

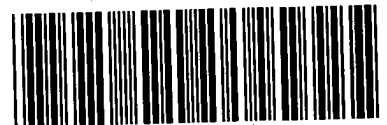
**Andrews Sykes Hire Limited**

**Annual report and financial  
statements**

**Registered number 02985657**

**For the year ended 31 December 2013**

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## Strategic report

### Principal activity

The company's principal activity is the hire and sale of environmental control equipment, including air conditioning, pumping and heating equipment.

### Business review

Andrews Sykes Hire has 30 locations covering the UK and employing over 300 members of staff. This business produced a positive result for the year, with turnover ahead of previous year by more than £1.5 million which resulted in an increase in operating profit of over 16% despite the absence of the Olympic Games revenue enjoyed in 2012. During the year we continued to develop our product range and service offering with further investment in our hire fleet, depots and infrastructure. The UK business had strong success with Air Conditioning products during the summer months which were assisted by the short but very warm heat wave in July. Our pumping products also produced a strong performance for the year which was further enhanced by the wet weather that hit the UK during the latter part of the year.

### *Quality and Environmental*

Andrews Sykes has ISO 9001 quality accreditation at all of its UK hire depots as well as head office location; we take our quality standards seriously and carry out regular internal quality audits with our own qualified staff in addition to external auditors.

Following the ISO 14001 accreditation in 2007, the company has continued with its commitment to improving environmental issues across the business, including regular environmental audits at our locations and ongoing product developments based on efficiency and environmental improvements.

### *Summary*

In 2013, the company continued to concentrate its efforts into developing its core product range of pumping, heating and cooling equipment. No depots were closed during the year and investment continues to be made into new technology to ensure that the company has fast and reliable IT systems which provide excellent management tools. Management focus business development activities on markets that are less reliant on climatic conditions, whilst still being able to take advantage of favourable weather conditions whenever they arise. Through careful cost controls and efficiency improvement, this business is able to generate good profit contribution even when the economy and weather conditions are not entirely favourable. Further investments have been made to ensure that our hire fleet is kept up to date with both technical and environmental evolution; this enables us to provide our customers with unique and cost effective solutions. The business continues to demonstrate its ability to carefully control its cost base in line with market conditions, which ensures that acceptable levels of profits can be provided during difficult circumstances but also allows the business to expand its resources quickly as market conditions change.

### Financial key performance indicators (KPIs)

The key financial performance indicators are:

- average turnover per employee;
- operating cash flow\* as a percentage of operating assets\*\* employed;
- operating profit divided by net interest charge;
- hire fleet asset utilisation.

\* Operating cash flow before defined benefit scheme contributions

\*\* Operating assets are net assets employed, excluding pension scheme assets and liabilities, inter-company loans, deferred and current tax balances and cash

## **Strategic report** *(continued)*

### **Risk management**

The company's principal risks are as follows:

#### ***Going concern***

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Andrews Sykes Group plc and is reliant on the continuing financial support and success of that group.

The group's consolidated financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2013 were approved on 6 May 2014. In those financial statements, the board of Andrews Sykes Group plc concluded that "after making enquiries, the board has a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the board continues to adopt the going concern basis when preparing this annual report and financial statements". Further information explaining why the board reached this conclusion is given on page 12 of the group's 2013 annual report and financial statements.

The directors of this company have confirmed with the board of Andrews Sykes Group plc that they still consider the above statement to be valid as at the date of approval of these financial statements. Given that assurance, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of this company's annual report and financial statements.

#### ***Strategic risks***

In common with all entities operating in a dynamic market place, the company faces a number of strategic risks. Management has developed long term business plans to manage the impact of these risks to ensure that the company delivers a satisfactory performance in future years. The main strategic risks faced by the business, together with the actions taken by management to mitigate their impact, are set out below.

Competition, product innovations and industry changes are regarded as the main strategic risks. These are mitigated by investment in new environmentally friendly technically advanced products and equipment and providing service levels that are recognised as being among the best in the industry. We undertake market research and customer satisfaction studies to ensure that our products and services continue to meet the needs of our customers.

