Heidelberger Fuels Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2001

Registered Number: 3568686

BIR **BEYF

0300 24/06/02 Registered No. 3568686

DIRECTORS

R A S Clayton

E H G Ericsson

P W Weller

C H S J Meyers

B E Ahlkvist

D J Carr

S Hansen

A O Erdem

V Schneider

A Van Steenberge

SECRETARY

D J Carr

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP One Colmore Row Birmingham B3 2DB

REGISTERED OFFICE

10th Floor West Bowater House 68-114 Knightsbridge London SW1X 7LT

DIRECTORS REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The principal activities of the company are the purchase and sale of coal and petcoke on behalf of the Heidelberg Group of Companies.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The profit and loss account for the year shows a profit after taxation of £426,000 (2000: £494,000)

On 1 January 2002 the company changed its name from Heidelburger Fuels Limited to HC Fuels Limited.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

The directors do not propose a final dividend (2000: £nil).

DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The present directors of the company and those who served during the year are listed below:

H F A Thijsen (resigned 31 May 2001) G Syvertsen (resigned 18 January 2001)

E H G Ericsson

D J Carr

P W Weller

R A S Clayton

CHSJ Meyers

B E Ahlkvist

(appointed 2 February 2001) (appointed 1 June 2001)

S Hansen A O Erdem

(appointed 1 June 2001)

V Schneider

(appointed 9 April 2002)

A Van Steenberge

(appointed 9 April 2002)

AUDITORS

In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the re-appointment of Ernst & Young LLP, who were appointed by the Company as auditors on 28 November 2001 to fill the casual vacancy arising from the resignation of KPMG.

By order of the board

D J Carr Secretary

Dated

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 of the company 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;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures in the financial statements;
- 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 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.

型 Ernst & Young

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HEIDELBERGER FUELS LIMITED

We have audited the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes 1 to 19. 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 company 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 its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Ernst & Young LLP

Birmingham

Registered Auditor
Dated (8)6100

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 December 2001

		A	s Restated
		2001	2000
	Notes	£000	£000
TURNOVER	2	36,032	22,710
Cost of Sales		(34,658)	(21,424)
GROSS PROFIT		1,374	1,286
Administration expenses		(760)	(525)
OPERATING PROFIT	3	614	761
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	11	61
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(12)	(105)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		613	717
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(187)	(223)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	15	426	494

All items dealt with in arriving at profit on ordinary activities before taxation relate to continuing activities.

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained profit for the year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

BALANCE SHEET at 31 December 2001

		A:	Restated
		2001	2000
	Note	£000	£000
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	9	14	27
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	10	692	532
Debtors	11	5,273	2,908
		5,965	3,340
		0,200	5,5.10
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year:	12	(4,348)	(2,262)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,617	1,178
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,631	1,205
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	13	500	500
Profit and loss account	13	1,131	705
1 forth and 1055 account	14	1,131	705
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		1,631	1,205
		\===	

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on its behalf by:

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18/26/22 and were signed on

R A S Clayton Managing Director

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES for the year ended 31 December 2001

	2001 £000	As restated 2000 £000
Profit/(loss) after tax for the financial year	426	494
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	426	494
Prior year adjustment (see note 1)	5	======
TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES SINCE THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT	431	

at 31 December 2001

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 have been prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and under the historical cost convention.

Cash flow statement

Under Financial Reporting Standard No.1 the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that a parent undertaking includes the company in its own published consolidated financial statements.

Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Heidelberger Zement AG, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 8 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group (or investees of the group qualifying as relating parties).

Turnover

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

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at 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.

Fixed assets

The cost of other tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental expenses of acquisition.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets (excluding investment properties), less their estimated residual values, on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The useful economic lives are considered to be:

Motor vehicles

- 3 years

Computer Equipment

- 3 years

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In general, cost is determined on a first in first out basis and includes transport and handling costs and other costs incurred in bringing stock to a saleable condition

Pensions

Contributions to the company's defined benefit pension schemes are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over the service lives of employees in the schemes. Variations from the regular cost are spread over the expected remaining service lives of current employees in the schemes.

at 31 December 2001

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

FRS 19 'Deferred taxation' was issued on 7 December 2000 and is mandatory for years ending on or after 23 January 2002. The Group has decided to adopt FRS 19 early.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less, tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date, with the following exceptions:

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing difference can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Prior year adjustment

During the year ending 31 December 2001, following the company's decision to adopt Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 19, 'Deferred Tax', the company made full provision for deferred tax in accordance with the accounting policy. The effect on the company's reserves brought forward at 1 January 2000 was an increase of £5,000. The total prior year adjustment for 2001 is £5,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS at 31 December 2001

