

Report and Accounts

31 DECEMBER 1999

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Registered No. 02343599

#### **DIRECTORS**

T Maruyama

#### **SECRETARY**

K S Gallon

#### **AUDITORS**

Ernst & Young One Bridewell Street Bristol BS1 2AA

#### **BANKERS**

HSBC plc 33 Holton Road Barry South Glamorgan The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd DKB House 24 King Williams Street London

The Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi Limited Finsbury Circus House 12-15 Finsbury Circus London

#### **SOLICITORS**

Lane & Partners 15 Bloomsbury Square London

#### REGISTERED OFFICE

15 Bloomsbury Square London

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors presents his report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1999.

#### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The trading profit for the year after taxation amounted to £473,000 (1998: £941,000).

The director does not recommend the payment of a dividend.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities during the year continued to be the manufacture and sale of synthetic rubber.

#### **REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

The company continued to expand the core activities of the business. The strength of sterling caused sales to decline to £23,686,000 (1998: £24,661,000). Sales volume, however, increased and the directors are encouraged by the increased sales volume achieved.

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The directors intend to continue to develop the product and market range of the business.

#### FIXED ASSETS

The changes in fixed assets during the year are summarised in notes 9 and 10 to the accounts.

#### **DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS**

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr T Maruyama (appointed 30 June 1999)

Mr N Hada (resigned 30 June 1999)

None of the directors had any interest in the shares of the company.

#### **YEAR 2000**

We have in no way been affected by system downtime or have had any production jeopardised during the year to date as a result of Year 2000. Our mission critical systems are SAP based which use the Julian calendar for calculation of dates.

Following the successful rollover of the leap year, we anticipate no further problems worthy of note for Year 2000 related incidents, but will as a matter of course continue to keep our eyes on any developments as advised by our suppliers and manufacturers and closely monitor the situation as the year progresses.

#### CREDITOR PAYMENT POLICY AND PRACTICE

It is the company's policy that payments to suppliers are made in accordance with those terms and conditions agreed between the company and its suppliers, provided that all trading terms and conditions have been complied with.

At 31 December 1999, the company had an average of 62 days outstanding in trade creditors.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

#### **AUDITORS**

A resolution to re-appoint Ernst & Young as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the board

Secretary

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# STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES in respect of the accounts

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts 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 of the company for that period. In preparing those accounts, 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 accounts; and
- prepare the accounts 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 accounts 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.



# REPORT OF THE AUDITORS to the members of Zeon Chemicals Europe Limited

We have audited the accounts on pages 7 to 16 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on the basis of the accounting policies set out on pages 9 and 10.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 5 the company director is responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those accounts and to report our opinion to you. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the United Kingdom by Statute, the Auditing Practices Board and by our profession's ethical guidance.

#### 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 accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the accounts, 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 accounts 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 accounts.

#### Opinion

In our opinion the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 1999 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Registered Auditor

Bristol

Date & May 2000,

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## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 December 1999

	Notes	1999 £000	1998 £000
TURNOVER	2 .	23,686	24,661
Cost of sales		18,966	19,777
		4,720	4,884
Distribution costs		1,101	1,114
Administration expenses		2,934	2,832
		4,035	3,946
OPERATING PROFIT	3	685	938
Income from group company		87	122
Interest receivable	5	150	286
Interest payable	6	(33)	(53)
		204	355
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE FOREIGN EXCHANGE			
LOSS		889	1,293
Foreign exchange loss	7	(284)	(313)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		605	980
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	8	132	39
RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		473	941
STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS ON RESERVES		<u> </u>	
			Profit and loss account £000
At 1 January 1999			(5,108)
Profit for year			889
Exchange loss  Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities			(284) (132)
At 31 December 1999			(4,635)

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

# BALANCE SHEET at 31 December 1999

	Notes	1999 £000	1998 £000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	9	11,010	10,619
Investments	10	357	357
		11,367	10,976
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	11	5,962	5,042
Debtors	12	3,941	3,876
Cash at bank and in hand		2,836	2,961
		12,739	11,879
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	13	2,992	1,984
NET CURRENT ASSETS		9,747	9,895
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		21,114	20,871
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Loans	14	2,429	2,664
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	15	20	15
		18,665	18,192
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Called up share capital	19	23,300	23,300
Profit and loss account		(4,635)	(5,108)
	20	18,665	18,192

7. Mayor Director 05 MAY 2000 Date

at 31 December 1999

#### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land and capital work in progress. Depreciation rates are calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings

over 50 years

Leasehold land and buildings

over the lease term

Plant and machinery

over 5 to 20 years

#### Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value as follows:

Cost incurred in bringing each product to its location and condition:

Raw materials and goods for resale

purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis.