In order to remain competitive, management recognise the need to invest in appropriate IT equipment and software. Consequently, the communication network, website and data capture systems are all being constantly reviewed and updated to ensure they remain at the forefront of industry standards.

The potential impact of the weather has been significantly reduced over the past few years by the expansion of our non-weather related business. The company also has a diverse product range of pumps, heaters and air conditioning and environmental control equipment which enables it to take maximum advantage of any extremes in weather conditions whenever they arise. This, combined with our policy of reducing fixed costs and linking them to a sustainable level of turnover, enables the company to achieve a satisfactory level of profits even in non-extreme weather conditions.

#### ***Financial risks***

There has been no change during the year, or since the year end, to the type of financial risks faced by the company or the management of those risks.

The key financial risks are:

- interest rate risk;
- funding and liquidity;
- credit risk.

## Strategic report (continued)

### *Interest rate risk*

The company is partially financed by inter-company loans on which interest is charged at variable rates based on LIBOR. The directors consider that the company's exposure to fluctuations in the market interest rates is currently not significant given Andrews Sykes Group plc's financial arrangements.

The group's previous bank loan agreement expired on 30 April 2013 and the outstanding loan of £8 million was repaid in full on that date. The group held an interest rate cap to limit the group's exposure to fluctuations in LIBOR and this cap also expired when the bank loan was repaid. A new £8 million bank loan was drawn down on 30 April 2013 but due to the current low interest rates and the indications that these will not increase substantially in the immediate future, it was considered that interest rate caps are not currently cost-effective. Accordingly the group does not hold any interest rate caps as at 31 December 2013 although this position is constantly under review.

### *Funding and liquidity*

The group has the above secured loan facilities which are fully utilised. There are no unsecured short term loans.

At 31 December 2013, the group had cash balances of £27.4 million. Cash balances are pooled across all companies and are held in current accounts to fund working capital requirements. Whenever surplus funds are identified, they are placed on short term deposit. Therefore, the directors currently consider the company's risk to be minimal, given the group's funding facilities.

### *Credit risk*


The company's main exposure to credit risk is with regard to recoverability of trade debtors. Trade debtors consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical locations. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of debtor accounts and where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased. Management consider that the carrying value reflects their recoverable amount.

### *Pension scheme surplus*

As set out in note 16 to the financial statements, as at 31 December 2013, the company's share of the pension scheme assets was £33.9 million which, after deducting the company's share of the present value of the pension scheme liabilities of £32.8 million, calculated in accordance with FRS 17, results in a pre-tax surplus of £1.1 million. In accordance with FRS 17, this asset has not been recognised in these financial statements as the scheme is closed to future accrual.

Management continues to work with the pension scheme trustees to maximise the return from the pension scheme assets and to match that return with the pension scheme liabilities as they crystallise in order to minimise the exposure of the group. The net surplus or deficit is sensitive to changes in assumptions, which are at least in part influenced by changes in market conditions and therefore this area continues to be a high priority.

Signed by order of the board

  
MJ Calderbank ACA  
Company Secretary

Premier House  
Darlington Street  
Wolverhampton  
WV1 4JJ

3 September 2014

## **Directors' report**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 9.

Total dividends paid during the year of £7,000,000 (2012: £6,500,000) have been charged against reserves.

The net assets of the company have increased by £894,000 to £16,223,000 (2012: £126,000 to £15,329,000) as shown on page 11.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2012: £Nil).

### **Directors**

The directors who served during the financial year and subsequently are as follows:

KEJ Ford  
PT Wood

### **Health, safety and the environment**

The company aims to achieve world class performance in health, safety and environmental issues by eliminating injuries, work related ill-health and minimising the effect of our activities on the environment. Health and Safety Officers are appointed at each location and receive periodic training to keep abreast of both legislative requirements and technological advances. This is further enhanced with regular internal audits by our own fully qualified health and safety managers, along with training, induction and awareness programmes for all members of staff. The company aims to continually improve its performance in order to meet changing business and regulatory requirements.

