Report and Accounts

31 DECEMBER 1996

■ ERNST & YOUNG



Registered No. 02343599

DIRECTORS

M Tomita (Managing Director)

SECRETARY

K S Gallon

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young Southgate House Wood Street Cardiff

BANKERS

Midland Bank plc 33 Holton Road Barry South Glamorgan

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

SOLICITORS

Lane & Partners 46/47 Bloomsbury Square London

REGISTERED OFFICE

46/47 Bloomsbury Square London

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd DKB House 24 King Williams Street London

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1996.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The trading profit for the year after taxation amounted to £4,624,000 (1995: £1,742,000).

The directors do 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 has continued to expand the core activities of the business. This has resulted in an increase in sales to £26,652,000 (1995: £22,996,000). The directors are encouraged by this increased level of sales 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 at 31 December 1996 were as follows:

At 31 December At 31 December 1996 1995 ordinary ordinary shares shares

Mr M Tomita

Mr N Hada was appointed as alternate director on 26 April 1996.

Neither of the directors had any interests in the share capital of the company at 31 December 1996.

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

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.

II ERNST & YOUNG

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

We have audited the accounts on pages 6 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 4 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those accounts 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 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 1996 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Ernst & Young

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

Cardiff

24 Nru 1997

Ent a Young

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 December 1996

·	Notes	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
	110105	2 000	2000
TURNOVER	2	26,652	22,996
Cost of sales		19,788	17,971
	-	6,864	5,025
Distribution costs	-	880	859
Administration expenses		2,744	2,091
	-	3,624	2,950
OPERATING PROFIT	3a)	3,240	2,075
Interest receivable	5	226	179
Interest payable	6	126	445
	•	100	(266)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE FOREIGN EXCHANGE	-		
GAIN/(LOSS)		3,340	1,809
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	7	1,404	(67)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	•	4,744	1,742
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	120	-
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION		4,624	1,742
STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS ON RESERVES	•		
			Profit and loss account £000
At 1 January 1996 Profit for year			(12,563) 4,624
At 31 December 1996			(7,939)

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit attributable to shareholders of the company of £4,624,000 in the year ended 31 December 1996 and £1,742,000 profit in the year ended 31 December 1995.

BALANCE SHEET at 31 December 1996

•			
		1996	1995
	Notes	£000	£000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	9	9,655	8,788
Investments	10	357	357
		10,012	9,145
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	11	4,791	4,123
Debtors	12	4,501	3,937
Cash at bank and in hand	13	3,373	3,787
		12,665	11,847
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	14	2,322	2,054
NET CURRENT ASSETS		10,343	9,793
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITHES		20,355	18,938
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Loans	15	4,994	8,201
		15,361	10,737
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	20	23,300	23,300
Profit and loss account		(7,939)	(12,563)
	21	15,361	10,737

N. Hada' Director

24th April '97

Date

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS for the year ended 31 December 1996

	Notes	1996 £000	1995 £000
NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	3(b)	3,150	2,295
RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS AND SERVICING OF FINANCE Interest received Interest paid	-	226 (126)	179 (445)
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS AND SERVICING OF FINANCE		100	(266)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets		(1,861)	(605) 32
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	•	(1,861)	(573)
NET CASH INFLOW BEFORE FINANCING	•	1,389	1,456
Repayment of loan	15	1,803	-
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM FINANCING		1,803	-
(DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	13	(414)	1,456
		1,389	1,456

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 1996

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

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

Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the amount paid on the acquisition of the business and the aggregate fair value of its separable net assets. It is being written off in equal instalments over the directors estimate of its useful economic life of 20 years.

