Holmes Halls Tanners Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

27 February 1999 Registered number 1429556

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Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 27 February 1999.

Principal activities

The company has continued to trade as a manufacturer of leather.

Business review

The trading loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,611,093 and is dealt with as shown in the profit and loss account on page 5. This result is consistent with the expectations of the directors.

Proposed dividend and transfer to reserves

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend. The loss for the year retained in the company was £1,611,093.

Employee involvement

Regular meetings are held between management and employees to allow a free flow of ideas and information. Employees are encouraged to participate in the success of the business through the profit related pay scheme.

Disabled employees

The company gives every consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job may be adequately fulfilled by a disabled person.

Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development whenever appropriate.

Year 2000

Many computer systems express dates using only the last two digits of the year. These systems require modification or replacement to accommodate the Year 2000 and beyond in order to avoid malfunctions and resulting widespread commercial disruption.

The operations of our business depends not only on our own computer systems, but also on those of our suppliers and customers. There is, therefore, an exposure to further risk in the event that there is a failure by other parties to remedy their own Year 2000 issues. In appropriate cases formal assurance will be sought from these other parties.

The cost of modifications to our computer hardware and software is not expected to be significant. The costs will be expensed unless it is appropriate to capitalise them in line with our normal policy.

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Holmes Halls Tanners Limited Directors' report and financial statements 27 February 1999

Directors' report

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the year were:

ESM Stanners (chairman) TW Ulliott

None of the directors had any disclosable interests in the shares of the company. Their interests in the share capital of the parent company are disclosed in the financial statements of that company.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 385 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

M Sykes

Secretary

Sculcoates Tannery Sculcoates Lane HULL HU5 1RL

20 December 1999

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 year. 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; and
- 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.



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Report of the auditors to the members of Holmes Halls Tanners Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 17.

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 27 February 1999 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG

20 December 1999

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors

Profit and loss account

for th	e vear	ended	27	February	1999
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for the year ended 27 February 1999			
	Note	1999	1998
		£	£
Turnover	2	22,588,236	24,709,659
Cost of sales		(18,757,924)	(18,592,594)
Gross profit		3,830,312	6,117,065
Distribution costs		(959,726)	(943,668)
Administrative expenses		(3,906,124)	(4,560,838)
Exceptional items: Reorganisation costs		(160,385)	-
0 " " " "			
Operating (loss)/profit		(1,195,923)	612,559
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	21,122	11,824
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(442,173)	(407,719)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3-5	(1,616,974)	216,664
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	8	5,881	(35,500)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(1,611,093)	181,164
			

Movement on reserves are set out in note 18.

There were no recognised gains or losses in the current or previous year other than the loss for the year.

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

for the year ended 27 February 1999

	1999 £	1998 £
(Loss)/profit for the financial year Opening Shareholders' funds	(1,611,093) 6,705,678	181,164 6,524,514
Closing shareholders' funds	5,094,585	6,705,678
		====
Note of historical cost profits and losses for the year ended 27 February 1999	1999 £	1998 £
Reported (loss)/ profit on ordinary activities before taxation Difference between a historical cost depreciation charge	(1,616,974)	216,664
and the actual depreciation calculated on the revalued amount	33,991	37,511
Historical cost (loss)/ profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(1,582,983)	254,175

Balance sheet

at 27 February 1999					
	Note	£	1999 £	£	1998 £
Fixed assets			x	£	£
Tangible assets	9		4,079,139		4,230,408
Current assets					
Stocks	10	4,515,831		6,172,969	
Debtors	11	4,101,932		3,956,074	
Investments	12	35,830		62,933	
Cash at bank and in hand		162,288		447	
		8,815,881		10,192,423	
Creditors: amounts falling		,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,- ,			
due within one year	13	(7,684,199)		(7,504,856)	
Net current assets			1,131,682		2,687,567
Net current assets			1,131,002		2,067,307
Total assets less current liabilities			5,210,821		6,917,975
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	14		(64,534)		(141,635)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	15		(15,000)		(22,000)
Accruals and deferred income	16		(36,702)		(48,662)
Net assets			5,094,585		6,705,678
1100 100010			====		
Capital and reserves					
Called up equity share capital	17		4,110,100		4,110,100
Revaluation reserve	18		704,355		738,346
Profit and loss account	18		280,130		1,857,232
					
Shareholders' funds - equity			5,094,585		6,705,678

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20 December 1999 and were signed on its behalf by:

ESM Stanners

TW Ulliott

Directors

Holmes Halls Tanners Limited Directors' report and financial statements 27 February 1999

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 in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets.

Cash flow statement

The company is exempt from the requirement of Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 to prepare a cash flow statement as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Profitwell Limited, and its cash flows are included within the consolidated cash flow statement of that company.