### **Employment of disabled persons**

The company makes every reasonable effort to give disabled applicants and existing employees who become disabled, equal opportunities for work, training and career development in keeping with their individual aptitudes and abilities.

### **Employee development and involvement**

During the year the company continued with its policy of training and development for all employees. By improving the skills of our staff the company aims to continue with the high level of staff retention we have currently and provide clear internal promotion opportunities. The business operates regular personal development reviews for all members of staff, where training and development plans are made for each individual. Communication with our staff has once again been improved during the year.

The company recognises the need to ensure effective communications with employees. Policies and procedures have been developed to suit the needs of each operating unit, taking into account factors such as numbers employed and location, including newsletters and communication meetings.

### **Disclosure of information to auditor**

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

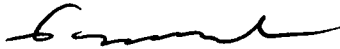
## **Directors' report** *(continued)*

### **Auditor**

Our auditor, KPMG Audit Plc, has instigated an orderly wind down of business. The Board has decided to put KPMG LLP forward to be appointed as auditor and resolution concerning their appointment will be put to the forthcoming Board meeting.

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be re-appointed and KPMG LLP will, therefore, continue in office.

Signed by order of the board



**MJ Calderbank ACA**  
*Company Secretary*

Premier House  
Darlington Street  
Wolverhampton  
WV1 4JJ

3 September 2014

## **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic report, Directors' report and the financial statements**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and 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 2006.

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.





## KPMG Audit Plc

One Snowhill  
Snow Hill Queensway  
Birmingham  
B4 6GH  
United Kingdom

### **Independent auditor's report to the members of Andrews Sykes Hire Limited**

We have audited the financial statements of Andrews Sykes Hire Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 set out on pages 9 to 25. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members 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 members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate).

#### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of Andrews Sykes Hire Limited**  
*(continued)*

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



**Darren Turner (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of KPMG Audit Plc , Statutory Auditor**  
*Chartered Accountants*

3 September 2014

**Profit and loss account**  
*for the year ended 31 December 2013*

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2013</b> <b>£000</b>	<b>2012</b> <b>£000</b>
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38,622</b>	<b>37,087</b>
Cost of sales		<b>(13,226)</b>	<b>(14,745)</b>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>25,396</b>	<b>22,342</b>
Distribution costs		<b>(8,750)</b>	<b>(8,214)</b>
Administrative expenses		<b>(5,301)</b>	<b>(4,416)</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11,345</b>	<b>9,712</b>
Net interest receivable	<b>4</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<b>11,413</b>	<b>9,750</b>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<b>7</b>	<b>(2,817)</b>	<b>(2,526)</b>
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8,596</b>	<b>7,224</b>

All results are derived from continuing activities in both years.

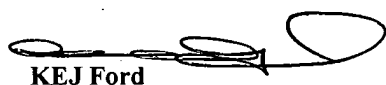
**Statement of total recognised gains and losses**  
*for the year ended 31 December 2013*

	2013 £000	2012 £000
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	<b>8,596</b>	<b>7,224</b>
<b>Other recognised gains and losses</b>		
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	824	1,711
Experience gains and losses arising on the pension scheme liabilities	(68)	(264)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value in scheme liabilities	(2,242)	(2,074)
Net pension asset not recognised	(1,144)	(1,718)
Reverse provision re non-recognition of pension scheme asset	1,718	1,547
UK deferred tax attributable to the pension scheme assets and liability adjustments	210	200
<b>Total other recognised gains and losses relating to the financial year net of tax</b>	<b>(702)</b>	<b>(598)</b>
<b>Total recognised gains and losses relating to the financial year transferred to reserves (note 15)</b>	<b>7,894</b>	<b>6,626</b>

