Caparo House Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2000

Registered number: 1718594

A31
COMPANIES HOUSE

0617 25/07/01

BDO Stoy Hayward Chartered Accountants

Directors' report and financial statements

Contents	Page
Directors' report	1-2
Auditors' report	3
Profit and loss account	4
Balance sheet	5
Notes	6-8

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2000.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is property investment. The company's property is situated at 103 Baker Street, London. Part of the property provides accommodation for Caparo Group Limited, whilst the remaining accommodation is let to external tenants.

Business review and future developments

The results for the year are shown in the profit and loss account set out on page 4. The profit after taxation for the year was £382,000 (1999: £362,000).

The company has operated satisfactorily during the year. The directors are of the opinion that the company will continue to be profitable in the foreseeable future.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are included in the balance sheet at cost or valuation. The directors consider that their market value is not materially different from book value.

Directors and directors' interests

The directors of the company who held office during the year were as follows:

The Honourable Angad Paul The Honourable Anjli Punn CG Steele

The interests of The Honourable Angad Paul in the share capital of Caparo Group Limited, the ultimate parent company, are disclosed in the directors' report of that company. Neither of the other directors had any interest in the share capital of Caparo Group Limited.

No director had any interest in the share capital of any subsidiary company of the ultimate parent company.

Directors' report (Continued)

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 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; 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 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.

EMU Impact

Having reviewed its commercial and accounting transactions, the company is managing the impact of the single currency.

Auditors

Pursuant to a shareholders' resolution, the company is not obliged to re-appoint its auditors annually and BDO Stoy Hayward will, therefore, continue in office.

By order of the board

CG Steele Secretary

25 April 2001

Caparo House 103 Baker Street London W1U 6LN



Foxhall Lodge Gregory Boulevard Nottingham NG7 6LH East Midlands

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of Caparo House Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Caparo House Limited for the year ended 31 December 2000 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards are set out in the Directors' Report.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements 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 financial statements, 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 other information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. This other information comprises only the Directors' Report. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes the 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 consider 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 2000 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

BDO Stoy Hayward

Stoy lay -

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditor

Nottingham

25 April 2001

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2000

	Note	2000 £'000	1999 £'000
Turnover	2	555	522
Cost of sales		(11)	(4)
Operating profit		544	518
Other interest receivable	3	2	1
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		546	519
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	(164)	(157)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and retained profit for the financial year		382	362
Profit brought forward		2,064	1,702
Profit carried forward		2,446	2,064

The amounts reported above all relate to continuing activities.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the result for the year and prior year as shown above.

The notes on pages 6 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 December 2000

	Note 200			1999	
Fixed assets		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Tangible assets	6		5,169		5,169
Current assets					
Debtors	7	51		-	
Cash at bank		76		74	
		127		74	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(240)		(231)	
Net current liabilities			(113)		(157)
Total assets less current liabilities			5,056		5,012
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(1,041)		(1,379)
Net assets			4,015		3,633
Capital and reserves - equity					
Called up share capital	10		-		-
Investment property revaluation reserve			1,569		1,569
Profit and loss account			2,446		2,064
Equity shareholders' funds	11		4,015		3,633

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 25 April 2001 and were signed on its behalf by:

CG Steele Director

The notes on pages 6 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Turnover

Turnover, stated net of value added tax, represents amounts invoiced to third parties.

Deferred tax

Provision is made for timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes to the extent that it is probable that liabilities will crystallise.

Fixed assets and depreciation

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

Fixtures and fittings

- 15% - 20%

Investment property

The investment property is not depreciated as, in the context of annual revaluations, the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation is inappropriate.

Whilst not complying with the Companies Act 1985 in respect of depreciation, this policy is considered necessary to show a true and fair view. The true and fair override provisions of the Companies Act 1985 have therefore been invoked in this respect.

Cash flow statement

Under FRS 1 (revised), the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking.

2 Turnover

All the company's turnover is derived from its principal activity carried on within the United Kingdom.

3 Other interest receivable

	2000 £'000	1999 £'000
Other interest	2	1

Notes forming part of the financial statements (Continued)

4 Directors' remuneration and employees

No director received any remuneration during either year.

The company had no employees during either year.

5 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2000 £'000	1999 £'000
UK Corporation tax	164	157

The taxation that would become payable on the ultimate disposal of the property outside the group amounts to approximately £465,000 (1999: £481,000) under current legislation for which no provision has been made.

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold investment property £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation			
At beginning and end of year	5,169	5	5,174
Depreciation			
At beginning and end of year	-	5	5
Net book value	<u>-</u>		
At 31 December 2000	5,169	-	5,169
At 31 December 1999	5,169	-	5,169

The investment property is stated at directors' valuation based on appropriate professional advice given by their managing agents, Messrs Gross Fine and in accordance with the Valuation Guidance Notes issued by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

The historic cost of the investment property is £3,599,000.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (Continued)

7	Debtors	2000 £'000	1999 £'000
	Trade debtors	51	-
	All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.		
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income	164 76	157 74
		240	231
9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Amount owed to parent company	1,041	1,379
	The loan has no fixed repayment date and bears no interest.		
10	Called up share capital	£	£
	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid: 100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
11	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	£'000	£'000
	Profit for the financial year Shareholders' funds brought forward	382 3,633	362 3,271
	Shareholders' funds carried forward	4,015	3,633
10	Dalata Arra da da arra da		

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS8 not to disclose transactions with entities that are part of Caparo Group Limited on the grounds that the exemption is available as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Caparo Group Limited.

13 Ultimate parent company

The company is a subsidiary of Caparo Group Limited, which is the ultimate parent company.