Directors' report and financial statements

31 March 1997

Registered number 2663236

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Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors' report

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 1997.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was investment in the family entertainment industry.

Business review

The company has developed and co-produced a number of animated productions for the family audience, in which it owns intellectual property rights.

The directors remain confident that the company can take advantage of increasing worldwide markets for intellectual properties and are encouraged by sales projections.

Results and dividends

The loss after taxation attributable to shareholders is £649,000 (1996: £324,000) and has been transferred to reserves. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (1996: £nil).

Directors

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

TJ Hemmings

CJ Hemmings

JM Kirkland

IR Penrose

MHS Robinson

FJ Livesey (resigned 1 April 1996)

The interest of Mr TJ Hemmings in the company's ultimate parent undertaking, TJH Group Limited, are disclosed in the financial statements of that company.

No rights to subscribe for shares in or debenture of the company were granted to any of the directors or their families, or exercised by them, during the financial year.

Directors' report (continued)

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; and
- 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.

Auditors

Pursuant to a shareholders' resolution the company is not obliged to re-appoint its auditors annually and KPMG will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board

Dem .

IR Penrose

Director

Lynton House Ackhurst Park Chorley Lancashire PR7 1NY

21 July 1997



Edward VII Quay Navigation Way Ashton-on-Ribble PRESTON Lancashire PR2 2YF

Report of the auditors to the members of Carrington Productions International Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 11.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 2, 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 affairs of the company as at 31 March 1997 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors

21 July 1997

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 March 1997

joi the year chaca 31 March 1997	Note	1997 £000	1996 £000
Turnover	1	2	154
Cost of sales		-	(172)
Gross profit/(loss)		2	(18)
Administrative expenses		(223)	(142)
Operating loss	2	(221)	(160)
Amounts written off investments		-	(31)
Loss on ordinary activities before interest		(221)	(191)
Net interest payable	3	(428)	(133)
Retained loss for the financial year	13	(649)	(324)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The profit and loss account includes the only gains and losses of the company for the current and prior year.

There was no material difference between the reported losses and the historical cost losses of the company.

Balance sheet as at 31 March 1997

	Note	199	7	1996	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	7		2,972		656
Tangible assets	8		10		14
			2,982		670
Current assets					
Stock	9	2,871		1,883	
Debtors	10	961		148	
		3,832	_	2,031	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(272)		(209)	
Net current assets			3,560		1,822
Total assets less current liabilities			6,542		2,492
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	11		(7,899)		(3,200)
			(1,357)	_	(708)
Capital and reserves				_	
Called up share capital	12		-		-
Profit and loss account	13		(1,357)		(708)
Equity shareholders' funds	14		(1,357)	-	(708)
				-	

Approved by the board of directors on 21 July 1997 and signed on its behalf by:

CJ Hemmings .

Director

Notes to the financial statements

1 Statement of accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material to the financial statements:

Basis of preparation

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

The company is exempt from the requirement of Financial Reporting Standard Number 1 to prepare a cash flow statement as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of TJH Group Limited, and its cash flows are included within the consolidated cash flow statement of that company.

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

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reason. The company is reliant on its ultimate parent undertaking for its continued support. The ultimate parent company has indicated its continued support for the foreseeable future.

Related party transactions

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard Number 8, paragraph 3(c) and have not disclosed the related party transactions with parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings.

Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding VAT) derived from the rights held in various intellectual properties.

Intangible fixed assets- Animation projects

Investment projects that are in development are classified as work in progress. Completed investment projects are classified as intangible fixed assets. Investment projects in development are stated at cost directly incurred on the project less provisions. On completion of the development stage of a project, the carrying value is transferred to intangible fixed assets. The intangible fixed assets are amortised so as to write off the cost, less any residual value, over the expected useful life of the project in line with revenues earned.

Profit is only recognised on investment projects when the outcome can be foreseen with reasonable certainty. Carrying values are regularly reviewed and provisions made against any projects to the extent that expected future revenues are less than the project's carrying value.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

The cost of tangible fixed assets less their estimated residual value is written off on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The principal annual rates in use are:

Motor vehicles - 25% Fixtures and fittings - 15%

Notes (continued)

1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

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

2 Operating loss

	Operating loss is stated after charging:	1997 £000	1996 £000
	Depreciation:		
	Owned assets	4	4
	Auditors' remuneration	4	3
	•		
3	Net interest payable		
		1997	1996
		£000	£000
	Bank loans and overdrafts repayable within five years	36	17
	On loans from group undertakings	392	116
		428	133
		·	

4 Taxation

There is no tax charge in the year due to the losses incurred (1996: £nil).