**Balance sheet**  
*at 31 December 2013*

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2013</b> <b>£000</b>	<b>2012</b> <b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>				
Tangible assets	9	6,834		6,962
<b>Current assets</b>				
Stocks	10	1,247	1,585	
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	11,830	11,195	
Cash at bank and in hand		18,942	18,108	
		<b>32,019</b>	<b>30,888</b>	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(22,630)	(22,521)	
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>9,389</b>		<b>8,367</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities, being net assets excluding pension liability</b>		<b>16,223</b>		<b>15,329</b>
<b>Pension liability</b>	16	-	-	-
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>16,223</b>		<b>15,329</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>				
Called up share capital	13	5,580	5,580	
Share premium account	14	103	103	
Profit and loss account	15	10,540	9,646	
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<b>16,223</b>		<b>15,329</b>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 3 September 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:

  
**KEJ Ford**

*Director*

Company number: 02985657

**Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds**  
*for the year ended 31 December 2013*

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2013</b> <b>£000</b>	<b>2012</b> <b>£000</b>
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>8,596</b>	<b>7,224</b>
Dividends paid	8	(7,000)	(6,500)
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets		824	1,711
Experience gains and losses arising on the pension scheme liabilities		(68)	(264)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value in scheme liabilities		(2,242)	(2,074)
Net pension asset not recognised		(1,144)	(1,718)
Reverse provision re non-recognition of pension scheme asset		1,718	1,547
UK deferred tax attributable to the pension scheme assets and liability adjustments		210	200
<b>Total other recognised gains and losses relating to the financial year (net of tax)</b>		<b>(702)</b>	<b>(598)</b>
<b>Net increase in shareholders' funds</b>		<b>894</b>	<b>126</b>
Shareholders' funds at beginning of year		15,329	15,203
<b>Shareholders' funds at end of year</b>		<b>16,223</b>	<b>15,329</b>

## Notes

*(forming part of the financial statements)*

### 1 Accounting policies

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

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable UK Accounting Standards.

#### **Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the company is a going concern and will continue to trade for at least 12 months following the date of approval of the financial statements and based on the assessment made by the directors in the strategic report; see going concern commentary in the strategic report on page 2.

#### **Related party transactions**

Under FRS 8, the company is exempt from the requirement to disclose related party transactions with the Andrews Sykes Group and its associated undertakings on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Andrews Sykes Group plc, for which the group financial statements are publicly available.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover represents the net amount receivable from external customers (excluding VAT) for the hire and sale of environmental control products after deducting trade discounts. Turnover is recognised on despatch for the sale of goods and, for hire items, over the period of hire.

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis, so as to write off the original cost, less estimated residual value, of tangible fixed assets over their estimated lives as follows:

Short leasehold land and buildings	-	over the period of the lease
Equipment for hire	-	10% to 33%
Plant, machinery and vehicles	-	7.5% to 33%

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the actual purchase invoice price. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items calculated on a stock turnover basis where appropriate.

#### **Taxation**

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in the taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Pension costs

##### Defined benefit scheme

As disclosed in note 16, the group previously operated a defined benefit scheme for the majority of employees. This scheme was closed to new entrants and all existing members became deferred members on 31 December 2002.

The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

Defined benefit schemes are funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the company, in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined benefit asset or liability, net of the related deferred tax, is presented separately after other net assets on the face of the balance sheet.

The pension scheme surplus (to the extent that it is considered to be recoverable) or deficit is recognised in full.

##### Defined contribution schemes

Employer contributions are charged to the profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

#### Foreign currency

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 at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

#### Leased assets

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and the outstanding future lease obligations are shown in creditors.

Rental costs arising from operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

#### Cash flow statement

Under FRS 1, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of a UK parent whose financial statements are publicly available.

### 2 Segmental analysis

The company's turnover and operating profit derive from its principal activities, the hire, sale and service of a range of equipment including portable heating, air conditioning, drying, ventilation and pumps originating within the United Kingdom.

The company's turnover can be analysed as follows:

	2013 £000	2012 £000
Hire	34,682	32,418
Sales, service and installation	3,940	4,669
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	38,622	37,087
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The company's integrated nature does not permit a meaningful analysis of profit before interest and tax or net assets by the above product groups.



