Hollis Publishing Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

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Hollis Publishing Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	3
Independent auditors' report to the members of Hollis Publishing Limited	4
Profit and loss account	5
Balance sheet	6
Notes to the financial statements	7- 10

Hollis Publishing Limited Company Information

Directors

R A Conwell N E Smith R Brookes

Company secretary

R Cockton

Independent auditors

Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP 1 Embankment Place London WC2N 6RH

Bankers

Barclays Bank Limited 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP

Solicitors

Lawrence Graham LLP 4 More London Riverside London SE1 2AU

Registered office

Paulton House 8 Sheperdess Walk London N1 7LB

Registered number

1475376

Hollis Publishing Limited Directors' Report

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Principal activity and review of the business and future developments

The company has ceased trading; its business together with certain assets of the company were transferred to Wilmington Business Information Limited, a group undertaking on the 30th June 2008.

Results and dividends

Operating profit for the year deceased to £12,308 (2008: £260,579), which was due to the transfer of the trading business to Wilmington Business Information Limited. The directors have not proposed a dividend (2008: £Nil).

Key Performance Indicators

The directors of Wilmington Group plc manage the group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of Hollis Publishing Limited. The development, performance and position of the retail division of Wilmington Group plc, which includes the company, is discussed on page 10 of the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Principal Risk and Uncertainties

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of the Wilmington Group plc, which include those of the company, are discussed on page 11 of the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year and up to the date of these financial statements:

R A Conwell

N E Smith

R Brookes

To preclude the possibility of the Company incurring expenses which might arise from the need to indemnify a Director or Officer from claims made against him or her or the cost associated has effected Directors' and Officers' liability with their defence, Wilmington Group PLC, the ultimate parent company, has effected Directors' and Officers' liability insurance as permitted by the Companies Act 2006.

Appointment of auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed in the year and have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
 and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Hollis Publishing Limited Directors' Report (continued) Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these accounts, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK 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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

R.E. Gelm

R Cockton Company secretary

Independent auditors' report to the members of Hollis Publishing Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Hollis Publishing Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2009 and of its profit for the year then
 ended:
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Brian Henderson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Herdon

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London . 6. Nacuser 2009

4

Hollis Publishing Limited Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 £	2008 £
Turnover	2	-	2,825,402
Cost of sales		-	(635,519)
Gross profit		-	2,189,883
Distribution costs Administrative income/(expense)		- 12,308	(73,376) (1,855,928)
Operating profit	3	12,308	260,579
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		12,308	260,579
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	5	(1,998)	(123,633)
Profit for the financial year		10,310	136,946

All amounts derive from discontinued operations

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the above two financial years and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above and their historic cost equivalents.

Hollis Publishing Limited Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2009

	Notes		2009 £		2008 £
Current assets					
Debtors	6	2,023,769		2,860,405	
Cash at bank and in hand		322,724			
		2,346,493		2,860,405	
Creditors: amounts falling du					
within one year	7	(1,873,504)		(2,397,726)	
Net current assets			472,989		462,679
Net assets		-	472,989		462,679
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	8		300,000		300,000
Profit and loss account	9		172,989		162,679
Total shareholders' funds	10	-	472,989	_	462,679

R Brookes Director

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards and the Companies Act 2006. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, are set out below:

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 whereby as a wholly owned subsidiary it is not required to include a cash flow statement as part of its financial statements.

The company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to produce group accounts by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present financial information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about the group.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company during the period, stated net of value added tax. Income from subscriptions is credited to the profit and loss account in the period to which it relates. Income received in advance is carried forward as deferred income.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Purchased goodwill and intangible assets are capitalised and amortised through the profit and loss account over the estimated useful lives not exceeding 20 years.

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

25% - 33% per annum

10% - 20% per annum

Computers
Fixtures & Fittings

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The current income tax charge is calculated on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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.

2 Turnover

The directors are of the opinion that there is one business segment, that of providing publishing services. Revenue is attributable to the main activity of the company.

	Analysis by geographical market:	2009	2008
		£	£
	United Kingdom	-	2,455,274
	Other	•	370,128
			2,825,402
3	Operating profit	2009 £	2008 £
	This is stated after charging:		_
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets	•	64,351
	Amortisation of goodwill	-	198,576
	Operating lease rentals - land buildings	-	46,500
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	12,908
	Fees payable to predecessor auditor of the company		4,250

The fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the financial statements of £4,250 were borne by a fellow group company.

