CROYDEX GROUP PLC

Report and Accounts

31 December 2001

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COMPANIES HOUSE 05/09/02

Registered number: 3116584

#### **DIRECTORS**

I M Mulholland C F Burrows M J Johans N W Nickson

### **SECRETARY**

I M Mulholland

## **AUDITORS**

Ernst & Young LLP Wessex House 19 Threefield Lane Southampton Hants S014 3QB

### BANKERS

HSBC 165 High Street Southampton Hants S014 2NZ

## **SOLICITORS**

Osborne Clarke OWA 50 Queen Street Bristol BS1 4HE

### REGISTERED OFFICE

Central Way Andover Hants SP10 5AW

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report for the year ended 31 December 2001.

#### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,770,000 (2000: £149,000). No dividends were paid during the year or are recommended (2000: nil).

The Company has recorded a number of write-downs in the year arising from further fair value adjustments recorded by the parent undertaking relating to the assets of the company held as at the acquisition in November 1999, and these have been reported as exceptional items in the profit and loss account.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The principal activities of the company during the year were the manufacture and distribution of bathroom fittings and related accessories.

The company has continued to make good progress in consolidating its position in the UK market place as the market leader in the supply of bathroom accessories. Turnover has increased by 20% in the year and Gross Margins, excluding exceptional items, have been maintained on normal operations at 37%. Market conditions are difficult with the major customers continuing to look for price reductions. The Company has embraced this change by developing a number of new ranges and product areas with a design led emphasis.

#### **DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS**

The directors during the year were as follows:

I M Mulholland C F Burrows M J Johans N W Nickson

P D Patterson

(resigned 19th April 2002)

No director was interested in the shares of the company.

I M Mulholland, C F Burrows, M J Johans and N W Nickson are also directors of the ultimate parent company, Croydex Limited, and their interests in the shares of that company are disclosed in its accounts.

#### **EMPLOYEES**

The company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests.

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### CREDITORS PAYMENT POLICY AND PRACTICE

It is the company's policy that payment to suppliers are made in accordance with those terms and conditions agreed between the company and its suppliers, provided that all trading terms and conditions have been complied with.

At 31 December 2001, the company had on average 76 days of purchases outstanding in trade creditors.

#### **AUDITORS**

Ernst & Young LLP were appointed as auditors of the company during the year.

A resolution to re-appoint Ernst & Young LLP as the Company's auditor will be put to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

## By order of the board

Director: Et Mullaud

Date: 25 June 2002

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ACCOUNTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing those accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the 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 group and to enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CROYDEX GROUP PLC

We have audited the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001 which comprise Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 24. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out therein.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and 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 group is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' 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.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 2001 and of the loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. Ernst & Young Less 26/6/2002

Ernst & Young LLP Registered Auditor Southampton

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# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31 December 2001

	Notes	2001	2001	2001	2000
	1	Before Exceptional Items	Exceptional Items	Total	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
TURNOVER	2	23,015	-	23,015	19,179
Cost of sales		(14,474)	(965)	(15,439)	(12,163)
GROSS PROFIT		8,541	(965)	7,576	7,016
Operating expenses Group management charge		(6,690) (750)		(7,946) (750)	(6,027) (684)
		(7,440)	(1,256)	(8,696)	(6,711)
OPERATING (LOSS) / PROFIT	3	1,101	(2,221)	(1,120)	305
Interest payable and similar charges	6			(650)	(454)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE	RE			(1,770)	(149)
Tax on Profit on Ordinary Activities	7			-	-
RETAINED LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YE.	AR			(1,770)	(149)
				<del>= ===</del> =	
STATEMENT OF TOTAL REC GAINS AND LOSSES for the year ended 31 December 2001	COGNIS	SED			
				2001	2000
				£'000	£'000
Loss for the financial year				(1,770)	(149)
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of lon land and buildings in the year	g leasehold	d		729	-
Total recognised gains and losses in the	year			(1,041)	(149)
				===	

# BALANCE SHEET at 31 December 2001

	Notes	2001 £'000	2000 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	8	534	568
Tangible assets	9	4,515	5,258
Investments	10	5,884	5,884
		10,933	11,710
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stock	11	5,813	5,816
Debtors	12	8,232	7,292
Cash at bank and in hand		-	-
		14,045	13,108
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(8,799)	(5,575)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		5,246	7,533
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		16,179	19,243
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(10,307)	(12,570)
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	16	(505)	(265)
		5,367	6,408
			=====
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up share capital	17	5,342	5,342
Revaluation reserve	18	729	-,
Profit and loss account	18	(704)	1,066
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS - EQUITY INTERESTS	19	5,367	6,408

Director: 2 M Muchallad

Date: 25 June 2002

at 31 December 2001

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of long leasehold properties and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

#### Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption within FRS1 as a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking not to publish its own cash flow statement.