## Notes (continued)

### 2 Segmental analysis (continued)

The geographical analysis of turnover by destination is as follows:

	2013 £000	2012 £000
United Kingdom	37,820	36,436
Rest of Europe	641	563
Rest of world	161	88
	<u>38,622</u>	<u>37,087</u>

### 3 Operating profit

	2013 £000	2012 £000
<i>Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting)</i>		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
Owned	2,627	2,475
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	(390)	(292)
Operating lease rentals:		
Vehicles, plant and machinery	956	507
External property rents	862	900
	<u></u>	<u></u>
<i>Auditor's remuneration:</i>		
Fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of the audit of the company's financial statements	38	38
Fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of non-audit services	-	-
	<u></u>	<u></u>

### 4 Net interest receivable

	2013 £000	2012 £000
<i>Interest receivable and similar income</i>		
Interest receivable from other group companies	23	11
Bank interest	204	148
	<u>227</u>	<u>159</u>
<i>Interest payable and similar charges</i>		
Interest payable to group companies	(159)	(119)
Net FRS 17 defined benefit pension scheme interest charge (note 16)	-	-
Other interest	-	(2)
	<u>(159)</u>	<u>(121)</u>
Net interest receivable	<u>68</u>	<u>38</u>

## Notes (continued)

### 5 Staff numbers and costs

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

	Number of employees	
	2013	2012
Sales and distribution	132	125
Engineers	96	91
Managers and administration	81	81
	<u>309</u>	<u>297</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	9,900	9,086
Social security costs	998	927
Other pension costs (see note 16)	227	217
	<u>11,125</u>	<u>10,230</u>

### 6 Directors' remuneration

The total amount paid by the company in respect of directors' remuneration is analysed as follows:

	2013 £000	2012 £000
Emoluments as executive of the company:		
Emoluments	116	115
Company contributions to money purchase schemes	13	12
	<u>129</u>	<u>127</u>

The emoluments of the directors who are also directors of Andrews Sykes Group plc are disclosed in that company's financial statements and are not included above.

Pension retirement benefits accrued to 2 directors during the financial year (2012: 2) in respect of qualifying services in the Andrews Sykes Group plc defined benefit pension scheme.

## Notes (continued)

### 7 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

#### Analysis of charge for the year

	2013 £000	£000	2012 £000	£000
<i>UK corporation tax and group relief</i>				
Current tax on income for the year	2,558		2,468	
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(93)		(43)	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total current tax		2,465		2,425
<i>Deferred tax</i>				
Origination and reversal of timing differences	164		(2)	
Effect of change in rate of corporation tax	144		96	
Adjustments in respect of previous years	44		7	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		352		101
Total deferred tax charge (note 11)				
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities		2,817		2,526
		<hr/>		<hr/>

#### Factors affecting the tax charge for the current year

The current tax charge for the year differs from that resulting by applying the effective standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.25% (2012: 24.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2013 £000	2012 £000
<i>Current tax reconciliation</i>		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	11,413	9,750
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current tax at 23.25% (2012: 24.5%)	2,654	2,389
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(93)	(43)
Capital allowances less than depreciation	185	157
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	64	72
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(91)	(71)
Movement on short term timing differences	(254)	(79)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax charge (see above)	2,465	2,425
	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

The 2013 Budget on 20 March 2013 announced that the UK corporation tax rate will reduce to 20% by 2015. Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 26% to 24% (effective from 1 April 2012) and to 23% (effective 1 April 2013) were substantively enacted on 26 March 2012 and 3 July 2012 respectively. Further reductions to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

The deferred tax balance at 31 December 2013 has been calculated based on the rate of 20% which was substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

## Notes (continued)

### 8 Dividends

	2013 £000	2012 £000
Interim dividends of £1.2545 per share (2012: £1.1649) declared and paid during the current year	7,000	6,500

### 9 Tangible fixed assets

	Short leasehold land and buildings £000	Equipment for hire £000	Plant, machinery and vehicles £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>				
At beginning of year	629	30,357	5,033	36,019
External additions	-	2,306	421	2,727
External disposals	-	(1,704)	(381)	(2,085)
Intercompany transfers	-	(106)	-	(106)
At end of year	629	30,853	5,073	36,555
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At beginning of year	399	24,411	4,247	29,057
Charge for year	21	2,198	408	2,627
External disposals	-	(1,579)	(371)	(1,950)
Intercompany transfers	-	(13)	-	(13)
At end of year	420	25,017	4,284	29,721
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2013	209	5,836	789	6,834
At 31 December 2012	230	5,946	786	6,962

### 10 Stocks

	2013 £000	2012 £000
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,247	1,585

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement cost.