Work in progress and finished goods

cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable

overheads based on the normal level of activity.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

#### Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off as incurred.

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method on all timing differences which are expected to reverse in the future without being replaced, calculated at the rate at which it is estimated that tax will be payable.

#### Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

#### **Pensions**

Zeon Chemicals Europe Limited operates a defined benefit pension scheme. Contributions are made by the company and the employees to a separately administered fund. Contributions to these funds are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over the employees' working lives. Variations in pension costs, which are identified as a result of actuarial valuations, are amortised over the average expected remaining working lives of employees.

at 31 December 1999

#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)** 1

#### Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives. The interest element of the rental obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of FRS 1 (Revised) and not prepared a cash flow statement.

#### 2 **TURNOVER**

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods and services supplied by the company stated net of value added tax, and is attributable to one continuing activity.

The geographical split of turnover can be analysed as follows:

		1999 £000	1998 £000
	United Kingdom Other European Countries Rest of the World	13,807 8,388 1,491	14,312 8,085 2,264
		23,686	24,661
3	OPERATING PROFIT		
a)	This is stated after charging:	1999 £000	1998 £000
	Auditors' remuneration - audit services Auditors' remuneration - non audit services Depreciation of owned assets Plant hire	25 22 1,179 31	24 9 1,154 22
b)	Directors' remuneration		
		1999 £000	1998 £000
	Emoluments		65

Unrealised exchange loss on loan

at 31 December 1999

4	STAFF COSTS		
		1999 £000	1998 £000
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	2,676 244 278	2,594 239 284
		3,198	3,117
	The average weekly number of employees during the year was made up as fol	lows:	
		1999 No	1998 No
( =	Office management Production Research and development	17 53 18	16 54 18
ERNST & YOUNG		88	88
¥ 5	INTEREST RECEIVABLE		
NST&		1999 £000	1998 £000
LR	Bank interest receivable	150	286
iii 6	INTEREST PAYABLE		
		1999 £000	1998 £000
	Amounts payable to parent undertakings: Other loans wholly repayable within five years	33	53
7	FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOSS		===
		1999 £000	1998 £000

# 8 TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES Based on the profit for the year:

	1999	1998
	£000	£000
UK corporation tax at 33%	45	39
Adjustment in respect of prior years	87	-
	132	39

313

284

at 31 December 1999

#### 9 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land & buildings freehold £000	Short leasehold £000	Plant & machinery £000	Capital work in progress £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation:					
At 1 January 1999	594	1,871	15,214	559	18,238
Additions	-	708	1,086	1,236	3,030
Disposals	-	-	· -	(1,460)	(1,460)
At 31 December 1999	594	2,579	16,300	335	19,808
Depreciation:				<u> </u>	
At 1 January 1999	70	463	7,086	-	7,619
Provided during year	8	109	1,062	-	1,179
At 31 December 1999	78	572	8,148	-	8,798
Net book value:			,		
At 31 December 1999	516	2,007	8,152	335	11,010
At 1 January 1999	524	1,408	8,128	559	10,619

#### 10 **INVESTMENTS**

	1999 £000	1998 £000
Fixed asset investments	357	357

Included in fixed asset investments is £330,000 relating to an 18.5% holding in Zeon Europe GmbH's issued ordinary share capital.

#### **STOCKS** 11

	£000	1998 £000
Raw materials Work in progress Finished goods	1,199 39 4,724	1,018 12 4,012
	5,962	5,042
	<del></del>	