Name	4	Staff costs	2009	2008
19,417 10			£	£
19,417 10			•	1,194,395
Average number of employees during the year Number Number Number		Social security costs	-	109,417
Average number of employees during the year Number Number Administration 3 Marketing - 4 Sales - 32 39 - 39 5 Taxation 2009 2008 Analysis of charge in period £ £ Current tax: UK corporation tax on profits of the year 3,446 113,749 Adjustments in respect of previous periods 1,998 113,749 Deferred tax: - 9,884 Origination and reversal of timing differences - 9,884 Tax on profit on ordinary activities 1,998 123,633 Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower (2008: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom (2008: 29,5%) the differences are explained below: 2009 2008 E £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 12,308 260,579 Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 28,0% 29,5% E £ £ F		Other pension costs	•	8,207
Administration Marketing Sales				1,312,019
Administration Marketing Sales		Average number of employees during the uppr	Nember	Number
Marketing Sales - 4 d 3 d 3 d 3 d 3 d 3 d 3 d 3 d 3 d 3 d		Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
Sales		Administration		3
5 Taxation 2009 2008 Analysis of charge in period Current tax: UK corporation tax on profits of the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods 2009 2008 E Analysis of charge in period Current tax: UK corporation tax on profits of the year 3,446 113,749 Adjustments in respect of previous periods 1,998 113,749 Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences - 9,884 Tax on profit on ordinary activities 1,998 123,633 Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower (2008: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom (2008: 29.5%) the differences are explained below: 2009 2008 E F Profit on ordinary activities before tax 12,308 260,579 Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 28.0% 29.5% F Frofit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax 3,446 76,871 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation - 2,001 Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - 2,001 Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods			•	4
5 Taxation 2009 g 2008 g £		Sales		32
E £ £ Analysis of charge in period 3,446 113,749 Current tax: 1,998 113,749 Modipustments in respect of previous periods 1,998 113,749 Deferred tax: - 9,884 Origination and reversal of timing differences - 9,884 Tax on profit on ordinary activities 1,998 123,633 Factors affecting tax charge for the year 1 1,998 123,633 Factors affecting tax charge for the year is lower (2008: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom (2008: 29.5%) the differences are explained below: 2009 2008 £ £ Profit on ordinary activities before tax 12,308 260,579 260,579 25% Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 28.0% 29.5% £ £ Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax 3,446 76,871 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 34,877 2,001 Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 34,877 2,001 2,001 Adjustments to				39
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Current tax: UK corporation tax on profits of the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods Cit,448) Adjustments to tax charge for the year Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods Cit,448) Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods Cit,448) Cit,448) Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods Cit,448) Cit,448) Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods Cit,448)		Analysis of charge in period	Ł	T.
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Tax on profit on ordinary activities 1,998 123,633 Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower (2008: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom (2008: 29.5%) the differences are explained below: 2009 2008 2008 2009 2008 2009 2008 2009 2008 2009 2009		Deferred tax:		
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Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower (2008: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom (2008: 29.5%) the differences are explained below: 2009				
The tax assessed for the year is lower (2008: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom (2008: 29.5%) the differences are explained below: 2009		Tax on profit on ordinary activities	1,998	123,633
The tax assessed for the year is lower (2008: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom (2008: 29.5%) the differences are explained below: 2009		Factor all all all all all all all all all al		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax 12,308 260,579 Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 28.0% 29.5% £ £ Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax 3,446 76,871 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 34,877 Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation - 2,001 Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods (1,448) -		The tax assessed for the year is lower (2008: higher) than the standard rate of corporat	ion tax in the United	Kingdom (2008:
Profit on ordinary activities before tax 12,308 260,579 Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 28.0% 29.5% £ £ Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax 3,446 76,871 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods 12,308 260,579 £ £				
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK £ £ Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax 3,446 76,871 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods 28.0% 29.5% £ £ £		Profit on ordinary activities before tax	_	_
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax 3,446 76,871 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods £ £ £ 1,448		•		
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax 3,446 76,871 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 34,877 Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation - 2,001 Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods (1,448) -		Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	28.0%	29.5%
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods (1,448)			£	£
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 34,877 Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation - 2,001 Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods (1,448) -		Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	3,446	76,871
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation - 2,001 Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods (1,448) -		Effects of:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods		Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		34,877
			-	2,001
Current tax charge for the year 1.998 113.749		Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(1,448)	
		Current tax charge for the year	1,998	113,749

The standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom changed from 30% to 28% with effect from 1 April 2008. Accordingly, the company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at an effective rate of 28% and will be taxed at 28% in the future.

6	Debtors			2009 £	2008 £
	Trade debtors			735	1,280,613
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			2,020,391	1,578,215
	Other debtors			-	1,577
	Other taxes and social security costs			2,643	
				2,023,769	2,860,405
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are inter	est free and receiva	ble on demand.		
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one y	ear		2009	2008
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts				90,162
	Trade creditors			39,612	126,354
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			1,830,024	1,858,437
	Corporation tax			3,446	113,749
	Other taxes and social security costs			•	209,024
	Other creditors			422	
				1,873,504	2,397,726
	Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest	est free and repayab	le on demand.		
8	Share capital	2009 No	2008 No	2009 £	2008 £
	Authorised:	140	140	~	-
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
		2009	2008	2009	2008
		No	No	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:	000 000	222.222	***	202 222
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
9	Profit and loss account			2009	2,008
•				£	£
	At 1 July			162,679	25,733
	Profit for the financial year			10,310	136,946
				470.000	400.070
	At 30 June			172,989	162,679
40	m			2009	2008
10	Reconciliation of movement in shareholder	s tunos		2009 £	2008 £
	At 1 July			462,679	325,733
	Profit for the financial year			10,310	136,946
	At 30 June			472,989	462,679
					,

11 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a cross guarantee in respect of a committed bank facility of £60 million expiring in March 2012. At the year end, the company had a contingent liability of £18 million (2008 - £18 million) in respect of a drawdown of this facility.

The company has entered into an untimited cross guarantee with the Group's bankers in respect of the net £10 million (2008 - £10 million) overdraft and money market facilities extended to certain of the company's subsidiaries and parent company. At 30 June 2009 the company's gross contingent liability in respect of this facility was £11,938,408 (2008 - £8,612,893).

12 Related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by Financial Reporting Standard No. 8 whereby a wholly owned subsidiary within a group is not required to disclose related party transactions with fellow group members that are wholly owned.

13 Controlling party

The directors regard Wilmington Group Plc, a company registered in England and Wales, as the Company's ultimate parent company. This is also the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared.

Copies of the Annual Report and Financial Statements of Wilmington Group Ptc can be obtained from the registered office at Paulton House, 8 Shepherdess Walk, London N1 7LB.