## Notes (continued)

### 11 Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2013 £000	2012 £000
Trade debtors	7,701	7,706
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,204	1,603
Prepayments and accrued income	967	786
Deferred tax asset	958	1,100
	<u>11,830</u>	<u>11,195</u>

All inter-company loans are due on demand. Until 30 April 2013 and throughout 2012, interest was charged at the LIBOR rate plus a margin of 0.65%. From 1 May 2013 the margin was increased to 1.2% in line with the group's new bank agreement.

The deferred taxation asset is analysed as follows:

	2013 £000	2012 £000
Tax written down value of plant and equipment in excess of the financial statements written down value	344	309
Other short term timing differences	614	791
	<u>958</u>	<u>1,100</u>

The movement in the deferred tax asset during the financial year is as follows:

	£000
At start of year at 23%	1,100
Profit and loss account charge (note 7)	(352)
Deferred tax attributable to pension asset and liability adjustments posted to reserves	210
<b>At end of year at 20%</b>	<u><b>958</b></u>

A deferred tax asset has been recognised as the directors consider that there will be sufficient taxable profits generated by the company in the next 12 months to ensure its recovery. It has been calculated using the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse in accordance with FRS 19.

There was no unprovided deferred tax at the end of either year.

## Notes (continued)

### 12 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2013 £000	2012 £000
Bank overdraft	348	-
Trade creditors	1,877	1,819
Amounts owed to group undertakings	12,776	13,449
Other creditors:		
UK corporation tax and group relief	2,698	2,609
Other taxes and social security	1,189	1,043
Other creditors	513	415
Accruals and deferred income	3,229	3,186
	<u>22,630</u>	<u>22,521</u>

All inter-company loans are due on demand. Until 20 April 2013 and throughout 2012, interest was charged at the LIBOR rate plus a margin of 0.65%. From 1 May 2013 the margin was increased to 1.2% in line with the group's new bank agreement.

### 13 Called up share capital

	2013 £000	2012 £000
<i>Called up, allotted and fully paid:</i>		
5,580,002 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>5,580</u>	<u>5,580</u>

### 14 Share premium account

	£000
At beginning and end of year	<u>103</u>
Goodwill previously written off through capital reconstruction against share premium is as follows:	
Arising on acquisition of trade and assets	<u>16,897</u>

### 15 Profit and loss account

	£000	£000
At beginning of year		9,646
Profit for the financial year	8,596	
Total other recognised gains and losses relating to the year	(702)	
	<u></u>	
Total recognised gains and losses for the financial year		7,894
Dividends paid (note 8)		(7,000)
At end of year		<u>10,540</u>

## Notes (continued)

### 16 Retirement benefit obligations

#### Defined contribution scheme

On 1 January 2003, a new pension scheme was introduced, the Andrews Sykes Stakeholder Pension Plan, to which the majority of UK employees are eligible. The scheme is managed on behalf of the group by Legal & General. Both the employer and employee contribution rates vary generally based upon the individuals' length of service within the company. The employer's contribution rates vary from 3% to 15%, the current average being 5.6% (2012: 5.35%). The profit and loss account charge in the current year amounted to £227,000 (2012: £217,000).

#### Defined benefit pension scheme

The company is also party to the group defined benefit scheme which was closed to future accrual as at 29 December 2002. The assets of the defined benefits pension scheme continue to be held in a separate trustee administered fund.

The group has been making additional contributions to remove the funding deficit in the group pension scheme. These contributions totalled £960,000 during 2013 and were agreed in advance with the trustees of the pension scheme.

