SOUTHERN PIPE SERVICES LIMITED FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1997

Company Number: 02870753

JOHN A TUFFIN & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1997

INDEX

Page	
1	Report of the Directors
2	Statement of Directors Responsibilities
3	Report of the Auditors
4	Profit and Loss Account
5	Balance Sheet
6	Notes

The following page does not form part of the statutory accounts

7 Detailed Trading and Profit and Loss Account

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and financial accounts for the year ended 31 March 1997.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Principal activity of the company in the year under review was pipework, welding and fabrication.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year and their beneficial interests in the company's issued ordinary share capital were as follows:

	Ordinary Shares 1997	of £1 each 1996
K Beeney	Nil	Nil
B Johnson	Nil	Nil
J Manchester	24	24

AUDITORS

The auditors, John A Tuffin & Co are to be re-appointed in accordance with Section 386 of the Companies Act 1985.

SMALL COMPANY EXEMPTIONS

The Directors Report is prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

Signed on behalf of the

board of directors

K. Beeney
Director

Date

29-1-1998

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial 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 financial accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates;
- prepare the financial 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 financial 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.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

SOUTHERN PIPE SERVICES LIMITED

We have audited the financial accounts on pages 4 to 6 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 6a.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 2, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial 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 financial accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial 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 financial accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error or other irregularity. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial accounts.

FUNDAMENTAL UNCERTAINTY

In forming our opinion, we have reviewed the proposals and forecasts presented to the company's creditors as part of a creditors voluntary arrangement. The terms of the arrangement were accepted by the creditors at a meeting held on the 18th June 1996. We consider the company capable of meeting its obligation to pay the preferential and unsecured creditors identified within the creditors voluntary arrangement within the period of that arrangement being three years from the date of acceptance of it by the creditors. The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, the validity of which depends on the terms contained in the creditors voluntary arrangement being met. The Financial Statements do not include any adjustment that would result from a failure to comply with the terms of the creditors voluntary arrangement and we consider that it is appropriate for the Directors to prepare financial statements drawn up on a going concern basis. Details of the circumstances relating to this fundamental uncertainty are described in Note 12.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 1997 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 as applicable to small companies.

John A Tuffin & Co

John A

Registered Auditors Chartered Accountants 12/13 Ship Street

Brighton BN1 1AD Date

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1997

•	Note	<u>1997</u> £	<u>1996</u> £
TURNOVER	2	362,823	534,731
COST OF SALES		(265,477)	(488,135)
GROSS PROFIT		97,346	46,596
NET OPERATING EXPENSES			
Distribution Costs Administrative Expenses		(18,786) (61,334)	(37,345)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	3	17,226	(58,808)
Interest Payable		(965)	(1,786)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITY BEFORE TAXATION	IES	16,261	(60,594)
Taxation	4	<u>-</u>	
RETAINED PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEA	<u>AR</u>	16,261	(60,594)
STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS			
Loss Brought Forward Profit/(Loss) for the year		(69,566) 16,261	(8,972) (60,594)
RETAINED LOSS CARRIED FORWARD		(53,305)	(69,566) ———

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the above two financial years.

There were no recognised gains or losses other than the profit/(loss) for the above two financial years.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1997

			<u> 1997</u>		<u>1996</u>
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	5		9,241		13,648
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stock Debtors Cash at Bank and in Hand	6 7	40,860 58,559 10,172		51,962 43,095 751	
CREDITORS: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	8	109,591		95,808	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			60,946		81,615
CREDITORS: Amounts Falling Due After One Year	9		1,500		1,500
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIE	s		(53,205)		(69,467)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called Up Share Capital Profit and Loss Account	11		100 (53,305)		100 (69,567)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	10	£	(53,205)	£	(69,467)

The accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

B. Johnson Director

Date

29-1-1998

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1997

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting

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

Turnover

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

Tangible Fixed Assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life:

Plant and Machinery 25% Reducing Balance Office equipment 15% Reducing Balance Motor Vehicles 25% Reducing Balance

Work in Progress

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost includes all direct expenditure and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Deferred Taxation

Deferred Taxation is provided using the liability method in respect of the taxation effect of all timing differences to the extent that tax liabilities are likely to crystallise in the foreseeable future.

