Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2004

Company registration number 2856486

A36 **ARQ8669U# 0733 COMPANIES HOUSE 10/06/05

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Officers and professional advisers

Directors:

CJ Walters

Mr RD Kemp

Company secretary:

DK Hines-Randle

Registered office:

The Docks FALMOUTH Cornwall TR11 4NR

Auditors:

Robinson Reed Layton

Peat House Newham Road TRURO Cornwall

TR1 2DP

Bankers:

National Westminster

15 High Street

BATH

Chairman's Report

For the year ended 31 December 2004

Results

Results show a profit on ordinary activities of £37,361 for the year, an improvement on the small loss shown in 2003.

Following the substantial changes seen at the end of last year, 2004 commenced with a new terminalling contract in place with Tramp Oil as well as the inland supply contract with Chevron Texaco which produced consistent levels of income through the year.

The year began very well with some good volumes being sold from Falmouth. The oil market was, however, exceptionally volatile during 2004 with record prices being seen on several occasions, which did affect bunker volumes as well as our income. The market does appear to have stabilised somewhat towards the end of the year and bunker volumes have noticeably improved.

As planned, an existing storage tank was converted to handle low flash slops (crude oil, petroleum, etc) and a further barge was chartered to provide a disposal facility at Falmouth. It was originally intended that this would occur early in the year but the project was subject to some delays and thus did not become fully operational until the end of the third quarter. Nevertheless the company did undertake some profitable slop reception work towards the end of 2004.

Our conventional waste oil business was affected by low availability of product, partly as a result of the closure of our transfer site at Totton during 2003. We have, however, identified other sources of product which will produce improved results later.

Our local gasoil business from our fuel barge at Falmouth again produced good levels of profit and this aspect of the business seems fairly consistent.

In many respects this year is seen as one of transition with the business now having two contracts in place which underpin the main activities of the company while also achieving a long standing objective of providing the business with low flash slop reception facilities.

Prospects for 2005

The year has commenced well with most areas of the business achieving budget during the first quarter.

New sources of recoverable waste oil have been established and we are already seeing the benefit of this income.

We feel that the business will benefit from some proactive marketing in 2004 to promote the facilities that we can provide at Falmouth, particularly newer initiatives such as our low flash slop reception as well as the ongoing bunkering serve.

In addition, the Company has a wonderful opportunity in early 2006 when European legislation on low sulphur bunker fuel comes into force. Falmouth is ideally located 'on the line' where ships will be required to use such fuel and, with the deep water port and sea fed terminal, as well as our proximity to major shipping routes, the company is in an excellent position to service this new market.

There are further opportunities to expand the range of fuels and products which we can receive, store and redeliver from our terminal and the company remains committed to a policy of expansion.

Chairman's Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2004

Much has been achieved in the last year and the range of services available at Falmouth makes the port more attractive to ship owners as, effectively, a 'one stop shop' for all their marine requirements. With other opportunities materialising in the next year or so the immediate prospects are very good.

CJ Walters Chairman

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2004

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2004.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the year continued to be the provision of bunkering services to marine vessels through the operation of a bonded oil terminal at Falmouth. The company also operates a maritime agency and a fully licensed slop reception facility, as part of an all inclusive service to vessels calling at Falmouth and is a supplier of marine and engineering maintenance services.

Business review

The balance sheet as detailed on page 9 shows a satisfactory position, shareholders' funds amounting to £1,316,773 (2003: £1,279,412).

In November 2003, the company ended its contract with Fuel and Marine Marketing for the offshore bunkering service. A new contract was signed with Tramp Oil Limited for this service to start in January 2004.

Future developments

The directors of the company foresee that the company will continue to grow with the new contracts that are in place.

Results and dividends

The trading results of the year, and the company's financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached financial statements.

The directors have recommended the following dividends:	2004 £	2003
Dividends paid on ordinary shares		1,000,000

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

CJ Walters Mr RD Kemp

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary and the interests of the group directors are disclosed in the financial statements of the parent company.

