HOW FIRE MAINTENANCE LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements 31st December 1999



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1999.

ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company continue to be the maintenance of fire protection and detection systems in buildings and industrial premises.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

The company has performed satisfactorily during the year with a profit on ordinary activities after taxation of £471,000 (1997 – profit £342,000). The order book at the start of 2000 was strong and the prospects for the year ahead look encouraging.

RESULTS

The results of the company are as set out in the accounts on pages 5 to 12. The directors recommend a dividend of £5.20 per share (1998 - £4.88 per share). After dividends, profits of £211,000 (1998 - £98,000) have been transferred to reserves.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year are set out below:-

J E Harte K J Walters M J Ballard GGR Ludlow (Resigned 17/2/00) C Gateley (Resigned 30/6/99) R Oliver J W R Devereux (Appointed 22/4/99) D Lant (Resigned 4/4/99)

None of the directors has any beneficial interest in the shares of the company.

The interests of the directors in shares and share options at 31st December 1999 in the capital of the ultimate parent undertaking, Tilbury Douglas Plc are as stated within the financial statements of the immediate parent undertaking, How Fire Limited.

The directors have no other interest in any other group undertaking (1998 - none).

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

CREDITOR PAYMENT POLICY

It is the company's normal practice to agree payment terms with its suppliers and abide by those terms. Payment becomes due when it can be confirmed that goods and/or services have been provided in accordance with the relevant contractual conditions. Trade creditors at 31st December 1999, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1985, were 79 days (1998 - 78 days). This represents the ratio, expressed in days, between the amounts invoiced to the company in the year by its suppliers and the amount due, at the year end, to trade creditors falling due for payment within one year.

YEAR 2000

No "Year 2000" issues have emerged to date in relation to current and on-going business. The company does not forsee any exceptional costs arising during the current financial year from "Year 2000" issues.

AUDITORS

Resolutions will be proposed at the annual general meeting to reappoint Deloitte & Touche as auditors to the company and to authorise the directors to fix their remuneration.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by

J W R Devereux Secretary

Intersection House 110 Birmingham Road West Bromwich West Midlands B70 6RX

17th April 2000

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;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed;
- 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 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.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HOW FIRE MAINTENANCE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 12 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on pages 7 to 8.

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 circumstances of the company 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 affairs of the company as at 31st December 1999 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Delesite vande Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Colmore Gate 2 Colmore Row Birmingham

B3 2BN 20 April 2000

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED $31^{\rm st}$ DECEMBER 1999

	Note	1999 £000	1998 £000
TURNOVER	1	5,374	4,591
Cost of sales		(3,485)	(2,964)
GROSS PROFIT		1,889	1,627
Administrative expenses		(1,203)	(1,126)
OPERATING PROFIT	3	686	501
Interest receivable	5	-	4
Interest payable	6	-	(1)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		686	504
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(215)	(162)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION		471	342
Equity dividend	8	(260)	(244)
RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR TRANSFERRED TO			
RESERVES	15	211	98

All activities are continuing as defined under FRS3: Reporting Financial Performance.

A statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses is not presented as there have been no recognised gains or losses other than the result for the year and the preceding year set out above.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 1999

	Note		1999		1998
	1.000	£000	£000	£000	£000
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	9		37		63
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	11	112		151	
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	12	2,021 208		1,478 59	
Cash at bank and in hand					
		2,341	÷	1,688	
CREDITORS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR					
Trade creditors		(686)		(620)	
Sundry creditors	13	(1,073)		(723)	
		(1,759)		(1,343)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		_	582		345
NET ASSETS		=	619	=	408
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	14		50		50
Profit and loss account	15	_	569		358
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		_			
Equity Interest	16		619		408
		==		_	

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17th April 2000. Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.

R Oliver
DIRECTOR

J W R Devereux DIRECTOR

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1999

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below.

CONVENTION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

TURNOVER

Turnover represents the value of invoices rendered in respect of goods delivered and services provided as adjusted by the variation between opening and closing valuations of contracts in progress and after making full provision for possible claims and allowances, excluding VAT.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis calculated to write down their cost over their estimated useful economic lives at the following annual rates:

Plant and equipment - 20% Motor vehicles - 25%

LEASED ASSETS

The costs of operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as they accrue.

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Stocks of raw materials and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Contract work in progress is valued at cost plus attributable profit less foreseeable losses. Attributable profit is included when the outcome of a contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The value of contract work in progress is accounted for within turnover and in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 9 (Revised) - Stocks and Long-term Contracts, the excess of the book value over payments receivable is included in debtors as "Amounts recoverable on Contracts". Payments receivable in excess of book value on an individual contract basis are included in creditors.

PENSIONS

The company participates in the Tilbury Douglas Pension Scheme, which covers all employees who are permanent members of the staff who have elected to join. Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years by independent qualified actuaries. The surplus in the Tilbury Douglas Pension Scheme, after offsetting regular pension costs and allowing for accruing interest, will, in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 24 – Accounting for Pension Costs, be released to the profit and loss account of Tilbury Douglas Plc over the average remaining service life of employees. No charge will be made to the profit and loss account of the company until the surplus has been extinguished.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1999

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

FOREIGN CURRENCY

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. These translation differences are dealt with in the profit for the year.

DEFERRED TAXATION

Provision is made where appropriate and relief is taken at projected rates of taxation for timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and for accounting purposes to the extent that liabilities or assets are likely to crystallise in the foreseeable future.

2. SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

The company's turnover arises mainly in the U.K. from its activities of providing maintenance services for fire protection and detection systems in buildings and industrial premises. Overseas turnover amounted to £51,000 (1998 - £39,000).

3.	OPERATING PROFIT	1999 £000	1998 £000
	Operating profit is arrived at after charging:		
	Depreciation on owned assets	22	28
	Other rentals under operating leases	181	154
	Auditors remuneration - Audit fees	3	4
4.	EMPLOYEES	1999	1998
		<u>Number</u>	Number
	The average number employed by the company		
	Within each category of persons was:		
	Production	82	79
	Sales	4	3
	Administration	9	8
		95	90
		1999	1998
	The costs incurred in respect of these employees were:	£000	£000
	Wages and salaries	2,057	1,680
	Social security costs	198	181
	Other pension costs	0	85
		2,255	1,946

The Tilbury Douglas Pension Scheme is a defined benefit funded scheme. The last valuation of the Scheme was carried out at the 31st March 1997. The results of this valuation and details of the main actuarial assumptions adopted for this purpose are disclosed in the accounts of Tilbury Douglas Plc, the ultimate parent undertaking. As stated in note 1 above, there is no pension credit or cost for the year. In 1998 the company participated in the How Group Scheme and Pension costs for 1998 related to that scheme.

No directors received any remuneration from the company during the year. Details of directors remuneration is disclosed in the financial statements of the immediate parent undertaking, How Fire Limited. It is not considered practicable to separately disclose the directors remuneration in relation to the company.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1999

		1999 £000	1998 £000
5.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE		
	Group interest	-	4
6.	INTEREST PAYABLE		
	Other	<u>-</u>	1
7.	TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
	UK Corporation tax at 30% (1998 – 31%)	215	162
8.	DIVIDENDS		
	On ordinary shares		
	Interim at £- per share (1998 - £2.60 per share)	-	130
	Proposed Final at £5.20 per share (1998 – £2.28)	260	114
		260	244

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant, equipment & motor vehicles
Movement during year	£000
morement during year	*.
COST	
1st January 1999	155
Additions	4
Disposals	(40)
31st December 1999	119
DEPRECIATION	
1st January 1999	92
Provided in year	22
Disposals	(32)
31st December 1999	82
NET BOOK VALUE	
31st December 1999	37
31st December 1998	63

10. OPERATING LEASES

At 31st December 1999 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land and buildings		Other	
	1999	1998	1999	1998
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Commitments expiring:				
within one year	•	12	16	27
In two to five years	-	-	188	39
After 5 years	32		-	-
	32	12	204	66

Retained profit for the year

31st December 1999

211

569

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1999

11.	STOCKS	1999 £000	199 £00
	Materials	112	151
	The replacement cost of stock is not materially different from the	e amounts stated in the accounts.	
12.	DEBTORS	1999 £000	1998 £000
	Amounts recoverable on contracts	481	150
	Trade debtors	969	959
	Amounts owed by parent undertakings	294	170
	Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings Prepayments and accrued income	258 19	197 2
		2,021	1,478
13.	SUNDRY CREDITORS		1000
		1999 £000	1998 £000
	Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	£000 27	£000
	Other creditors	£000 27 16	£000 7 37
	Other creditors Corporation tax	£000 27 16 215	£000 7 37 130
	Other creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	£000 27 16 215 227	£000 7 37 130 228
	Other creditors Corporation tax	£000 27 16 215	£000 7 37 130
	Other creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income	£000 27 16 215 227 328	£000 7 37 130 228 207
14.	Other creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income	£000 27 16 215 227 328 260	£000 7 37 130 228 207 114
14.	Other creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income Proposed dividends	£000 27 16 215 227 328 260 1,073	£000 7 37 130 228 207 114 723
14.	Other creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income Proposed dividends CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL Authorised	£000 27 16 215 227 328 260	£000 7 37 130 228 207 114 723
14.	Other creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income Proposed dividends CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL Authorised Ordinary shares of £1 each Allotted and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	£000 27 16 215 227 328 260 1,073 1999 £000 50	£000 7 37 130 228 207 114 723 1998 £000
	Other creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income Proposed dividends CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL Authorised Ordinary shares of £1 each Allotted and fully paid	£000 27 16 215 227 328 260 1,073 1999 £000 50	£000 7 37 130 228 207 114 723 1998 £000

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1999

16.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	1999 £000	1998 £000
	Profit attributable to shareholders Dividends	471 (260)	342 (244)
	Movement in year Opening shareholders' funds	211 408	98 310
	Closing shareholders' funds	619	408

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 31st December 1999 there were contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees given in the ordinary course of business.

The company has given guarantees covering banking facilities made available to the parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings. At 31st December 1999 there were no amounts owing under these guarantees (1998 - £nil).

18. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The company is not presenting a cash flow statement. It has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised) - Cash Flow Statements, as the ultimate parent undertaking, Tilbury Douglas Plc, has included a consolidated cash flow statement in the group accounts.

19. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company's immediate parent undertaking is How Fire Limited and the ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is Tilbury Douglas Plc, which is incorporated in Great Britain. The Group accounts of Tilbury Douglas Plc are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF4 3UZ.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standard 8 - Related Party Transactions not to report transactions with investee companies of the Tilbury Douglas Group which are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements of Tilbury Douglas Plc.