

Direct Group Holdings Limited

Directors' report and consolidated
financial statements

Registered number 4513083

31 January 2005



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Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2005.

Principal activities

Direct Group Holdings Limited is a holding company.

The group, which is headed by Direct Group Holdings Limited, provides insurance solutions to the finance and insurance markets in the UK.

Business review

The company was incorporated on 16 August 2002 and on 28 October 2002 Direct Group Holdings Limited acquired the entire share capital of Direct Group Limited. The 2004 comparatives in the financial statements are therefore for the 76 weeks ended 31 January 2004.

The directors are pleased with the group's performance with it generating an operating profit of £3,914,000 (2004:£3,305,000), giving a profit for the financial year of £1,567,000 (2004:£658,000). The group generated a net cash inflow from ordinary activities of £4,923,000 (2004:£5,526,000) and a decrease in cash in the year of £754,000 (2004:£2,391,000 increase).

The group strategy is to invest in quality staff, management and systems in order to meet its sales growth and provide a high quality added value service to its clients. The group continues to benefit from the substantial historical investment in infrastructure, which has established a scalable and resilient business model. Sales continue to grow through both new and existing clients combined with new product initiatives.

Direct Group Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, is now FSA authorised in respect of general insurance. The directors believe that the group is well placed to meet the regulatory requirements of the FSA and the changes in the market that may arise.

Proposed dividend

The directors recommend payment of a final ordinary dividend of £8,000 (2004:£10,000) making, with the interim of £nil (2004:£nil) a total of £8,000 (2004:£10,000) for the year. The directors recommend payment of a final non-redeemable preference dividend of £44,000 (2004:£44,000) making, with the interim of £43,000 (2004:£65,000) and accrued dividends of £88,000 (2004:£108,000) a total of £175,000 (2004:£217,000) for the year.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and the role of the researcher in this process. The second part of the paper presents the methodology used in the study, including the data collection methods and the analysis techniques. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from the findings. The final part of the paper provides a summary of the key points and offers suggestions for further research.

The study was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of scientific research. The data was collected from a large sample of participants, and the results were analyzed using advanced statistical techniques. The findings of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for a thorough understanding of the subject matter. The conclusions drawn from the findings are based on a careful analysis of the data and are supported by the results of the study.

The study has several limitations, which are discussed in the paper. These limitations include the sample size, the duration of the study, and the potential for bias. Despite these limitations, the study provides valuable insights into the subject matter and contributes to the existing body of knowledge. The findings of the study are discussed in the context of the current research and are compared with the results of other studies.

The study has several strengths, which are also discussed in the paper. These strengths include the use of a large sample size, the application of advanced statistical techniques, and the thoroughness of the analysis. The study also has several practical implications, which are discussed in the paper. These implications include the need for further research in this area and the potential for the findings to be applied in practice.

In conclusion, the study provides a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and contributes to the existing body of knowledge. The findings of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for a thorough understanding of the subject matter. The conclusions drawn from the findings are based on a careful analysis of the data and are supported by the results of the study.

Directors' report *(continued)*

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

The group's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to:

- settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- pay in accordance with the company's contractual and other legal obligations.

At the year-end, there were 27 days (2004: 24 days) purchases in trade creditors.

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

ND Clack

GC Woodhead

SW Hough

JL Walker (Non-executive director)

RM Watson (Non-executive chairman)

PB Cartwright (appointed 30 April 2004)

The directors who held office at the end of the financial year had the following interests in Direct Group Holdings Limited, according to the register of directors' interests:

Director	Class of shares	Interest at end of year	Interest at beginning of year or date of appointment if later
ND Clack	£1 'A' ordinary	49,000	49,000
	1p 'B' ordinary	250	-
	£1 non-redeemable preference	2,849,000	2,849,000
GC Woodhead	£1 'A' ordinary	49,000	49,000
	1p 'B' ordinary	250	-
	£1 non-redeemable preference	2,849,000	2,849,000
SW Hough	1p 'B' ordinary	4,000	4,000
	£1 'D' ordinary	8	8
JL Walker	-	-	-
RM Watson	1p 'C' ordinary	2,000	2,000
PB Cartwright	-	-	-

Directors' report *(continued)*

Directors and directors' interests *(continued)*

According to the register of directors' interests, no rights to subscribe for shares in or debentures of the company were granted to any of the directors or their immediate families, or exercised by them, during the financial year except as indicated below.

In 2004, the company introduced the Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme, which offers share purchase options to directors. PB Cartwright was awarded 3,000 share options during the year at an exercise price of £0.01. The options are exercisable at the earliest of a change in control of the company, a listing date or otherwise at the discretion of the board. None of these options were exercised throughout the year.

Political and charitable contributions

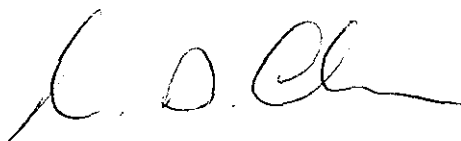
The group made no political donations (2004:£nil) or charitable contributions (2004:£nil) during the year.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting for the re-appointment of KPMG LLP as auditors of the company.