Fixed assets

In the opinion of the directors, there is no significant difference between the present market value of the company's properties and the amounts at which they are stated in the accounts. Details are set out in note 11.

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2004

Auditors

Target Consulting Limited retired as auditors to the company and Robinson Reed Layton were appointed.

In accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution proposing that Robinson Reed Layton be re-appointed auditors of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

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;
- 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.

By order of the Board

Director

The Docks FALMOUTH Cornwall TR11 4NR

20 May 2005

Independent auditors' report to the shareholder of Falmouth Oil Services Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 8 to 23 for the year ended 31 December 2004. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention (as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets) and the accounting policies set out herein.

This report is made solely to the company's shareholder, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholder, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 5 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

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 chairman's statement and director's report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

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 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.

Independent auditors' report to the shareholder of Falmouth Oil Services Limited

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 2004 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Robinson Reed Layton Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors

Peat House Newham Road TRURO TR1 2DP

9 June 2005

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December 2004

	Notes	2004 £	2003 £
Turnover	2	6,098,922	5,265,855
Cost of sales		(4,855,006)	(4,045,474)
Gross profit		1,243,916	1,220,381
Administrative expenses Other operating income	3	(1,164,868) 35,655	(1,064,358) 19,872
Operating profit	4	114,703	175,895
Redundancy costs	5	<u> </u>	(106,103)
Profit on ordinary activities before inter	rest	114,703	69,792
Interest receivable Interest payable	8	139 (77,481)	88 (75,974)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before	e taxation	37,361	(6,094)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	9	<u>-</u>	
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after	taxation	37,361	(6,094)
Dividends	10	<u>.</u>	(1,000,000)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		37,361	(1,006,094)
Balance brought forward		279,412	1,285,506
Balance carried forward		316,773	279,412

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above.

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2004

	Notes	£	2004 £	£	2003 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets Investments	11 & 12 13		4,454,209 10,105		3,852,821 10,105
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank	14 15	61,607 690,461 41,686	4,464,314	113,061 895,062 15,056	3,862,926
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	793,754 (1,690,609)		1,023,179 (2,882,358)	
Net current liabilities			(896,855)	*****	(1,859,179)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,567,459		2,003,747
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(2,250,686)		(724,335)
Net assets			1,316,773		1,279,412
Capital and reserves Share capital Profit and loss account	21		1,000,000 316,773		1,000,000 279,412
Equity shareholder's funds	22		1,316,773	****	1,279,412

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on and were signed on its behalf by:

20 May 2005

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2004

	Notes	£	2004 £	£	2003 £
Net cash inflow from operating activities	23		951,085		1,135,855
Returns on investments and servicing of final Interest received Interest paid Interest element of hire purchase payments	nance	139 (39,189) (36,292)		88 (37,449) (38,525)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from returns on investments and servicing of finance			(75,342)		(75,886)
Taxation Corporation tax paid		-		(899)	
Capital expenditure Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets		(841,143) 12,579	-	(93,446) 77,001	(899)
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure			(828,564)		(16,445)
Equity dividends paid			-		(1,000,000)
Cash inflow before financing			47,179		42,625
Financing Repayment of bank loans Capital element of hire purchase payments Net outflow from other long-term creditors		(55,380) (117,640) (7,000)		(76,759) (126,439) (7,000)	
			(180,020)		(210,198)
Decrease in cash in the year	24		(132,841)		(167,573)

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

1.2 Consolidation

The company is exempt under s248 of the Companies Act 1985 from the requirement to prepare group accounts. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's activities after deduction of trade discounts and value added tax.

1.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold property

10-50 years

Plant and machinery

Between 4 and 50 years

Barges

10 years

Freehold and leasehold land is not depreciated.

Capital expenditure funded from grants received is capitalised. The amount capitalised is then reduced by the amount of the grant received. The directors consider that this treatment, although not in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 15 'Tangible Fixed Assets', reflects a more true and fair disclosure of the transaction.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.6 Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

1.7 Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

1.8 Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.9 Pension costs

The pension costs charged to the profit and loss account represent the contributions payable by the company in respect of the accounting year.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1.10 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.11 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 a the balance sheet date. Gains and losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

1.12 Investment Properties

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 19:

- investment properties are revalued annually by the directors on an open market basis and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to a revaluation reserve; and
- no depreciation or amortisation is provided in respect of freehold investment properties and leasehold investment properties with over 20 years to run.

