Directors' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 December 1996

Registered number 2078532

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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 31 December 1996.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company is the sale of mechanical and electro-mechanical security devices.

Business review

The business has improved satisfactorily during the year and the introduction of the Abloy 'Exec' range is forecast to further increase sales and profits in the next twelve months.

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

R C Rice
D B Eastell (resigned 14 March 1996)
J Pitko
M Virtaala
D R Horton (appointed 14 March 1996)
O Hansen (appointed 14 March 1996)

According to the register of director's interests, each director or their immediate families had the following ordinary shares, debentures or the rights to subscribe for shares of ASSA ABLOY, during the financial year:

Director		Interest at beginning of period	Acquired/ (disposed of) during period	Interest at end of period of date of resignation
RC Rice	- debentures*	3,600	(2,263)	1,337
DB Eastell	- debentures*	800	(800)	-
J Pitko	sharesdebentures	500 8,800	100 558	600 9,358
M Virtaala	- shares - debentures	158,000 56,544	21,000 6,453	179,000 62,997

^{*} convertible debentures (1996 - 2000) carrying an interest rate of STIBOR minus 0.25%.

Directors' report (continued)

Director and directors' interests (continued)

None of the directors had a disclosable interest in the shares of the company.

Proposed dividend and transfer to reserves

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (1995: £Nil). The profit for the year retained in the company of £252,000 (1995: £302,000) has been transferred to reserves.

Significant changes in fixed assets

Movements in fixed assets during the year are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Charitable donations

During the year the company made various charitable donations totalling £697 (1995: £360).

Auditors

In accordance with Section 384 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

DG Woolley
Company Secretary

2-3 Hatters Lane Croxley Business Park Watford WD1 8YY

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, 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 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.





Aquis Court 31 Fishpool Street St Albans Herts AL3 4RF

Auditors' report to the members of Abloy Security Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 16.

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 31 December 1996 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors

KPMG 4 April 1997



Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 1996

	Note	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Turnover - continuing operation Cost of sales	1,2	5,798 (3,085)	5,662 (3,138)
Gross profit Administrative expenses		2,713 (2,351)	2,524 (2,224)
Operating profit - continuing operations Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	6 7	362 37 (2)	300 31 (1)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<i>3</i> 8	397 (145)	330 (28)
Retained profit for the financial year	16	252	302

A statement of movements on reserves is given in note 16.

The company has no recognised gains or losses, other than those passing through the profit and loss account, for the current or preceding year.



Balance sheet at 31 December 1996

	Note	1996		1996 19		1995	5
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£,000		
Fixed assets Tangible assets	9		206		216		
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	11 12	577 1,071 234		651 1,164 288			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	1,882		2,103			
Net current assets			783		521		
Net assets			989		737		
Capital and reserves					075		
Called up share capital	15		275		275		
Share premium account	16		398		398		
Profit and loss account	16		316		64		
Total shareholders' funds			989		737		

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 3 April 1997 and were signed on its behalf by:

RC Rice Director

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, as modified by the revaluation of the long leasehold investment property.

Group accounts

The company is exempt by virtue of S228 of the Companies Act 1985 from the obligation to prepare group accounts. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Cash flow

The company is exempt from the requirement, of Financial Reporting Standard 1 to prepare a cashflow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Assa Abloy AB, and its cash flows are included within the consolidated cash flow statement of that company.

Turnover

Turnover represents the total amount receivable in the ordinary course of business for goods sold, after deducting discounts given and credit notes issued, net of value added tax.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of assets on a straight line basis over their anticipated useful lives as follows:

Annual rate

Motor vehicles 25% Plant, fixtures & fittings 15-25%

Short leasehold properties are amortised over the unexpired portion of the lease.



Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investment property

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 19 investment properties are stated at valuation. No depreciation is provided in respect of the long leasehold investment property. This treatment is a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the accounts to give a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value comprises anticipated proceeds of sales less anticipated costs relating thereto. Cost has been calculated on a weighted average basis.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Provision is made for deferred tax only to the extent that it is probable that an actual liability will crystallise.

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.

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 with 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 two defined contribution (money purchase) pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension charge in the profit and loss account represents contributions payable by the company to the funds.



Notes (continued)

2	Analysis	of	turnover
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Analysis of turnover		
	1996	1995
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	5,480	5,325
Rest of Europe	318	337
	5,798	5,662
Profit on ordinary activities before	taxation	
	1996	1995
	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before to stated after charging/(crediting):	ixation is	
Depreciation	45	47
Auditors' remuneration:		
Audit	13	12
Other services	8	7
Directors' emoluments (note 4)	90	93
Operating lease rentals - land and l	buildings 219	188
- plant and	equipment 21	21
- motor veh		90
Rent receivable	(15)	(10)
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(3)	-



Notes (continued)

4 Remuneration of directors

Activation of Grands	1996	1995
	£'000	£,000
Directors' emoluments:		
Salaries and other emoluments	84	87
Pension contributions	6	6
	90	93

The emoluments, excluding pension contributions, of the chairman were £Nil (1995: £Nil) and those of the highest paid director were £84,000 (1995: £83,000).