at 31 December 1999

**DEBTORS** 

Trade debtors

At 1 January

At 31 December

Repaid during the year

Effect of foreign exchange rate changes

	3,807	3,543
Amounts owed by related companies	51	15
Other debtors	20	47
Prepayments and accrued income	63	271
	3,941	3,876
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		
	1999	1998
	$\pounds000$	£000
Trade creditors	50	63
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	179	138
Amounts owed to related company	666	150
Other taxes and social security costs	55	49
Other creditors	256	570
Accruals	1,652	1,027
Corporation tax payable	134	2
	2,992	1,984
LOANS		
	1000	1998
		£000
Not wholly renavable within five years:	2000	2000
1.375% repayable on 29 March 2003	2,429	2,664
The loans are all denominated in Japanese Yen.		
Analysis of changes in loan financing during the current and previous years:		
,	1000	1998
	£000	£000
	Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income  CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year  Trade creditors Amounts owed to parent undertaking Amounts owed to related company Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors Accruals Corporation tax payable  LOANS  Not wholly repayable within five years: 1.375% repayable on 29 March 2003	Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income  3,941  CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year  1999 £000  Trade creditors Amounts owed to parent undertaking Amounts owed to related company Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors 256 Accruals 1,652 Corporation tax payable  LOANS  LOANS  1999 £000  Not wholly repayable within five years: 1.375% repayable on 29 March 2003  The loans are all denominated in Japanese Yen.  Analysis of changes in loan financing during the current and previous years:

1999

£000

3,807

2,664

(519)

284

2,429

1998

£000

3,543

12

3,795

(1,444)

2,664

313

at 31 December 1999

#### 15 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

The movement in the provision for the rectification of the premises upon termination of the 10 year lease expiring 2006 during the current and previous years are as follows:

	1999 £000	1998 £000
At 1 January Charge for the year	15 5	10 5
At 31 December	20	15

#### 16 DEFERRED TAX

No provision has been made in the accounts for deferred taxation as no liability is expected to crystallise in the near future. Deferred tax balances are as follows:

	1999	1998
	£000	£000
Capital allowances in advance of depreciation	476	1,641
Other timing differences	(69)	(59)
Less: losses carried forward (restricted)	(407)	(1,582)
	-	-
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#### 17 PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme which is funded by the payment of contributions to a separately administered trust fund. In addition the company operates an unfunded arrangement for certain employees working overseas.

The pension cost of the scheme is determined with the advice of a qualified actuary on the basis of triennial valuations. The most recent valuation was carried out as at 31 December 1998 using the Projected Unit method, together with the following main assumptions:

Retirement return from investments	7.5% per annum
Post-retirement return from investments	6.5% per annum
Salary increase	5.5% per annum
Increases to pension in payment	3% per annum
Dividend growth rate	4 25% per annum

The valuation showed that the market value of the schemes assets at 31 December 1998 amounted to £11,797,675 (including AVC's valued at £49,987) and the actuarial value of the assets was sufficient to cover 103% of the benefits that had accrued to members, after allowing for the effect of future increases in their earnings. The contributions of the company and scheme members will remain at 13.5% and 5.5% of pensionable payroll respectively.

The surplus has been spread forward over the expected service lives of the scheme membership as a variation. The pension expense for the year ending 31 December 1999 was £278,000 (1998: £284,000).

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#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 1999

#### 17 PENSION COMMITMENTS (continued)

Company contributions of £280,000 (1998: £265,000) were paid during the year. The provision for pension costs at the end of the year was £174,000 (1998: £176,000).

#### 18 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had contracted for capital commitments but not provided for in the accounts of £16,151 (1998: £428,801) at 31 December 1999.

#### 19 OBLIGATIONS UNDER LEASES

The company leases a number of assets under operating leases. The minimum annual rentals payable under these leases are as follows:

	Land and Buildings			Other	
	1999	1998	1999	1998	
	£000	£000			
Operating leases which expire:					
Within one year	-	_	18	27	
In two to five years	85	85	84	64	
	85	85	102	91	
SHARE CAPITAL	<del></del>				
				Allotted,	
		447		called up and	
	1999	Authorised 1998	1999	fully paid 1998	
	£000	£000	£000		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	23,300	23,300	23,300	23,300	
RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLD	ers' funds				
			1999 £000	1998 £000	
At 1 January Profit for the financial year			18,192 473	17,251 941	
Tronc for the infancial year				———	
At 31 December			18,665	18,192	

#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 1999

#### 22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS8 as a subsidiary undertaking which is more than 90% controlled by the ultimate parent undertaking.

#### 23 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The directors regard Nippon Zeon Co Limited, a company incorporated in Japan, as being the ultimate parent undertaking. Group accounts are prepared by Nippon Zeon Co Limited, copies of which can be obtained from 2-6-1 Maruncchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100, Japan.