Leased Assets

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised at the estimated fair value at date of inception of each lease or contract. The assets are depreciated over their expected useful lives. The finance charges are allocated over the primary period of the lease in proportion to the capital element outstanding.

Cash Flow Statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by Financial Reporting Standard 1 and has not prepared a Cash Flow statement for the year.

2. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation is attributable to the principal activity of the company which is pipework, welding and fabrication. The turnover has aris entirely within the United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1997

3. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

•	<u> 1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
Operating Profit/(Loss) is stated after charging:	£	£
Depreciation of Tangible Assets	(1,688)	6,677
Hire of Plant and Equipment	4,917	24,779
Directors, Emoluments	17,260	33,656
Auditors' Remuneration	4,550	6,375

4. TAXATION

There is no liability to Corporation Tax arising from results for the year (1996 Nil)

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	COST	Motor Vehicles £	Plant and Equipment £	Fixtures and Fittings £	Total £
	At 1 April 1996	4,500	14,852	2,952	22,304
	Additions	-	•	200	200
	Disposals	(4,500)	.		(4,500)
	At 31 March 1997	-	14,852	3,152	18,004
	DEPRECIATION				
	At 1 April 1996	2,250	5,540	578	8,368
	Charge for the	-	2,259	386	2,645
	Disposals	(2,250)	-	-	(2,250)
	At 31 March 1997		7,799	964	8,763
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 31 March 1997	-	7,053	2,188	9,241
	At 31 March 1996	2,250	9,024	2,374	13,648
6.	STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS				
			<u>199</u>	<u> 17</u>	<u> 1996</u>
			£	-	£
	Work in Progress		40,86	0	51,962
			****	_	

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1997

7	DEBTORS		
	,	<u> 1997</u>	1996
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade Debtors	53,940	35,421
	Other Debtors	4,619	7,674
		58,559	43,095
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
8.	CREDITORS - Amounts Falling Due		
٠.	Within One Year		
		<u> 1997</u>	
		£	£
	Bank Overdrafts	_	34,909
	Trade Creditors	17,487	90,783
	Other Creditors	101,145	-
	Other Tax and Social Security	47,957	39,390
	Directors Current Account	13	13
	Accruals	3,935	5,693
	Finance Leases & HP contracts	· -	6,635
		170,537	177,423
		=======================================	=======================================
	Loans and Overdrafts comprises:		
	Overdrafts		24 000
	Overdraits	-	34,909
		-	34,909
	The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed company's leasehold property and other a		over the
9.	CREDITORS - Amounts Falling Due		
	After More Than One Year	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
		£	£
	Loan	1,500 ————	1,500
		1,500	1,500
10	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLD	ZRS' FIINDS	
10.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDS	1997	
		£	£
	PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	16,261	(60,595)
	Opening shareholders' funds	(69,466)	(8,871)
	CLOSING SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	(53,205)	(69,466)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1997

11. SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
	£	£
Authorised	1000	1000
Allotted		
Issued and Fully Paid	100	100
	2447	

12. GOING CONCERN

As a result of the death of a principal Director during the year ended the 31st March 1996, difficulties were encountered with a major contract. A settlement was reached with this customer that necessitated a significant write off of work in progress. This loss of potential income caused the company cash flow difficulties and subsequently resulted in the proposal of and agreement to a creditors voluntary arrangement on the 18th June 1996. During the year a 50p in the pound distribution has been made to preferential creditors in accordance with the terms of the creditors voluntary arrangement.

Unaudited Management Accounts and forecasts of the company indicate that for the year ended the 31st March 1998, the company should show improving profits after taking into account the costs of the creditors voluntary arrangement. The Directors are of the opinion that the company has a viable future and can maintain and improve its profitability and consider that the preparation of the of the accounts under the going concern basis is appropriate in the circumstances. Assets and liabilities are therefore included at their full value and take no account of any adjustments to them in the event of the

company being wound up.

13. ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The ultimate holding company is Thermal Fluid Systems Limited a company incorporated in England and Wales.