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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 1996

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

1996

1995

The geographical split of turnover can be analysed as follows:

		£000	£000
	United Kingdom	16,582	14,025
	Other European Countries	8,447	8,386
	Rest of the World	1,623	585
		26,652	22,996
3	OPERATING PROFIT		
	OI EMITTING TROUT		
a)	This is stated after charging:		
		1996	1995
		£000	£000
	Auditors' remuneration - audit services	23	23
	Auditors' remuneration - non audit services	12	32
	Depreciation of owned assets	994	916
	Amortisation of goodwill	-	5
	Plant hire	47	52
	Additional write off of goodwill		66
b)	Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities		
		1996	1995
		£000	£000
	Operating profit	3,240	2,075
	Depreciation	994	916
	Amortisation of goodwill	-	71
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	3
	(Increase) in debtors	(564)	(1,595)
	(Increase)in stocks	(668)	(981)
	Increase in creditors	148	1,806
	Net cash inflow from operating activities	3,150	2,295

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 December 1996

,	OTEMITATO I COMMISSION		
c)	Directors' remuneration		
٠,		1996	1995
		£000	£000
			07
	Other emoluments	-	97
	The emoluments of the highest paid director were £nil (1995: £97,000).		
4	STAFF COSTS		
		1996	1995
		£000	£000
	Wages and salaries	2,639	2,426
	Social security costs	189	170
	Other pension costs	208	195
		2.026	2.701
		3,036	2,791
	The average weekly number of employees during the year was made up as fo	ollows:	
	210 a. c. 100 a.	1996	1995
		No	No
	Office management	17	16
	Office management Production	50	49
	Research and development	17	15
		84	80
5	INTEREST RECEIVABLE		
		1996	1995
		£000	£000
	Bank interest receivable	226	179
	Built Antologic 1000111010		
6	INTEREST PAYABLE		
v	I(IDM) I IIXXXDD	1996	1995
		£000	£000
	Amounts payable to parent undertakings: Other loans wholly repayable within five years	126	445
	Other loans whonly repayable within rive years		
7	EODETCH EVOUANCE CAIN/(LOSS)		
7	FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN/(LOSS)	1996	1995
		£000	£000
	Unrealised exchange gain/(loss) on loan	1,404	(67)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS at 31 December 1996

^	THE CALD OF THE	ON ORDERIA DXZ	A COURT TENEDO
ď	TAX ON PROFIT	UN UKDINAKI	ACHIVITES

					1996 £000	1995 £000
	UK corporation tax at 33%			Ξ	120	-
9	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS					
		Land &			Capital	
		buildings	Short	Plant &	work in	
		freehold	leasehold	machinery	progress	Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Cost or valuation:					
	At 1 January 1996	594	1,304	10,903	383	13,184
	Additions	-	-	-	1,861	1,861
	Transfers	-	144	1,764	(1,908)	•
	At 31 December 1996	594	1,448	12,667	336	15,045
	Depreciation:					
	At 1 January 1996	46	254	4,096	-	4,396
	Provided during year	8	61	925	-	994
	At 31 December 1996	54	315	5,021	-	5,390
	Net book value:			*****		
	At 31 December 1996	540	. 1,133	7,646	336	9,655
	At 1 January 1996	548	1,050	6,807	383	8,788
10	INVESTMENTS				 	
					1996 £000	1995 £000
	Fixed asset investments	•			357	357
	Included in fixed asset investment issued ordinary share capital.	s is £330,000 r	elating to an	18.5% holding	g in Zeon Europ	e GmbH's
11	STOCKS				1996	1995

	1996	1995
	£000	£000
Raw materials	713	784
Work in progress	93	99
Finished goods	3,985	3,240
	4,791	4,123

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 1996

4.0	PERFORG		
12	DEBTORS	1006	1005
		1996 £000	1995 £000
		2000	2000
	Trade debtors	4,080	3,714
	Amounts owed by subsidiary company	112	-
	Other debtors	229	162
	Prepayments and accrued income	80	61
		4,501	3,937
10	CAGE AND CAGE BOYEN AT ENTER		
13	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	****	****
		1996	1995
		£000	£000
	At 1 January	3,787	2,331
	Net cash (outflow)/inflow	(414)	1,456
		 	