#### Fixed assets

All fixed assets were initially recorded at cost. Long leasehold properties were revalued as at 31 May 2001, with the revaluation surplus being taken to the revaluation reserve. This revaluation was carried out in the year in order to record the properties at the value consistant with that recorded in the parent undertakings group accounts.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is not provided on freehold land. On other assets it is provided on all fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or revalued amounts, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Long leasehold properties

Period of lease

Plant and machinery

Over 3 to 20 years

Motor vehicles

4 years

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition and net realisable value, as follows:

Raw materials

purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis, including freight costs.

Work-in-progress and finished goods

cost of direct materials and labour, plus attributable

overheads based on normal levels of activity.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method on all timing differences only to the extent that they are expected to reverse in the future without being replaced, calculated at the rate at which it is anticipated the timing differences will reverse. Deferred tax assets are only recognised if recovery without replacement by equivalent debit balance is more probable than not.

#### Pension costs

The assets of the funded defined benefit pension scheme are held and managed independently of the company by a licensed institution. The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of the defined benefit scheme is the estimated regular cost of providing the benefits accrued in the year, adjusted to reflect variations from that cost. The regular cost is calculated so that it represents a substantially level percentage of current and future pensionable payroll. Variations from regular cost are charged or credited to the profit and loss account at a constant percentage of pensionable payroll over the estimated average remaining service life of scheme members.

Any difference between amounts charged to the profit and loss account and contributions paid is shown as an asset or provision in the balance sheet.

at 31 December 2001

#### Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the local currency at actual exchange rates as of the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss account.

#### Leases

Assets held under finance leases are initially reported at the fair value of the asset, with an equivalent liability categorised as appropriate under creditors due within or after one year. The asset is depreciated in accordance with other tangible fixed assets. Finance costs are allocated to accounting periods over the period of the lease to produce a constant rate of charge on the outstanding balance. Rentals are apportioned between finance costs and reduction of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## Intangible assets - Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of unincorporated businesses is capitalised and written off on a straight line basis over its useful economic life of up to a maximum of 20 years. The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the value may not be recoverable.

Goodwill arising on acquisitions in the year ended 31 December 1997 and earlier periods was written off to reserves in accordance with the accounting standard then in force. As permitted by the current accounting standard, the goodwill previously written off to reserves had not been reinstated in the balance sheet. On disposal or closure of a previously acquired business, the attributable amount of goodwill previously written off to reserves is included in determining the profit or loss of disposal.

#### Investments

Fixed asset investments are shown at cost less provision for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the investment value may not be recoverable. Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### Government grants

Government grants relating to tangible fixed assets are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Other grants are credited to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

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## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 2001

#### 2. TURNOVER

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents amounts invoiced to third parties and all relates to one continuing activity, the manufacture and distribution of bathroom fittings and related accessories.

2001

2000

Turnover by geographical market was as follows:

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	22,264	18,452
Continental Europe	436	259
Far East	271	425
Other	44	43
	23,015	19,179
	===	
OPERATING PROFIT		
This is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Exceptional items:		
- Impairment of tangible fixed assets (note 9)	1,256	191
- Stock provision arising from parent fair value adjustment	965	540
Other items:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		
- owned	316	564
- held under finance leases	57	100
Amortisation of goodwill	34	25
Government grant amortisations	(10)	(10)
Operating lease rentals	***	1.60
- plant & machinery	204	160
- other	529	511
Auditors' remuneration	00	22
- audit	22	22
- non audit	5	5

Exceptional items relate to the write-down of tangible fixed assets and stock recorded by the parent undertaking as fair value adjustments as of the date of acquisition of the company.

at 31 December 2001

### 4. STAFF COSTS

	===	
	5,360	6,147
Pension costs paid in the year (see note 22)	459	542
Social security costs	343	347
Wages and salaries	4,558	5,258
	£'000	£'000
	2001	2000

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was as follows:

Production	<i>No.</i> 192	<i>No</i> . 206
Administration and sales	117	130
	309	336

2001

2000

### 5. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION

	2001 £'000	2000 £'000
Directors emoluments	53	4
Accrued pension	<del></del> 2	-

Remuneration of the other directors is paid by the parent undertaking.