This treatment, as regards certain of the company's investment properties, may be 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 or amortisation 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 qualified.

2 Turnover

The turnover and profit/(loss) before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

The analysis of turnover by location is as follows:

		2004 £	2003 £
	United Kingdom	6,098,922	5,265,855
3	Other operating income		
		2004 £	2003 £
	Rent receivable Other operating income	17,440 18,215	13,126 6,746
		35,655	19,872

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

4 Operating profit

4	Operating profit		
		2002	2001
		£	£
	Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Depreciation	304,170	301,355
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	667	(7,543)
	Auditors' remuneration - as auditors	12,240	15,771
	Hire of plant and equipment	11,244	2,854
	Rental of other assets	19,133	16,750
	Foreign exchange losses	6,755	
5	Redundancy costs		
	•	2004	2003
		£	£
	Redundancy costs	-	106,103

In November 2003, the company made redundancies due to the restructuring of the bunkering services following the termination of the Fuel and Marine Marketing Limited contract and the new Tramp Oil contract entered into in the period.

6 Particulars of employees

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

	2004	2003
	No	No
Distribution staff	21	36
Administration staff	8	8
Sales staff	3	3
	32	47
The aggregate payroll costs of the above were:		
	2004	2003
	£	£
Wages and salaries	558,614	821,427
Social security costs	52,609	75,072
Other pension costs	7,603	15,245
	618,826	911,744
		

Notes

8

(forming part of the financial statements)

7 Directors' emoluments

The directors' aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying ser	2004 £	2003 £
Emoluments receivable	12,000	12,000
Retirement benefits are accruing to one (2003: one) director und	ler defined contribution pension schen	nes.
Interest payable		
• •	2004	2003
	£	£
On bank loans and overdrafts	19,678	15,685
On bank loans and overdrafts On other loans	19,678 13,756	15,685 16,338
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
On other loans	13,756	16,338

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

9	Taxation	2004 £	2003 £
	Current year tax		
	UK corporation tax	•	-
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences		
	Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	-	-
	Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	37,361	(6,094)
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 30% (2003: 30.00%)	11,208	(1,828)
	Effects of:		
	Non deductible expenses	11,555	6,837
	Depreciation Capital allowances	91,451	412
	Tax losses arising	(98,799) 2,905	(12,572) 7,151
	Tax losses utilised	(18,320)	-
		(11,208)	1,828
	Current year tax	-	-
	The company has substantial tax losses to carry forward against profits from the spayable in future years.	======= ame trades which v	vill reduce tax
10	Dividends		
	The following dividends have been paid in respect of the year:	2004 £	2003 £
	Final dividend paid on ordinary shares	-	1,000,000

Notes (forming part of the financial statements)

Tangible fixed assets				
•	Leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Barges	Total
a .	£	£	£	£
Cost At 1 January 2004	487,690	4,828,904	127,771	5,444,365
Additions	28,383	209,384	41,037	278,804
Disposals	20,303	(43,495)	41,037	(43,495)
Disposais		- 		(+3,+93 <i>)</i>
At 31 December 2004	516,073	4,994,793	168,808	5,679,674
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2004	13,439	1,490,371	87,734	1,591,544
Charge for the year	1,374	296,272	6,524	304,170
On disposals	1,577	(30,249)	0,324	(30,249)
On disposais		(30,249)		(30,249)
At 31 December 2004	14,813	1,756,394	94,258	1,865,465
Net book value				
At 31 December 2004	501,260	3,238,399	74,550	3,814,209
At 31 December 2003	474,251	3,338,533	40,037	3,852,821
Included above are assets under hire	purchase agreements		=======================================	
		Plant and		
		machinery	Barges	Total
		£	£	£
Net book values				
At 31 December 2004		354,491	34,032	388,523
At 31 December 2004				-
At 31 December 2003		305,101	40,037	345,138
At 31 December 2003 Depreciation charge for the year				
At 31 December 2003		305,101	40,037 6,006	345,138 ————————————————————————————————————

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

12 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets	Investment properties £
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2004 Additions	640,000
At 31 December 2004	640,000

The freehold properties of the company held for investment purposes were valued at 31 December 2004 on an open market basis by C Walters, a director of the company, at the amounts shown above.