Fixed assets and depreciation

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

Freehold buildings

Up to 50 years

Motor vehicles

4 years

Plant and machinery

15 years

Office equipment

5 years

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using 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.

Government grants

Capital based government grants are included within accruals and deferred income in the balance sheet and credited to trading profit over the estimated useful economic lives of the assets to which they relate.

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Notes (continued)

Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a 'finance lease'. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated over its estimated useful life or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

All other leases are accounted for as 'operating leases' and the rental charges are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions to the company's pension scheme are charged against income so as to spend the cost of the pensions over the employees' working lives within the company. The regular cost is attributed to individual years using the projected unit credit method. Differences between the amounts funded and the amounts charged to the profit and loss account are treated as either provisions or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Stocks

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

Cost is calculated as follows:

Raw materials and consumables

Actual cost of purchase

Work in progress and finished goods

Average direct cost of production plus attributable overheads according to location and condition

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method on all timing differences which are expected to reverse in the future, calculated at the rate at which it is anticipated the timing difference will reverse.

Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of goods and services to customers during the year, less returns and allowances

2 Analysis of turnover

The geographical distribution of turnover, is as follows:		
	1999	1998
	£	£
United Kingdom	14,516,858	17,156,354
Rest of Europe	3,234,989	3,222,542
Far East	3,270,903	2,235,064
Other	1,565,486	2,095,699
	22,588,236	24,709,659
3 Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		
	1999	1998
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated	£	£
after charging/(crediting)		
Auditors' remuneration - Audit	11,500	12,000
Other services	2,000	2,000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
Owned	415,112	386,832
Leased	29,037	47,644
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(10,568)	(11,227)
Operating lease rentals on plant and machinery	76,474	69,036
Government grants released	(11,960)	(16,583)
Exchange losses/(gains)	11,353	(15,621)
		

4 Remuneration of directors

	1999	1998
	£	£
Directors' emoluments:		
As directors	127,084	140,806
	=	
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under:		
	Number o	f directors
	1999	1998

Defined benefit scheme 2 2

5 Staff numbers and costs

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

	Number of employees	
	1999	1998
Production	214	268
Sales and distribution	5	5
Administration	11	12
		
	230	285
	=======	=======================================
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:		
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,517,640	4,046,978
Social security costs	307,889	344,246
Other pension costs	174,903	155,946
	4,000,432	4,547,170
		=====

6 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	1999	1998
	£	£
	21,086	5,355
Interest receivable Income from investments	36	6,469
meone nom an estatus		
	21,122	11,824
		
7 Interest payable and similar charges		
	1999	1998
	£	£
1 1 2	413,568	377,245
Amounts payable on bank loans and overdrafts Amounts payable on other loans	28,605	30,474
Amounts payable on other round		
	442,173	407,719
		
8 Taxation		
	1999 £	1998 £
	L	
UK corporation tax at 21% in the (loss)/ profit on ordinary activities	(7,752)	5,500
Deferred taxation	(7,000)	7,000 14,000
Group relief		
	(14,752)	26,500
Adjustments relating to earlier years Corporation tax	8,871	9,000
	(5,881)	35,500

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property	Plant, equipment and vehicles	Total
	£	and venicles £	£
Cost or valuation	I.	£	L
	1 215 060	5 221 046	6 646 006
At beginning of year	1,315,060	5,331,846	6,646,906
Additions	36,709	344,668	381,377
Disposals	-	(152,271)	(152,271)
			
At end of year	1,351,769	5,524,243	6,876,012
			
Depreciation			
At beginning of year	79,541	2,336,957	2,416,498
Charge for year	18,593	425,556	444,149
On disposals	•	(63,774)	(63,774)
on disposais			(00,7.1)
AA - 4 -6	00.124	2 608 720	2.706.972
At end of year	98,134	2,698,739	2,796,873
Net book value			
At 27 February 1999	1,253,635	2,825,504	4,079,139
At 28 February 1998	1,235,519	2,994,889	4,230,408
			

Included in freehold property is land valued at £546,000 (1998: £546,000) which is not depreciated.

Included in the total net book value is £313,471 (1998: £436,800) in respect of assets held under finance leases and similar hire purchase agreements. Depreciation on these assets amount to £29,037 (1998: £47,644) in the year.

