Directors' report and financial statements

31 March 1996

Registered number 01742061

A38 *A1D70SSF* 103

Directors' report and financial statements

Contents	Page
Company information	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Statement of directors' responsibilities	4
Auditors' report	5
Profit and loss account	6 .
Balance sheet	7
Cash flow statement	8
Notes	9 - 15

Company information

Directors

K Swift

JS Swift

Secretary

K Swift

Registered office

Longrigg 217 Hady Hill Chesterfield Derbyshire

S41 0BL

Bankers

National Westminster Bank plc

10 High Street, Staveley

Chesterfield Derbyshire S43 3UX

Auditors

KPMG

Spencer House Cliftonville Road Northampton NN1 5BU

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 1996.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is oil reclamation and waste disposal.

Business review

The company's underlying performance in the year under review was satisfactory and in line with the directors' expectations. The company's net assets increased to £776,423 during the year under review.

Profit, dividends and appropriations

The results for the year are shown in the profit and loss account on page 6.

The directors do not propose the payment of an ordinary dividend and the profit for the year is to be transferred to reserves.

Fixed assets

Changes in fixed assets during the year are set out in note 7 to the accounts.

In the opinion of the directors there is no significant difference between the present market value of the company's properties and the amounts at which they are stated in the accounts.

Directors

None of the directors hold an interest in the shares of the company as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kenal Services Limited. The directors of the company at the beginning and end of the year were:

K Swift JS Swift



Directors' report (continued)

Auditors

Following the resignation of the former auditors, Hadfields, during the year, KPMG were appointed as auditors to fill the casual vacancy.

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a resolution will be proposed re-appointing KPMG as auditors of the company.

On behalf of the board,

K Swift

Secretary

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 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;
- 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.





Spencer House Cliftonville Road Northampton NN1 5BU

Report of the auditors to the members of Castle Oils Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 6 to 15.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 4 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 March 1996 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors 29 January 1997

KPMG

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 1996

	Note	1996 £	1995 £
Turnover Cost of sales	2	1,764,790 (1,097,144)	1,806,622 (974,655)
Gross profit		667,646	831,967
Net operating expenses Administrative expenses		(554,082)	(441,417)
Operating profit Interest payable	3 5	113,564 (503)	390,550 (2,639)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Taxation	6	113,061 (30,897)	387,911 (130,779)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation retained for the year		82,164	257,132

Movements in reserves are shown in note 14.

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

There are no recognised gains or losses in 1996 or 1995 other than the profit for the year.

KPMG

Balance sheet at 31 March 1996

	Note	£	1996 £	£	1995 £
,		Ĺ	£	I	
Fixed assets			•		
Tangible assets	7		215,752		162,132
Current assets					
Stocks	8	-		6,785	
Debtors	9	994,147		1,010,979	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>-</u>		49,900	
·		994,147		1,067,664	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(424,630)		(527,429)	
William Che your	-				
Net current assets		_	569,517		540,235
Total assets less current liabilities			785,269		702,367
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(1,284)		(4,443)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	12		(7,562)		(3,665)
			776,423		694,259
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		162,408		162,408
Profit and loss account	14		614,015		531,851
Shareholders' funds - equity interests	15		776,423		694,259

K Swift
Director

KPMG

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 1996

	Note	, 19 £	96 £	19 £	95 £
Net cash inflow from operating activities	16	₹	109,991		130,726
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Hire purchase interest		(503)		(2,639)	÷
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance			(503)		(2,639)
Taxation Corporation tax paid			(129,165)		(86,744)
Investing activities Payments to acquire: Tangible fixed assets Receipts from sale of: Tangible fixed assets		(86,560)		(10,290)	
Net cash outflow from investing activities			(86,560)	-	(6,248)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow before financing			(106,237)		35,095
Financing Repayment of hire purchase contracts		(5,340)		(13,133)	
Net cash outflow from financing			(5,340)		(13,133)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	17		(111,577)		21,962

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules.

Depreciation

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated to write off their cost or valuation less any residual value over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold buildings	~	2-6%	per annum on a straight line basis
Plant and machinery	~	25%	on a reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	~	25%	on a reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	~	25%	on a reducing balance basis

Leases and hire purchase contracts

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised at the estimated fair value at the date of inception of each lease or contract. The total finance charges are allocated over the period of the lease in such a way as to give a reasonably constant charge on the outstanding liability.

Stocks

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

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method in respect of the taxation effect of all timing differences to the extent that tax liabilities are likely to crystallise in the foreseeable future.

2. Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities, entirely within the United Kingdom, stated net of value added tax.



Notes (continued)

3. Operating profit

	a control of the standard of the smalleting	1996 £	1995 £
	Operating profit is stated after crediting	~	
	Profit on sale of assets		3,705
	and after charging Staff costs (note 4)	320,142	295,400
	Auditors' remuneration	3,000	3,000
	Loss on sale of assets	-	337
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		40.401
	~ owned assets	30,235	40,401
	~ leased assets	2,705	2,100
4.	Staff numbers and costs		
		1996	1995
		£	£
		000 (75	268,409
	Wages and salaries	290,675 29,467	26,991
	Social security costs	29,407	
		320,142	295,400
			
	The average number of employees was as follows:		
		1996	1995
		Number	Number
	Office and management	5	5
	Office and management Production and sales	12	9
	rioddenou and sales		
		17	14

No directors received any emoluments from the company.



Notes (continued)

5.	Interest payable	1996	1995
		£	£
	Hire purchase interest	503	2,639
6.	Taxation	1006	1995
		1996 £	1993 £
	UK Corporation tax on profit on ordinary activities		
	at 33% (1995:33%)	27,000	129,165
	Corporation tax interest	-	107
	Group relief	-	4,000
	Deferred taxation charge/(credit)	3,897	(2,493)
		30,897	130,779



Notes (continued)

Tangible fixed assets 7.