The historic cost of the company's investment properties is £640,000. If depreciation had been provided on such properties the accumulated depreciation at that date based on cost would be £12,800.

If the company's properties were disposed of at market value a corporation tax liability of £nil would arise.

13 Investments

THVESTIRENES	Shares in group Undertakings £
Cost At 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2004	10,105

Subsidiary Undertaking	Country of incorporation	Principle activity	Class and percentage of shares held
Tamlyn Shipping Limited Falcon Oil Services Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	100% ordinary
	England and Wales	Dormant	100% ordinary

Financial information in respect of the above companies is as follows:

	Aggregate amount of capital and reserves	Result for the year
Tamlyn Shipping Limited	10,105	-
Falcon Oil Services Limited	(24,532)	-

The directors of Falcon Oil Services Limited have applied to the Registrar of Companies to have the company removed from the register.

14	Stocks
14	Stock

Stress	2004 £	2003 £
Raw materials Work in progress	61,607	98,174 14,887
	61,607	113,061

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

15	Debtors		
		2004	2003
		£	£
	Trade debtors	511,120	621,708
	Corporation tax repayable	960	899
	Prepayments and accrued income	178,381	208,455
		690,461	895,062
			
16	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2004	2002
		2004	2003
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	550,482	399,167
	Trade creditors	646,793	582,762
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	103,642	1,306,930
	Other creditors including taxation and social security:		
	Other taxation and social security	32,105	39,363
	Hire purchase agreements	86,755	105,199
	Other creditors	14,982	15,760
	Directors current accounts	37,541	19,118
		1,472,300	2,468,299
	Accruals and deferred income	218,309	414,059
		1,690,609	2,882,358

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2004 £	2003 £
Bank loans	90,919	138,143
Other loans	516,022	523,022
Hire purchase agreements	41,635	63,170
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,026,110	03,170
Other creditors	576,000	<u> </u>
	2,250,686	724,335
Analysis of loans		
Not wholly repayable within five years other than by instalments	494,022	494,022
Wholly repayable within five years	179,564	241,944
	673,586	735,966
Included in current liabilities	(66,645)	(74,801)
	606,941	661,165
Loan maturity analysis		
In more than one year but not more than two years	97,919	74,801
In more than two years but not more than five years	15,000	92,342
In more than five years	494,022	494,022
The bank borrowings are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the	group's assets.	^
Net obligations under hire purchase agreements		
Repayable within one year	86,755	105,199
Repayable between one and five years	41,635	63,170
	128,390	168,369
Included in current liabilities	(86,755)	(105,199)
	41,635	63,170

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

18 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2004, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

		2004		2003
	Land and	Other	Land and	Other
	buildings	items	buildings	items
	£	£	£	£
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	12,500	-	=	-
In two to five years	3,000	42,200	-	-
After more than 5 years	5,300	-	8,000	1,141
				-
	20,800	42,200	8,000	1,141

19 Pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £7,603 (2003: £15,245) including contributions in respect of employees. Contributions amounting to £2,899 (2003: £1,621) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

20 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing transactions with group undertakings.

On 23 August 2002, CJ Walters, a director of Garraf Limited (the parent company) and the ultimate controlling party purchased Zilva Corporation interest in Garraf Limited and its share of the assigned overdraft owed by Falmouth Oil Services Limited. The amount left on the assigned overdraft payable to CJ Walters is £494,022 (2003: £494,022) included in creditors due after one year. Interest of £13,756 (2003: £16,338) was paid in respect of this loan during the year. Included in accruals is an amount of £192,963 (2003: £192,963) of interest accrued on the loan in previous years.