Notes (continued)

5 Staff numbers and costs

	1997 £000	1996 £000
Employee costs (including directors):		
Wages and salaries	58	30
Social security costs	6	3
	64	33

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year (including directors) was:

	Number 1997	Number 1996
Management	7	6

6 Director's remuneration

Directors' remuneration of £63,000 (1996: £30,000) includes pension contributions of £nil (1996: £nil). The total remuneration of the Chairman was £nil (1996: £nil). The remuneration of the highest paid director of £33,000 (1996: £30,000) was as follows:

1997 £000	1996 £000
29 4	30
33	30
	£000 29 4

In addition £nil (1996: £26,000) was paid in fees to a third party for the services of a director.

Notes (continued)

8

			Intellectual Properties £000
Cost			2000
At 1 April 1996			819
Additions			2,316
At 31 March 1997			3,135
Amortisation			
At 1 April 1996			163
Charge for the year			-
At 31 March 1997			163
Net book value			
At 31 March 1997			2,972
At 1 April 1996			656
Tangible fixed assets	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and	Total
Tangible fixed assets		fittings	
	Motor vehicles £000		
Cost	€000	fittings £000	£000
Cost		fittings	£000
<i>Cost</i> At 1 April 1996	€000	fittings £000	£000
<i>Cost</i> At 1 April 1996 At 31 March 1997	£000	fittings £000	£000
Cost At 1 April 1996 At 31 March 1997 Depreciation	£000	fittings £000	£000 18
Cost At 1 April 1996 At 31 March 1997 Depreciation At 1 April 1996	£000 17 —————————————————————————————————	fittings £000	£000 18 —————————————————————————————————
Cost At 1 April 1996 At 31 March 1997 Depreciation At 1 April 1996 Charge for the year	£000 17 17 4	fittings £000	£000 18 18 ——————————————————————————————
Cost At 1 April 1996 At 31 March 1997 Depreciation At 1 April 1996 Charge for the year At 31 March 1997	£000 17 17 4 4	fittings £000	£000 18 18 ——————————————————————————————
Cost At 1 April 1996 At 31 March 1997 Depreciation At 1 April 1996 Charge for the year At 31 March 1997 Net book value At 31 March 1997	£000 17 17 4 4	fittings £000	18 ————————————————————————————————————

Notes (continued)

9	Stock		
		1997	1996
		£000	£000
	Work in progress	2,871	1,883
10	Debtors		
		1997	1996
		£000	£000
	Amounts owed by subsidiary undertaking	811	<u>-</u>
	Other debtors	140	148
	Prepayments	10	•
		961	148
11	Creditors		
		1997	1996
		£000	£000
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Bank overdrafts	50	190
	Trade creditors	13	15
	Amounts owed to parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	200	-
	Other taxation and social security	2	2
	Accruals and deferred income	7	2
		272	209
	Annual Calling In Control		
	Amounts falling due after one year Amounts owed to parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	7,899	3,200
	The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over	the company's ass	ets.
	The loans from group undertakings bear interest at market rates at five years.	nd are due for repa	yment within
12	Called up share capital		
	* *	1997	1996
		£000	£000
	Authorised		
	100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	Allotted and fully paid		
	100 ordinary shares of £1 each	_	-
	-		

Notes (continued)

13 Reserves

			Profit and loss account £000
	At 1 April 1996		(708)
	Loss for the financial year		(649)
	At 31 March 1997		(1,357)
14	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds		
		1997	1996
		£000	£000
	Loss for the financial year	(649)	(324)
	Shareholders' funds at beginning of year	(708)	(384)
	Shareholders' funds at end of year	(1,357)	(708)
		=	

15 Contingent liabilities

The company is party to group banking arrangements for TJH Group Limited. Consequently, it is jointly and severally liable for the loans and overdrafts of TJH Group Limited and certain of its subsidiary undertakings. At 31 March 1997 the liability under this guarantee amounted to £120,698,000 (1996: £124,230,000).

16 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company is TJH Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by TJH Group Limited. The consolidated financial statements of TJH Group Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from:

The Registrar of Companies Companies House Crown Way CARDIFF CF4 3UZ