The emoluments, excluding pension contributions, of the directors (including the chairman and highest paid director) were within the following ranges:

Č	•		Number of	Number of directors	
			1996	1995	
£0		£ 5,000	5	3	
£75,001	-	£80,000	-	-	
£80,001	-	£85,000	1	1	

5 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of employees (including directors under service contracts) during the year was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	1996	1995
Office and management	9	10
Warehouse and sales	44	44
	53	54
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:-		
The aggreent Payer	1996	1995
	£'000	£,000
Wages and salaries	1,008	964
Social security costs	100	102
Other pension costs (see note 20)	28	27
	1,136	1,093

Notes (continued)

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	A1100 000 1 000 1 000 1 000 1		
		1996	1995
		£'000	£,000
	Interest receivable from short term deposits	21	21
	Rent receivable from investment property	15	10
	Interest receivable on overdue taxation	1	-
		37	31
			
7	Interest payable and similar charges		
		1996	1995
		£'000	£'000
		_	
	On loans from fellow subsidiary undertaking	2	1
8	Taxation		
		1996	1995
		£'000	£'000
	UK corporation tax at 33% (1995: 33%) on the profit for		
	the year on ordinary activities	149	130
	Adjustment relating to prior years	(4)	(102)
		145	20
		145	28

Notes (continued)

9	Tangible fixed assets	Long leasehold investment	Short leasehold property	Motor vehicles	Plant fixtures & fittings	Total
		property £'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost or valuation					
	At beginning of year	95	24	24	603	746
	Additions	-	-	25	15	40
	Disposals			(24)	(1)	(25)
	At end of year	95	24	25	617	761
	Depreciation					
	At beginning of year	-	6	15	508	529
	Charge for period	-	1	4	40	45
	On disposals	-		(18)	(1)	(19)
	At end of year		7	1	547	555
	Net book value					
	At 31 December 1996	95	17	24	70	206
	At 31 December 1995	95	18	9	94	216
	The long leasehold inv	estment prope	rty comprises:			
					1996 £'000	1995 £'000
	Land				16	16
	Buildings				79	
	Valuation				95	95

The long leasehold investment property was valued at its open market value at 30 June 1988. The directors are of the opinion that this value is not materially different at 31 December 1996.

10	Investments	£
	Shares in subsidiary undertakings Cost at beginning and end of year	100

The company owns 100% of the called up ordinary shares of Abloy Security Limited, which is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The above investment is unlisted.

Notes (continued)

11	Stocks		
		1996	1995
		£'000	£'000
	Finished goods	577	651
12	Debtors		
		1996	1995
		£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	839	942
	Amounts owed by parent and fellow		
	subsidiary undertakings	4	10
	Amounts owed by subsidiary undertaking	107	94
	Other debtors	15	6
	Prepayments	106	112
		1,071	1,164
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		1996	1995
		£'000	£'000
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to parent and fellow	151	134
	subsidiary undertakings	327	829
	Corporation tax	149	130
	Other taxation and social security	185	200
	Accruals	287	289
		1,099	1,582

Included within accruals is an amount of £128,000 (1995: £114,000) representing the amount by which the future obligations relating to a leasehold property will exceed the amount recoverable through the rental of the property.

Notes (continued)

14 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation	Unprovided deferred tax		
	1996	1995	
	£'000	£'000	
Accelerated capital allowances on investment property	27	27	
Accelerated capital allowances on other fixed assets	(11)	(20)	
Other timing differences	(55)	(52)	
	(39)	(45)	

The potential deferred tax liability on the investment property has not been provided because the timing difference is not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

15 Called up share capital

	1996	1995
	£'000	£'000
Authorised		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
·		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	275	275

16 Reserves

	Profit and loss account	Share premium account
	£,000	£,000
At 31 December 1995 Movement in the year	64 252	398
At 31 December 1996	316	398

Notes (continued)

17 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

Reconcination of movements in snarcholides Tunds	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Profit for the financial year Opening shareholders' funds	252 737	302 435
Closing shareholders' funds	989	737

18 Contingent liabilities

The company has given guarantees amounting to £40,000 (1995: £40,000) relating to deferred duty and value added tax and £70,000 (1995: £70,000) in respect of Bankers Automated Clearing Services.

19 Commitments

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

	1996	1995
	£'000	£'000
Contracted	-	-

(ii) Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	1996		1995	
	Land and buildings	Other	Land and buildings	Other
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year In the second to	-	24	-	6
fifth years inclusive	-	58	-	98
Over five years	188		188	
	188	82	188	104



Notes (continued)

20 Pension scheme

The company operates two money purchase pension schemes as described in note 1. The pension charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the schemes and amounted to £28,000 (1995: £27,000).

The total outstanding contributions payable amounted to £Nil at the end of the financial year (1995: £3,000).

21 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group of which the company is a member

The only group in which the accounts of Abloy Security Limited are consolidated is that headed by Assa Abloy AB, the company's ultimate parent undertaking, incorporated in Sweden. The consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from Assa Abloy AB, Klarabergsviadukten 90, Box 70340, S-10723 Stockholm, Sweden.