#### 6. INTEREST

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	197	59
Finance charges payable under finance lease	38	35
Interest payable to group undertakings	313	329
Other	102	31
	650	454

## 7. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

No taxation is payable on the loss for the year (2000: -£Nil) due to the utilisation of available tax losses brought forward of approximately £8.7m (2000: £8.9m).

at 31 December 2001

## 8. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £'000
Cost at 1 January and 31 December 2001.	650
Amortisation As at 1 January 2001 Charge for the year	82 34
As at 31 December 2001	116
Net book value At 31 December 2001	534
At 1 January 2001	568

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 20 years

at 31 December 2001

## 9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				
	Land and	Plant and	Motor	
	Buildings	machinery	vehicles	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2001	2,167	9,947	68	12,182
Transfer between asset categories	261	(261)	-	12,102
Additions	-	203	_	203
Disposals	_	(6,059)	_	(6,059)
Revaluation	364	(4,500)	-	364
At 31 December 2001	2,792	3,830	68	6,690
<b>7</b> 0			<del></del>	
Depreciation:	070	C C11	24	6.004
At 1 January 2001	279	6,611	34	6,924
Transfer between asset categories	62 50	(62) 314	9	373
Charge for the year Impairment (note 3)	30	1,256	9	1,256
Disposals	-	(6,013)	-	(6,013)
Revaluation	(365)	(0,013)	<del>-</del>	(365)
Nevaruation	(303)	_	•	(303)
At 31 December 2001	26	2,106	43	2,175
Not be about to a			<u> </u>	
Net book value:	2366	1 304	25	1 515
At end of year	2,766	1,724	25	4,515
At start of year	1,888	3,336	34	5,258
	====		====	
Leased assets included in the above:				
	Long	Plant and	Motor	Total
	_			ioiai
	Leasehold	machinery c	vehicles	r
Not hade valva	£	£	£	£
Net book value: As at 31 December 2001	2,751	298		3,044
As at 31 December 2001	2,731	290	-	3,044
At 1 January 2001	1,855	425	31	2,311
in i variable y 2001	1,055	<del></del> -		
	======			

at 31 December 2001

The net book value of land and buildings comprises:

	2001 £'000	2000 £'000
Freehold Long leasehold	15 2,751	15 1,873
	2,766	1,888

A valuation at open market value, with full vacant possession, of the long leasehold land and buildings was carried out on 31 May 2001 in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors by Chesterton plc, International Property Consultants and Chartered Surveyors. Comparative figures as at 31 December are stated at cost.

Comparable amounts determined according to the historical cost convention:

	Land and Buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost Accumulated depreciation	2,428 (391)	3,830 (2,106)	68 (43)	6,326 (2,540)
Net Book Value At 31 December 2001	2,037	1,724	25	3,786
At 1 January 2001	1,888	3,336	34	5,258

#### 10. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in Subsidiary Undertakings £000
Cost At 1 January 2001 and 31 December 2001	5,884
Net book value At 1 January 2001 and 31 December 2001	5,884

All of the subsidiaries listed below are unlisted and registered and operated in England & Wales. The company owns 100% of the ordinary share capital. All of the subsidiary companies are dormant and did not trade during the year. Group accounts have not been prepared in the year in accordance with the exemption provided in Section 228 of the Companies Act 1985.

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#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 2001

#### Subsidiary Undertakings:

Aquadart Limited
Bacchante Limited
Beekay Design Limited
Carpenters Workshop Limited
Check Tools Limited
Croydex Home Products Limited
Croydex Group Pension Trust Limited
Croydex Group Pension Investments Limited
Lionheart Innovations Limited

Murell Sales Limited
Netherealm Limited
Paintbrush (No. 1) Limited
Paintbrush (No. 2) Limited
Paintbrush (No. 3) Limited
Precis (1406) Limited
Regent Mouldings Limited
Stem Shelving Limited
Thorpac Limited

#### 11. STOCK

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Raw materials and consumables	1,902	3,124
Work-in-progress	128	150
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,783	2,542
	5,813	5,816
		===
DEBTORS		
	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	4,425	3,282
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,716	3,240
Prepayments and accrued income	1,091	770
	8,232	7,292

Included in Trade Debtors are £2,374,000 (2000: £nil) given as security against bank invoice financing arrangements.

Included above are amounts owed by group undertakings falling due after more than one year of £2,716,000 (2000: £2,716,000). All other amounts fall due within one year.

at 31 December 2001

### 13. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Obligations under finance leases	91	100
Bank overdrafts (secured)	4,578	1,135
Trade creditors	3,090	3,073
Other taxes and social security	745	894
Accruals and deferred income	295	373
	8,799	5,575

Bank overdrafts are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company and other group undertakings and are subject to an unlimited multilateral guarantee between the parent company and all of its subsidiary undertakings. At 31 December 2001 the total group bank facilities guaranteed were £8,478,000 (2000: £6,791,000).

### 14. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Obligations under finance leases due within two to five years	14	124
Amounts due to parent company	1,124	2,753
Amounts owed to other group undertakings	9,169	9,693
	10,307	12,570

#### 15. OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE LEASES

The maturity of these amounts is as follows:

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Amounts payable:		
Within one year	112	141
In two to five years	18	130
	130	271
Less: finance charges allocated to future periods	(25)	(47)
	105	224
Analysed as:		
Current obligations	91	100
Non-current obligations	14	124
	105	224
	<del></del>	

at 31 December 2001

### 16. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

Provision for liabilities and charges comprises:

	£'000
Pension provision: At 1 January 2001	265
Provided during the year	240
At 31 December 2001	505

### Deferred taxation:

No deferred tax has been provided due to the carry forward of significant taxation losses which off-set any liability relating to accelerated capital allowances and other short term timing differences.