		3,373	3,787
			<u> </u>
14	CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	1996	1995
		£000	£000
	Mar In and the an	60	0.5
	Trade creditors	60	85
	Amounts owed to parent undertaking	333	411 135
	Amounts owed to related company Other tayon and good good good to related	36	133
	Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors	68 4	327
	Accruals	1,089	
		1,089	1,084
	Corporation tax payable		-
		2,322	2,054
15	LOANS		
		1996	1995
		£000	£000
	Not wholly repayable within five years:		
	1.625% repayable on 29 March 2003	4,994	
	3% (variable) repayable on 29 March 2003	-	8,201
	The Comment of the State of the		
		4,994	8,201
	The loans are all denominated in Japanese Yen.		

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 1996

15 LOANS (continued)

Analysis of changes in loan financing during the current and previous years:

	1996	1995
	£000	£000
At 1 January	8,201	18,134
Repaid during the year	(1,803)	•
Converted into share capital	<u>-</u>	(10,000)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	(1,404)	67
At 31 December	4,994	8,201

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. The maximum potential liability is as follows:

		-
Other timing differences Less: losses carried forward (restricted)	(146) (1,510)	(134) (1,449)
Capital allowances in advance of depreciation	1,656	1,583
	1996 £000	1995 £000

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.

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 1995 using the Projected Unit method, together with the following main assumptions:

Rate of interest 9% per annum

Salary increase 7% per annum

Increases to pension in payment 4½% per annum

Dividend growth rate 4½% per annum

The valuation showed that the market value of the schemes assets at 31 December 1995 amounted to £7,304,000 and the actuarial value of the assets was sufficient to cover 105% of the benefits that accrued to members, after allowing for the effect of future increases in their earnings. 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 1996 was £229,000 (1995: £195,000).

Company contributions of £213,000 (1995: £178,000) were paid during the year. The provision for pension costs at the end of the year was £121,000 (1995: £106,000).

20

21

Zeon Chemicals Europe Limited

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 1996

18 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had authorised capital commitments but had not contracted for of £226,485 (1995: £670,142) and authorised and contracted for capital commitments but not provided for in the accounts of £117,493 (1995: £71,742) at 31 December 1996.

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:

1996

1995

Operating leases which expire:			£000	£000
Operating leases which expire.				
Within one year			4	7
In two to five years			47	29
			51	36
SHARE CAPITAL				
				Allotted,
			ca	lled up and
		Authorised		fully paid
	1996	1995	1996	1995
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	23,300	23,300	23,300	23,300
				
Analysis of changes in share capital during the	current and prev	ious year:		
			1996	1995
			£000	£000
At 1 January			23,300	13,300
Conversion of loan into share capital			-	10,000
			23,300	23,300
RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDER	e) etimbe			
RECONCIDENTION OF SHAREHOLDER	3 FUNDS		1996	1995
			£000	£000
At 1 January			10,737	(1,005)
Profit for the financial year			4,624	1,742
Conversion of loan into share capital				10,000
At 31 December			15,361	10,737

DRAFT

Zeon Chemicals Europe Limited

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 1996

22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the company transacted with related parties in pursuance of its normal trade activities. The parties to the transactions are under the common control of Nippon Zeon Co Limited. The nature of the transactions and the companies are noted below:

NI	PP	ON	ZEON	CO	LIMITED
_		_	-		

Sale of goods
Sundry recharges
54,976
Purchase of goods
390,452

In addition Zeon Chemicals Europe Limited repaid £1,803,244 to Nippon Zeon Co Limited on a long term loan. Interest paid to Nippon Zeon in the year was £291,810.

£

ZEON EUROPE GMBH

Sale of goods	8,412,302
Technical fee receivable	97,039
Recharges of overheads to Zeon Europe	308,845
Purchase of goods	8,154,995
Other purchases	73,407

23 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The directors regard Nippon Zeon Co Limited, a company incorporated in Japan, as being the ultimate parent undertaking.