REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

♦ Year ended 31 March 2002 ♦

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Otto J Ruesch

Jeanette Weaver Pierre F V Merle

Secretary

Pierre FV Merle

Registered office

Marble Arch Tower

55 Bryanston Street

14th Floor

London W1H 7AA

Registered number

02854737

Auditors

RSM Robson Rhodes

Chartered Accountants

186 City Road

London EC1V 2NU

Bankers

National Westminster Bank

Bond Street

London

National Westminster Bank

Bishopsgate London

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2002.

Principal activities

The company operates as a financial institution specialising in international payments and related services.

Business review and future developments

The results for the year ended 31 March 2002 are considered satisfactory and the directors are optimistic about future trading prospects.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after tax amounted to £1,658,778 (2001: £1,053,247), which has been transferred to reserves. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The present directors of the company are set out on page 1. All directors served throughout the year.

Those directors serving at the end of the year had no interests in the share capital of the company at 31 March 2002. The Directors' interest in the share capital of the company's ultimate holding company are shown in that company's financial statements.

Directors' responsibilities for financial statements

Company law in the United Kingdom 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 of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors have:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- followed applicable accounting standards; and
- prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the directors' report and other information included in the Annual Report is prepared in accordance with company law in the United Kingdom.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

Auditors

The auditors, RSM Robson Rhodes are willing to continue in office, and a resolution for their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Approval

Director

The report of the directors was approved by the Board on 8th of October 2002 and signed on its behalf

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF RUESCH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 15.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any information outside the Annual Report.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom 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 judgments 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 affairs of the company as at 31 March 2002 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

RSM Robson Rhodes

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

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London, England

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31 March 2002

	Note	2002 £	2001 £
Turnover - continuing operations Cost of sales	1	220,062,820 (215,636,406)	451,835,232 (448,663,399)
Gross profit		4,426,414	3,171,833
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(1,979,341) (46,356)	(1,695,243) 69,671
Operating profit - continuing operations	2	2,400,717	1,546,261
Interest payable	3	(12,587)	(16,248)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	2,388,130 (729,352)	1,530,013 (476,766)
Retained profit for the year	11	1,658,778	1,053,247

There were no recognised gains or losses other than those reported above.

BALANCE SHEET at 31 March 2002

	Note	2002 £	2001 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	211,668	254,693
Current assets			
Debtors	8	324,792	42,580,487
Cash at bank and in hand		7,272,002	2,990,645
G W A CW I SA	•	7,596,794	45,571,132
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,523,881)	(43,200,022)
Net current assets		4,072,913	2,371,110
Net assets		4,284,581	2,625,803
Capital and reserves	10	100	100
Share capital Profit and loss account	10 11	4,284,481	100 2,625,703
Tron and loss decount	11		
Equity Shareholders' funds	12	4,284,581	2,625,803

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 8th of October 2002 and signed on its behalf by:

Jeanette Weaver
Director

CASHFLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2002

	Note	2002 £	2001 £
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities	15	4,932,353	5,910,761
Returns on investment and servicing of finance - interest paid		(12,587)	(16,248)
Taxation		(596,834)	(214,288)
Capital expenditure -payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(41,575)	(195,033)
Increase/(Decrease) in cash in the period		4,281,357	5,485,192
		<u> </u>	
Net (debt)/funds at beginning of period		2,990,645	(2,494,547)
Net funds/(debt) at end of period		7,272,002	2,990,645

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

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

Turnover

Turnover from spot sales of foreign currencies is recognised upon consummation of the sales transactions.

Turnover from forward contracts is recorded on the date of inception for the contracted amount.

Service charge income is recognised when the services are performed.

The company has recognised the first 5 months of revenue and cost of sales gross. This is consistent with the policy in the prior year. However for the last 7 months of the year, following the implementation of the Cross Currency Trading Platform ("CCT"), the revenue and cost of sales have been recognised on a net basis as the company was no longer the principle on any currency contracts with non-group, third parties. The affect of this change in policy does not have any impact on the profit before taxation of the company.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at 31 March. Exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided evenly on the cost of tangible fixed assets, to write them down to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. Where there is evidence of impairment, fixed assets are written down to their recoverable amount. Any such write down would be charged to operating profit. The principal annual rates used for other assets are:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20%
Leasehold improvements	10%
Software development	33%

Leased assets

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the terms of the lease.

Taxation

The payment of taxation is deferred or accelerated because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounting and taxation purposes. Full provision for deferred taxation is made under the liability method, without discounting, on all timing differences that have arisen, but not reversed by the balance sheet date, unless such provision is not permitted by Financial Reporting Standard 19. Comparative amounts for 2001 have not been restated as the amounts involved are immaterial.

Previously under Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 15, provision for deferred taxation was necessary only to the extent that it was probable that the tax would be payable in the foreseeable future.

Change in accounting policy

The change in accounting policy for deferred tax has not changed the company's profit after taxation for the year nor the shareholders' funds, and has not affected the company's cash flows

Pensions

The company pays contributions into individual's personal pension plans. The pension costs represent contributions payable by the company in the year.

2. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

		2002 £	2001 £
	Auditors' remuneration	7,900	9,500
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	84,600 346,600	51,544
	Operating lease rentals - land and buildings - plant and equipment	34,437	184,200 62,068
3.	INTEREST PAYABLE		
		2002 £	2001 £
	Interest on bank overdraft	12,587	16,248
4.	EMPLOYEES		
	Average weekly number of employees, including directors:		
		2002 No	2001 No
	Administration	34	28
	Staff costs, including directors:		
		2002 £	2001 £
	Wages and salaries	844,785	664,636
	Social security costs Other pension costs	89,821 29,484	85,691 17,711

5. DIRECTORS

The directors received emoluments in the period to 31 March 2002 of £nil (2001: £nil).

6. TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

Corporation tax charge for current year at 30% (2001: 30%) Prior year adjustments	2002 £ 734,022 (983)	2001 £ 471,526 5,240
Current year tax charge	733,039	476,766
Deferred tax	(3,687) 729,352	476,766

Current Taxation

The current taxation charge for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30%). The differences are explained below.

• • •		
	2002 £	2001 £
Revenue on ordinary activities before taxation	2,388,130	1,530,013
Theoretical tax at UK Corporation tax rate of 30% (2001: 30%) Effects of:	716,439	459,004
- Prior year adjustment	(983)	5,240
 Expenditure which is not tax deductible Timing differences between treatment of certain items 	13,896	12,522
for tax and accounting purposes	3,687	-
Actual current tax charge/(credit)	733,039	476,766
Deferred Taxation (See note 8)	2002 £	2001 £
Excess of depreciation over capital allowances	3,687	-
•	3,687	-
The movement in the deferred taxation provision/asset is as fol	llows:	
Provision/asset at start of year	_	
Deferred tax in Revenue account	(3,687)	
Deferred taxation asset at end of year	(3,687)	

Deferred taxation has been calculated at 30% because of uncertainty as to the average rate of tax that will apply when the underlying timing differences will reverse.

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

8.

	Leasehold improvements £	Software Development £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation	174 000	20.044	274.746	477.000
At 1 April 2001 Additions	164,092 11,211	38,244 29,234	274,746 1,130	477,082 41,575
At 31 March 2002	175,303	67,478	275,876	518,657
Depreciation			<u></u>	
At 1 April 2001	34,969	15,987	171,433	222,389
Charge in period	32,467	17,886	32,247	84,600
At 31 March 2002	67,436	33,873	205,680	306,989
Net book value				
At 31 March 2002	107,867	33,605	70,196	211,668
At 31 March 2001	129,123	22,257	103,313	254,693
DEBTORS				
			2002 £	2001 £
Trade debtors			<u>-</u>	42,212,408
Other debtors			218,200	243,165
Prepayments and accru Deferred taxation	ed income		102,905 3,687	124,914
			324,792	42,580,487

Other debtors consist of security deposits that are due after more than one year.

The nil balance in trade debtors for the current year is due to the implementation of the new Cross Currency Trading Platform ("CCT"). Following the implementation of this system the company ceased to enter currency contracts with any non-group third party.

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2002 £	2001 £
Trade creditors	-	38,178,030
Amounts owed to group undertaking	2,877,986	3,982,056
Other creditors	-	498,824
Accruals and deferred income	127,180	158,602
Corporation tax	518,715	382,510
		-
	3,523,881	43,200,022

The nil balance in trade creditors and other creditors for the current year is due to the implementation of the new Cross Currency Trading Platform ("CCT"). Following the implementation of this system the company ceased to enter currency contracts with any non-group third party.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

	2002 £	2000 £
Authorised, allotted and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares at £1 each	100	100

11. RESERVES

	and loss account
Retained reserves at 31 March 2001 Profit for the year	2,625,703 1,658,778
At 31 March 2002	4,284,481

12. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	2002 £	2001 £
Total recognised gains Opening shareholders' funds	1,658,778 2,625,803	1,053,247 1,572,556
Closing shareholders' funds	4,284,581	2,625,803

13. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments

The payments, which the company is committed to make in the next year under operating leases, are as follows:

		2002 £	2001 £
(i)	Land and buildings, leases expiring One to five years	_	103,000
	beyond five years	243,600	243,600

14. PARENT UNDERTAKING

The ultimate parent undertaking is Ruesch Holding Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of the accounts of Ruesch Holding Inc are available from Marble Arch Tower, 55 Bryanston Street, 14th Floor, London, W1H 7AA.

15. RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING PROFIT TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2002 £	2001 £
Operating profit (Increase)/decrease in debtors Increase/(decrease) in creditors Depreciation/amortisation	2,400,717 42,259,382 (39,812,346) 84,600	1,546,261 (12,433,391) 16,746,347 51,544
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	4,932,353	5,910,761

16. ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT

	At 31 March 2001 £	Cash Flow	At 31 March 2002
Cash at bank and in hand Overdraft	2,990,645	4,281,357	7,272,002
			
	2,990,645	4,281,357	7,272,002

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

No disclosure has been made of transactions with group undertakings as advantage has been taken of the exemption granted to undertakings where 90% or more of the voting rights are controlled within the group.