## 17. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Authorised, allotted called-up and fully paid 5,342,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,342	5,342

## 18. MOVEMENT ON RESERVES

	Revaluation Reserve	Profit and Loss Account	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2001 Retained loss for the year Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	- - 729	1,066 (1,770)	1,066 (1,770) 729
At 31 December 2001	729	(704)	25

at 31 December 2001

#### 19. RECONCILIATION OF MOMEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Retained (loss) for the year	(1,770)	(149)
Revaluation surplus on long leasehold premises	729	•
Net movement in the year	(1,041)	(149)
Opening shareholders' fund	6,408	6,557
Closing shareholders' funds	5,367	6,408
		===

#### 20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

At the end of the year there were no capital commitments (2000: - £Nil).

#### 21. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

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

	Land ar	nd buildings		Other
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Operating leases which expire				
- within 1 year	-	_	26	20
- within 2-5 years	105	105	163	99
- after 5 years	411	411	-	-
	516	516	189	119
			=====	=====

#### 22. PENSION ARRANGEMENTS

An independent actuary performs a valuation every three years using the projected unit method to determine the level of contributions that should be paid into the defined benefit pension scheme. The company's historic practice, based on advice from the actuaries, has been that the pension charge for the year has been taken as the contributions paid, on the basis that there has been no material deficit. However, following the most recent actuarial valuation, this practice has changed for the current year as the change in assumptions used in the most recent valuation led to a deficit.

The pension scheme provides funded final salary pension benefits for eligible employees of Croydex Group plc. The total pension cost for the year of £510,000 (2000: £542,000) arose in relation to the funded defined benefit pension arrangement. The actual amount paid into the scheme was £270,000 (2000: £277,000) and therefore the provision as at 31 December 2001 is £505,000 (2000: £265,000).

at 31 December 2001

#### 22. PENSION ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

The most recent actuarial assessment for the scheme was made as at 1 January 2000. The main assumptions in this review were that the long-term investment return would be 6.1% per annum for those assets backing pre-retirement liabilities and 4.5% per annum on the remaining assets, pensionable salary increases would average 3.7% per annum, and the majority of present and future pensions would increase at the rate of 2.6% per annum. The formal actuarial valuation report states that as at 1 January 2000, the market value of the assets of the scheme was £16,540,000 and that this asset value was sufficient to cover 87% of the benefits that had accrued to members, after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

	2001
	£'000
Regular cost	320
Variation cost	190
Total pension scheme cost	510
Contributions paid	(270)
Additional amount provided in the year	240
Provision at 1 January 2001	265
Provision at 31 December 2001	505
Disclosure required under the Financial Reporting Standard 17	
Balance Sheet Presentation:	
	£'000
Net assets at 31 December 2001	5,368
Additional FRS17 pension liability	(3,525)
Net assets including FRS17 pension liability	1,843
Reserves Note	
Profit & Loss reserve excluding FRS17 pension liability FRS17 pension liability	(703) (3,525)
•	
Profit and loss reserve including FRS17 pension liability	(4,228)

### Composition of the scheme:

An acturial valuation of the defined benefit scheme was performed as at 1 January 2000 and updated to 31 December 2001 by a qualified independent actuary. The major assumptions used by the actuary were:

Rate of increase in salaries	3.6%
Rate of increase of pensions in payment	2.5%
Discount rate	5.8%
Inflation assumption	2.5%

at 31 December 2001

### 22. PENSION ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

The assets as at 31 December 2001 were:

	Expected	2001
	Return	£'000
Equities	7.0%	6,789
Corporate bonds	5.8%	218
Government bonds	5.0%	7,047
Cash	4.0%	216
Total market value of assets		14,270
Actuarial valuation of liabilities		(18,300)
Deficit in the Scheme		(4,030)

The actuarial valuation at 1 January 2000 showed an increase in the deficit from that calculated for the 1st January 1998 actuarial valuation from £431,000 to £2,399,000

Company contributions are payable at the following rates

Main scheme	11.1%
Former members of the Croydex Pension Scheme	15.8%
Senior staff	10.3%
Directors	18.6%

It has been agreed with the trustees that contributions will remain at this level until the outcome of the next MFR re-certification.

#### 23. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Croydex Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group of which Croydex Group plc is a member and for which group accounts are prepared is Croydex Limited. Copies of these accounts can be obtained from its registered office, Central Way, Andover, Hants SP10 5AW.

### 24. RELATED PARTIES

The company has utilised the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard No 8 as a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking not to disclose transactions with other group undertakings.