2.	TURNOVER		
		2001	2000
		£000	£000
	Inter-company sales	30,336	18,023
	External sales	5,696	4,687
		36,032	22,710
	All sales are made within the United Kingdom.		<u></u>
	All saids are made whim the Omico Kingdom.		
3,	OPERATING PROFIT		
	This is stated after charging:		
		2001 £000	2000 £000
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Auditors' remuneration (including expenses):	13	13
	Audit work	10	3
	Non-audit work	3	3
4.	DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS		
		2001	2000
		£000	£000
	Total emoluments	85	68
	Pension contributions	8	7
		2001	2000
		No.	No.
	Number of directors who are members of defined benefit pension scheme	2	2

at 31 December 2001

5. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, is as follows:

Office and management	2001 £000	2000 £000
		£000
	5	3
Directors	7	6
	12	9
	====	===
Direct Employment Costs – all employees including executive directors:		
	2001	2000
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	197	164
Social security costs	19	16
Other pension costs	17	14
	233	194
	 -	
OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME	2001	2000
		2000
	±000	£000
Interest receivable from parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	11	61
		====
INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
		2000
	£000	£000
Other financial liabilities	6	-
Group company loans	6	105
	12	105
	Direct Employment Costs – all employees including executive directors: Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME Interest receivable from parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	Direct Employment Costs – all employees including executive directors: 2001 £000 Wages and salaries Social security costs 19 Other pension costs 17 233 OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME Interest receivable from parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings 11 INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES 2001 £000 Other financial liabilities 6 Group company loans 6

at 31 December 2001

TAXATION 8.

(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year

UK Current	Tax

	£000	£000
UK corporation tax	166	268

2001

2000

UK Deferred Tax

Origination and reversal of timing differences	21	(45)
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	187	223

(L) The state	affaatina tau	ah anaa fa	*h-a-r.aam.
(U) Tactors	affecting tax	charge for	mic year.

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year:		
	2001	2000
	£000	£000
Company profit on ordinary activities before tax	613	717
	====	
Company profit on ordinary activities before tax at 30% (2000: 30%) Effect of:	184	215
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2	9
Other timing differences	(20)	44
Total current tax charge	166	268

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor vehicles £000	Computer equipment £000	Total £000
Cost:		40	
At 1 January 2001 and 31 December 2001	23	. 48	71
Damaratation		====	
Depreciation:	F	20	4.4
At 1 January 2001	5	39	44
Charge for the year	8	5	13
At 31 December 2001	13	44	57
At 31 December 2001	13	77	51
Net book value:			======
At 31 December 2001	10	4	14
, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,			
At 31 December 2000	18	9	27

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS at 31 December 2001

10.	STOCKS		
		2001	2000
		£000	£000
	Petcoke stocks	111	_
	Coal stocks	581	532
		692	532
			====
11.	DEBTORS		D
		As 2001	Restated 2000
		£000	£000
	Trade debtors	825	874
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,019	1,863
	Other debtors	297 1,103	121
	Prepayments Deferred tax asset	29	50
		5,273	2,908
			====
12.	CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		
			s Restated
		2001	2000
l		£000	£000
	Trade creditors	3,479	1,022
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	568 225	684 247
	UK corporation tax payable Accrued expenses	76	309
		4,348	2,262
		=====	

at 31 December 2001

13.	TO STATE OF THE PARTY.	TAXATION
14		

	Deferred tax	
	2001	2000
	£000	£000
As at 1 January (As Restated) Charge/ (credit) to the profit and loss account	50 (21)	50
At 31 December (see note 11)	29	
The December (dec note 11)		===

The amounts provided in the accounts and the amounts not provided are as follows:

	A	As Restated	A	s Restated
	Provided		Not provided	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	6	5	_	-
Other timing differences	23	45	-	-
				
	29	50	-	-
			====	

14. SHARE CAPITAL

And a feet	£000	£000
Authorised: 20 million ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000
		======
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	500	500

15. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	£000
At I January 2001 as previously stated Prior year adjustment	700 5
At 1 January 2001 as restated	705
Profit for the year	426
At 31 December 2001	1,131

2001

2000

at 31 December 2001

16. RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	Α	As Restated	
	2001	2000	
	£000	£000	
Profit for the financial year	426	494	
Opening shareholders' funds	1,205	711	
Closing shareholders' funds	1,626	1,205	
	==	====	

17. PENSIONS

The company participates in the Castle Cement Limited Pension Scheme (the Castle Pension Scheme), which is a defined benefit scheme. The company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities in the Castle Pension Scheme.

Contributions made to the Castle Pension Scheme during the year under review amounted to £17,234 (2000: £4,563)

Further details of the Castle Pension Scheme assets and liabilities can be found in the Castle Cement Limited 2001 financial statements.

18. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The ultimate controlling party is Heidelberger Zement AG, a company incorporated in Germany. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Heidelberger Zement AG may be obtained from Berliner Strasse 6, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany.

19. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There are no capital commitments or contingent liabilities at the year end (2000: £Nil).