Following the triennial recalculation of the funding deficit as at 31 December 2013, a revised schedule of contributions and recovery plan has been agreed with the pension scheme trustees in June 2014. Based on this schedule of contributions, which is effective from 1 January 2014, the best estimate of the employer contributions to be paid during the year commencing 1 January 2014 is £905,000. The next triennial valuation is due as at 31 December 2016. Until such time as this has been agreed the group does not expect to make any further contributions to the pension scheme with the exception of a contribution towards expenses. This will be calculated at each annual review, subject to a maximum amount of £10,000 per month.

#### Assumptions

A qualified independent actuary has updated the results of the 2010 full actuarial valuation to calculate the position as disclosed below.

The major assumptions used in this valuation to determine the present value of the scheme's liabilities were as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
Rate of increase in pensionable salaries	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	3.40%	2.90%	2.90%
Discount rate applied to scheme liabilities	4.40%	4.30%	4.80%
Inflation assumption:			
RPI	3.50%	3.00%	3.00%
CPI for the first 6 years	2.50%	2.00%	2.00%
CPI after the first 6 years	2.50%	2.00%	2.00%

From 1 January 2011, the government amended the basis for statutory increases to deferred pensions and pensions in payment. Such increases are now based on inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rather than the Retail Price Index (RPI). Having reviewed the scheme rules and considered the impact of the change on this pension scheme, the directors consider that future increases to all deferred pensions and Guaranteed Minimum Pensions accrued between 6 April 1988 and 5 April 1997 and currently in payment will be based on CPI rather than RPI. Accordingly, this assumption has been adopted as at 31 December 2011 and subsequently.

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on advice in accordance with published statistics.

## Notes (continued)

### 16 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

#### Assumptions (continued)

The current mortality table used is 110%SINA CM12013 (2012: 110%SINA CM12011; 2011: 110%SINA CM12010). The assumed average life expectancy of a pensioner retiring at the age of 65 given by the above tables is as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
Male, current age 45	22.7 years	22.6 years	22.8 years
Female, current age 45	24.0 years	23.9 years	23.9 years

The major assumptions used to determine the expected future return on the scheme's assets were as follows:

	2013 %	2012 %	2011 %
Long term rate of return on:			
UK equities	8.00	7.80	7.70
Corporate bonds	4.40	4.30	4.80
Gilts	3.50	2.30	2.50
Cash	3.50	2.30	2.50

The assumptions used by the actuary are the best estimates chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescales covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

#### Valuations

The proportion of the fair value of the schemes assets, which are not intended to be realised in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realised and the proportion of the present value of the scheme's liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and are inherently uncertain, attributable to the company were as stated below:

	2013 £000	2012 £000	2011 £000
UK equities	11,667	9,805	8,784
Corporate bonds	16,036	16,673	14,908
Gilts	5,886	5,921	5,928
Cash	333	86	254
Total market value of assets	33,922	32,485	29,874
Present value of scheme liabilities calculated in accordance with stated assumptions	(32,778)	(30,767)	(28,327)
Surplus in the scheme calculated in accordance with stated assumptions	1,144	1,718	1,547
Pension surplus not recognised	*(1,144)	*(1,718)	*(1,547)
Recognised deficit in the scheme at end of year	-	-	-
Related deferred tax asset	-	-	-
Net pension liability	-	-	-

\* In accordance with FRS 17, the potential asset of £1,144,000 (2012: £1,718,000) has not been recognised in these financial statements as the scheme is closed to future accrual.



## Notes (continued)

### 16 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

#### Valuations (continued)

The movement in the market value of the scheme's assets over the year is as follows:

	2013 £000	2012 £000	2011 £000
Market value of plan assets at start of year	32,485	29,874	29,196
Expected return on plan assets	1,289	1,331	1,472
Actuarial gains and losses recognised in the STRGL	824	1,711	173
Employer contributions:			
Normal	912	798	114
Benefits paid	(1,588)	(1,229)	(1,081)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Market value of plan assets at end of year	33,922	32,485	29,874
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The above pension scheme assets do not include any investments in the parent company's own shares or property occupied by the company or its subsidiaries.

