freehold property of £515,000 which is not being depreciated as the directors believe that the property has indefinite life and has suffered no diminution in value. Consequently, no depreciation is charged.

9.	Stocks	1999 £	1998 £
	Paper and stationery stocks	15,785	29,554

Notes to the accounts 31 December 1999 – continued

10.	Debtors	1999	1998
		£	£
	Trade debtors	412,947	459,067
	Amounts owed by parent company Prepayments and accrued income	2,839,623 85,378	2,062,250 84,094
	Prepayments and accrued income	03,370	04,094
		3,337,948	2,605,411 ======
11	Conditions are small followed as within one was		
11.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	1999	1998
		£	£
	Trade creditors	158,424	164,088
	Other creditors including taxation and social security:	100,121	107,000
	Mainstream corporation tax	111,565	318,050
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	29,325 2,096,048	31,219 1,894,764
	Accruais and deferred income	2,090,046	1,094,/04
		2,395,362 ========	2,408,121 ========
12.	Called up share capital	1999	1998
		£	£
	Authorised:		
	1,700,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,700,000	1,700,000
	Called up, allotted, and fully paid:		
	1,403,968 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,403,968	1,403,968
13.	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders funds		
		1999	1998
		£	£
	Retained profit for the year	460,159	539,025
	Net addition to shareholders' funds	460,159	539,025
	Opening equity shareholders' funds	1,613,177	1,074,152
		. ======	
	Closing equity shareholders' funds	2,073,336	1,613,177
			=======

Notes to the accounts 31 December 1999 – continued

14. Reserves

	Share Capital £	Profit and Loss Account £	Equity Shareholders' Funds £
At 1 January 1999	1,403,968	209,209	1,613,177
Profit for the year	-	460,159	460,159
As 31 December 1999	1,403,968	669,368	2,073,336

15. Pensions

The company operates two defined contribution pension schemes. Pension costs charged to the profit and loss account for the year were £59,644 (1998: £62,452). The Telegraph Staff Pension Plan covers the majority of the company's employees. It also provides final salary benefits on death and incapacity and a defined benefit underpin for members. The Telegraph Executive Pension Scheme provides for senior executives.

16. Related Party

There are no related party transactions other than those with the company's parent, Telegraph Group Limited, for which an exemption is granted under FRS 8.

17. Ultimate parent company

The directors regard Hollinger Inc., incorporated in Canada and listed on the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver stock exchanges, as the company's ultimate parent company.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that of which Hollinger Inc. is the parent company. The consolidated accounts of Hollinger Inc. can be obtained from Montreal Trust Company of Canada, 151 Front Street West, 8th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2N1.

The smallest such group is that of which DT Holdings Ltd, registered in England and Wales, is the parent company. Copies of the accounts of DT Holdings Ltd can be obtained from the company's registered office, One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5DT.