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Particulars relating to revalued assets are given below:		
	1999	1998
Freehold property	£	£
At 1992 open market value	1,065,000	1,065,000
At cost	286,769	250,060
A server de desse de la constant de	1,351,769	1,315,060
Aggregate depreciation thereon	(98,134)	(79,541) ————
Net book value	1,253,635	1,235,519
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At 1987 open market value	1,592,880	1,601,630
At cost	3,931,363	3,730,216
	5,524,243	5,331,846
Aggregate depreciation thereon	(2,698,739)	(2,336,957)
	2,825,504	2,994,889
10 Stocks		
10 Stocks	1000	1000
	1999 £	1998 £
Raw materials and consumables	795,107	1,280,575
Work in progress	1,665,641	2,866,630
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,055,083	2,025,764
	4,515,831	6,172,969
11 Debtors		
2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2		
	1999	1998
	£	£
Trade debtors	4,048,738	3,927,560
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertaking	5,000	
Other debtors	1,381	1,617
Prepayments and accrued income	46,813	26.897
	4,101,932	3,956,074

Trade debtors includes a gross amount of approximately £3,263,000 (1998: £2,847,000) which is subject to a discounting agreement.

12	Investments

	1999	1998
	£	£
Listed UK investments	35,830	62,933

The market value of listed investments at 27 February 1999 was £35,830 (1998: £62,933).

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	1999	1998
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts - secured	3,706,193	4,092,870
Medium term loan	112,000	222,000
Trade creditors	2,767,456	2,247,092
Amounts owed to parent and fellow subsidiary undertaking	745,115	631,089
Obligations under finance lease	78,117	122,218
Other taxation and social security	252,276	142,362
Other creditors	23,042	28,479
Corporation tax	•	18,746
		
	7,684,199	7,504,856

Bank loans and overdraft includes £1,385,881 (1998: £1,643,053) due under a discounting agreement.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	1999 £	1998 £
Medium term loan Obligations under finance lease	64,534	112,000 29,635
	64,534	141,635
The medium term loan bears interest at the rate of LIBOR plus 1.37% and assumual instalments as follows:	ociated costs. The loa	n is repayable in
Within one year (see note 13) Between one and two years	112,000	222,000 112,000
	112,000	334,000

Both the medium term loan and the bank overdraft are secured by a fixed charge over the freehold property and a debenture giving a fixed and floating charge over the other assets of the company.

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (continued)

The maturity of obligation under hire po	urchase contracts is	s as follows:	£	£
Within one year In second to fifth years			88,076 72,444	139,490 33,937
Less: future finance charges			160,520 (17,869)	173,427 (21,574)
			142,651	151,853
Falling due within one year Falling due after more than one year			78,117 64,534	122,218 29,635
			142,651	151,853
15 Deferred taxation			<u></u>	
				£
At beginning of year Credit during year				22,000 (7,000)
At end of year				15,000
	1	1999	19	998
	Provided £	Not provided £	Provided £	Not provided £
Capital allowances in advance of depreciation	-	148,000	-	669,000
Held over capital gain Other timing differences	15,000	- -	22,000	~
			=====	
16 Accruals and deferred in	come			
			1999 £	1998 £
Government grants At beginning of year Credited to trading profit			48,662 (11,960)	65,245 (16,583)
At end of year			36,702	48,662

17 Called up equity share capital

	1999 £	1998 £
Authorised Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000,000	5,000,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,110,100	4,110,100

18 Reserves

	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £
At beginning of year Loss for the year Transfer to profit and loss account	738,346 - (33,991)	1,857,232 (1,611,093) 33,991
At end of year	704,355	280,130

19 Contingent liabilities

The company has given an unlimited multilateral guarantee between its parent company, itself and its fellow subsidiary undertaking.

20 Commitments

(i) Capital commitments at the end of the financial year for which no provision has been made:

		1999 £	1998 £
	Contracted Authorised but not contracted	2,000	77,440 8,800
(ii)	Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating lea	ases are as follows:	
		1999	1998
		£	£
	Operating leases which expire:		
	Within one year	21,656	3,536
	In the second to fifth years inclusive	28,193	51,099
		49,849	54,635

21 Pension scheme

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme which is funded by the payment of contributions to a separately administered fund. The contributions to this scheme are determined with the advice of independent qualified actuaries on the basis of a triennial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The results of the most recent valuation, which was conducted as at 1 October 1996 were as follows:

Main assumptions:

Valuation rate of interest 9% per annum

Rate of pensionable salary increases 7% per annum

Pensions will be increased by 4.5% per annum compound on benefits accruing after 6 April 1997.

The actuarial valuation states that the scheme's assets fully cover its liabilities at 1 October 1996 and the resources of the scheme are likely in the normal course of events to meet in full the liabilities of the scheme as they fall due.

22 Ultimate parent company

The parent company of the company of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member is Profitwell Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the financial statements can be obtained from Sculcoates Tannery, Sculcoates Lane, Hull, HU5 1RL.