Amigroto anion moons			•		Assets	
			Fixtures	Freehold	under	
	Motor	Plant and	and	land and	construc-	
	vehicles	machinery	fittings	buildings	tion	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 1995	188,583	110,049	6,743	49,185	19,556	374,116
Additions	-	_	4,565	3,860	78,135	86,560
Transfers	_	19,556	-		(19,556)	-
Hansiois						
At 31 March 1996	188,583	129,605	11,308	53,045	78,135	460,676
		<u>. </u>				
Depreciation			1 (11		2 674	211 004
At 1 April 1995	132,566	71,103	4,641	-	3,674	211,984
Charge for year	14,004	13,708	1,322	1,035	2,871	32,940
Transfers	-	3,674	-		(3,674)	<u> </u>
					0.071	044.004
At 31 March 1996	146,570	88,485	5,963	1,035	2,871	244,924
37 A 7 7						
Net book value	40.012	41 120	5,345	52,010	75,264	215,752
At 31 March 1996	42,013	41,120		J2,010		210,702
At 31 March 1995	56,017	38,946	2,102	49,185	15,882	162,132

The net book amount includes £17,295 (1995:£12,730) in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge for the year in respect of these assets was £2,705 (1995:£2,100).

8	Stocks

8.	Stocks	1996 £	1995 £
	Raw materials	<u>-</u>	6,785
9.	Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	1996 £ 400,612 582,512	. 1995 . £ 399,706 597,999
	Prepayments and accrued income	11,023	13,274
		994,147	1,010,979



Notes (continued)

10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	,	
10.	<u> </u>	1996	1995
		£	£
	Bank overdraft	61,677	-
	Trade creditors	274,432	267,372
	Corporation tax	27,000	129,165
	Other taxation and social security	25,302	38,323
	Accruals and deferred income	30,242	84,411
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts		
	- note 11	5,977	8,158
		424,630	527,429
11	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	•	
11.	Creditors, aniounts raining due after more dans energe	1996	1995
		£	£
	Obligations under finance leases and		
	hire purchase contracts	1,284	4,443
			
	These are repayable over varying periods by monthly instalments as follows:		
	In the part year	5,977	8,158
	In the next year In the second to fifth year	1,284	4,443
	in the second to man year	<u>-</u>	
		7,261	12,601
			
12.	Provision for liabilities and charges		1005
		1996	1995
	•	£	£
	Deferred taxation on accelerated	7 569	3,665
	capital allowances	7,562	
	Movements on the deferred tax account were as follows:		
	At 1 April 1995		3,665
	Charge to the profit and loss account		3,897
	At 31 March 1996		7,562
	THE OF TATOLOGY TOO		



Notes (continued)

13.	Called up share capital	1996 £	1995 £
	Authorised Ordinary shares of £1 each	171,908	171,908
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	162,408	162,408
14.	Profit and loss account		
		1996 £	1995 £
	At 1 April 1995	531,851	274,719
	Retained profit for the year	82,164	257,132
	At 31 March 1996	614,015	531,851
15.	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	s	
		1996	1995
		£	£
	Profit for the financial year	82,164	257,132
	Opening shareholders' funds	694,259	437,127
- ,	Closing shareholders' funds	776,423	694,259
16.	Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflor	w from operating activities	.
		1996	1995
		£	£
	Operating profit	113,564	390,550
	Depreciation charges	32,940	42,501 (3,705)
	Profit on sale of fixed assets	6,785	(3,703)
	Decrease/(increase) in stocks Decrease/(increase) in debtors	16,832	(322,797)
•	(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(60,130)	25,742
	Net cash inflow from operating activities	109,991	130,726



Notes (continued)

17. Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalents as shown in the balance sheet

	1996 £	. 1995 £
Balance at 1 April 1995 Net cash (outflow)/inflow	49,900 (111,577)	27,938 21,962
Balance at 31 March 1996	(61,677)	49,900

18. Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents as shown in the balance sheet

	1996 £	1995 £	Change in year £
Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdraft	(61,677)	49,900	(49,900) (61,677)
	(61,677)	49,900	(111,577)

19. Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking is Kenal Services Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

No consolidated accounts are drawn up on the basis that the group qualifies as a medium-sized group and advantage is taken of the exemption from preparing group accounts.



Trading profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 1996

for the year enaea 31 March 1990	1996		1995	
	£	£	£	£
Sales		1,764,790		1,806,622
Cost of sales		1,097,144		974,655
Cost of saics				
Gross profit		667,646		831,967
Less overheads				
Salaries and wages	320,142		295,400	
Telephone charges	8,387		9,243	
Sundry expenses	_		6,271	
Licenses	8,962		5,989	
Advertising	-		4,107	
Printing, postage and stationery	_		1,652	
Hire of plant and machinery			17,011	
Heating and lighting	22,313		15,002	
Repairs and renewals	, -		34,950	
Management charges	110,827		-	
Rent and rates	, -		4,651	
Bank charges	1,900		2,100	
Hire purchase interest	503		2,639	
Bad debts	10,493		2,245	
Auditors' remuneration	2,250		4,000	
Depreciation land and buildings	1,035		_	
Depreciation assets under construction	2,871		1,764	
Depreciation motor vehicles	14,004		24,763	
Depreciation plant and equipment	13,708		15,273	
Depreciation fixtures and fittings	1,322		701	
(Profit)/loss on sale of motor vehicle	-		(4,042)	
(Profit)/loss on sale of fixtures and fittings	· -		337	
Laboratory expenses	3,931		-	
Motor expenses	25,842		-	
Travelling expenses	6,095		<u>-</u>	
		554,585		444,056
Net profit for the year		113,061	·	387,911