The movement in the present value of the scheme's defined benefit liabilities during the year is as follows:

	2013 £000	2012 £000	2011 £000
Present value of scheme liabilities at beginning of year calculated in accordance with stated assumptions	30,767	28,327	27,306
Interest on scheme liabilities	1,289	1,331	1,472
Actuarial loss recognised in STRGL calculated in accordance with stated assumptions	2,310	2,338	630
Benefits paid	(1,588)	(1,229)	(1,081)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Present value of scheme liabilities calculated in accordance with stated assumptions	32,778	30,767	28,327
Net pension asset not recognised	*1,144	*1,718	*1,547
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Present value of scheme liabilities at end of year	33,922	32,485	29,874
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

\* In accordance with FRS 17, the potential asset of £1,144,000 (2012: £1,718,000) has not been recognised in these financial statements as the scheme is closed to future accrual.

#### Profit and loss account impact

There are no amounts chargeable in respect of either current or past service cost as the scheme is closed to future accrual.

The following amounts have been included in interest payable (note 4):

	2013 £000	2012 £000	2011 £000
Expected return on pension scheme assets	1,289	1,331	1,472
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(1,289)	(1,331)	(1,472)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Notes (continued)

### 16 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

#### Amounts recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses

The amounts included in the statement of total recognised gains and losses were:

	2013 £000	2012 £000	2011 £000
Actual return less expected return on scheme assets	824	1,711	173
Experience gains and losses arising on scheme liabilities	(68)	(264)	(247)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of scheme liabilities	(2,242)	(2,074)	(383)
Actuarial loss recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses calculated in accordance with stated assumptions	(1,486)	(627)	(457)
Reverse provision re non-recognition of pension scheme asset	1,718	1,547	1,890
Net pension asset not recognised	(1,144)	(1,718)	(1,547)
Total actuarial loss recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses	(912)	(798)	(114)

#### History of experience gains and losses

	2013 £000	2012 £000	2011 £000	2010 £000	2009 £000
Market value of scheme assets	33,922	32,485	29,874	29,196	27,489
Present value of scheme liabilities	(33,922)	(32,485)	(29,874)	(29,196)	(27,489)
Recognised deficit in the scheme	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments on:					
Scheme assets	824	1,711	173	1,243	942
Scheme liabilities	(68)	(264)	(247)	473	(400)

### 17 Lease commitments

Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2013 £000	2012 £000	2013 £000	2012 £000
Expiring:				
Within one year	61	85	157	143
Between two and five years inclusive	397	388	583	432
In five years or more	286	297	56	21
	744	770	796	596

## Notes (continued)

### 18 Capital commitments and contingencies

There were no outstanding capital commitments or contingencies at either 31 December 2013 or 31 December 2012.

### 19 Related party transactions

During the year, the company transacted in the normal course of business with London Securities plc, a related party by way of ultimate shareholding. Aggregate details of these transactions, together with the amounts outstanding at the balance sheet date are set out below:

	2013 £	2012 £
Purchases from London Securities plc	13,276	16,926
Amounts owed to London Securities plc	1,569	3,138
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 20 Controlling parties

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Andrews Sykes Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales.

The only UK group in which the results of Andrews Sykes Hire Limited are consolidated is that headed by Andrews Sykes Group plc, whose principal place of business is:

Premier House  
Darlington Street  
Wolverhampton  
WV1 4JJ

As at 3 September 2014, EOI SYKES Sarl, which is incorporated in Luxembourg, held 86.08% of the ordinary share capital of Andrews Sykes Group plc and is therefore that company's immediate parent company. The ultimate holding company is the Tristar Corporation, a company incorporated in The Republic of Panama. The Tristar Corporation is held jointly, in equal proportions, by the Ariane Trust and the Eden Trust and therefore the directors consider these trusts to be the ultimate controlling parties of the company.