Creditors due after more than one year includes £Nil (2003: £Nil) of working capital loans from the shareholders of Garraf Limited. A repayment of £Nil (2003: £10,001) was made to CJ Walters during the year.

During the previous year the company sold some land for £50,000 to CJ Walters. This land is being leased back to the company at a rate of £5,300 per annum. This transaction was done on an arms length basis.

During the previous year the company sold a motor vehicle to CJ Walters for £27,000, this transaction was done at the market value of the car.

At the year end the company owed CJ Walters £7,541 (2003: £19,118).

CJ Walters has provided a personal guarantee to the bank limited to £50,000.

CJ Walters is also a director of Christian Walters Limited a company incorporated in the UK. During the year the company provided administration services to Christian Walters Limited of £6,000 (2003: £Nil). The amount outstanding at the year end was £5,287 (2003: £Nil) and is included in trade debtors.

During the year, the company received a loan of £50,000 from R Kemp, a director of the company. At the end of the year, £30,000 remained outstanding to R Kemp included in creditors due within one year. Interest of £2,000 was payable on the loan during the year.

The company also paid R Kemp £4,400 (2003: £Nil) during the year for consultancy services.

Notes (forming part of the financial statements)

21	Share capital	2004	2003
		£	£
	Authorised share capital:		1 000 000
	1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
	1,000,000 preference shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
		2,000,000	2,000,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
	1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
22	Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds		
	Accommission of more ments in bian enough is a made	2004	2003
		£	£
	Profit/(loss) for the financial year	37,361	(6,094)
	Dividends	-	(1,000,000)
		37,361	(1,006,094)
	Opening shareholder's funds	1,279,412	2,285,506
			
	Closing shareholder's funds	1,316,773	1,279,412
23	Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities		
		2004	2003
		£	£
	Operating profit	114,703	69,792
	Depreciation	304,170	301,355
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	667	(7,543)
	Decrease in stocks	51,454	65
	Decrease/(increase) in debtors	204,601	(147,364)
	Increase in creditors	275,490	919,550
	Net cash inflow from operating activities	951,085	1,135,855

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

24 Reconciliation of net cash inflow to movement in net debt

24	Reconciliation of net cash inflow	to movement in net	debt	2004	2003
				2004 £	2003 £
	Decrease in cash in the period			(132,841)	(167,573)
	Net cash outflow from bank loans			55,380	76,759
	Cash outflow in respect of hire pure	haca		117,640	126,439
	Net cash outflow from other long-te			7,000	7,000
	Movement in net debt resulting for	om cash flows		47,179	42,625
				,	•
	New finance leases			(77,661)	
	Movement in net debt			(30,482)	42,625
	Net debt at 1 January 2004			(1,213,645)	(1,256,270)
	Net debt at 31 December 2004			(1,244,127)	(1,213,645)
25	Analysis of change in net debt				
		At 1 January 2004	Cash flows	Other non cash changes	At 31 December 2004
		£	£	£	£
	Net cash:				
	Cash in hand and at bank	15,056	26,630		41,686
	Overdrafts	(331,366)	(159,471)		(490,837)
		(316,310)	(132,841)		(449,151)
	Debt:				 .
	Debt due within one year	(67,801)	-		(67,801)
	Debt due after one year	(661,165)	62,380		(598,785)
	Hire purchase agreements	(168,369)	117,640	(77,661)	(128,390)
		(897,335)	180,020	(77,661)	(794,976)
	Net debt	(1,213,645)	47,179	(77,661)	(1,244,127)

26 Ultimate parent company

The parent company is Garraf Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

27 Control

The ultimate controlling party is CJ Walters (director).

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

28 **Capital Commitments**

At 31 December 2004, the company had capital commitments as follows:		
• • •	2004	2003
	£	£
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements	56,000	-

29 Contingent liability

There is a cross guarantee in place whereby the company has guaranteed the overdraft of its parent undertaking. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was £11 (2003: £Nil) and the maximum amount outstanding during the year was £11 (2003: £Nil).