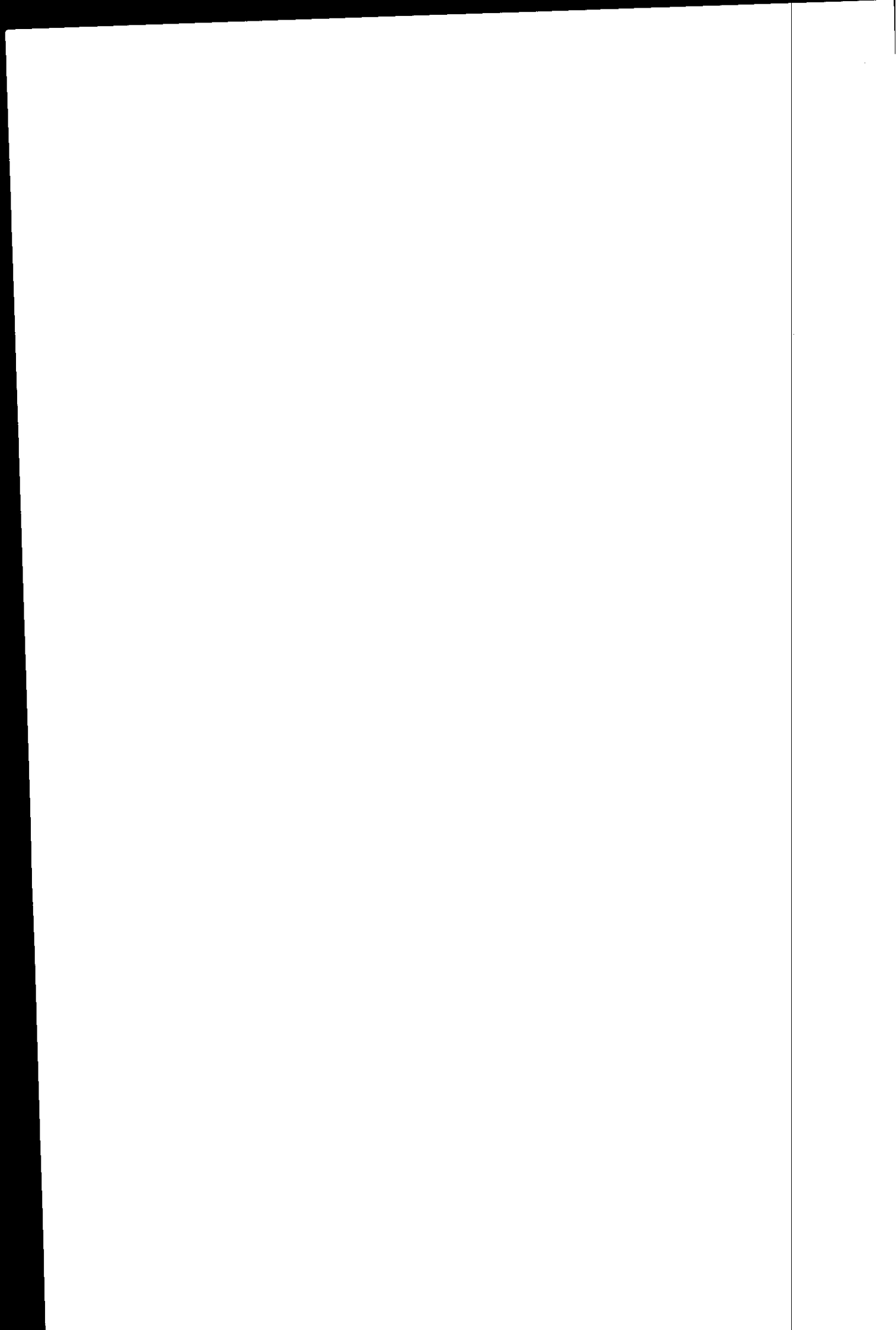
By order of the board

ND Clack
Director



Direct House
4 Sidings Court
White Rose Way
Doncaster
DN4 5NU

27 May 2005



Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and group and of the profit or loss for that year. 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 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 group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Report of the independent auditors to the members of Direct Group Holdings Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 6 to 23.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's 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 auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and, as described on page 4, the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the United Kingdom by statute, the Auditing Practices Board and by our profession's ethical guidance.

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.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial 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 group'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 and the group as at 31 January 2005 and of the profit of the group for the year ended 31 January 2005 and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG LLP

KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors

1 The Embankment
Neville Street
Leeds
LS1 4DW
United Kingdom
27 May 2005

Consolidated profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 January 2005

	<i>Note</i>	Year ended 31 January 2005 £000	76 weeks ended 31 January 2004 £000
Turnover and gross profit	<i>1</i>	8,909	8,742
Administrative expenses		(4,995)	(5,437)
Group operating profit		3,914	3,305
Other interest receivable and similar income	<i>5</i>	91	57
Interest payable and similar charges	<i>6</i>	(1,280)	(1,782)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	<i>2</i>	2,725	1,580
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<i>7</i>	(1,158)	(922)
Profit for the financial year		1,567	658
Dividends paid and proposed (including dividends on non-equity shares)	<i>8</i>	(183)	(227)
Retained profit for the year	<i>16</i>	1,384	431

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

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

There are no differences between the profit for the financial year reported above and the total recognised gains and losses relating to the financial year.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, including sales, purchases, and expenses. It emphasizes the need for a systematic approach to record-keeping, such as using a ledger or accounting software, to ensure that all financial data is properly documented and organized. This section also highlights the benefits of regular reconciliation and auditing to identify any discrepancies or errors in the records.

The second part of the paper focuses on the importance of budgeting and financial planning. It explains how a well-defined budget can help a business or individual manage their finances effectively, allocate resources wisely, and achieve their financial goals. This section provides practical tips and strategies for creating a realistic budget, monitoring progress, and making adjustments as needed. It also discusses the importance of setting financial priorities and goals to guide decision-making.

The third part of the paper explores the importance of understanding and managing cash flow. It explains how cash flow is the lifeblood of any business, and how a positive cash flow is essential for maintaining liquidity and meeting financial obligations. This section provides insights into how to monitor cash flow, identify potential cash flow problems, and implement strategies to improve cash flow management. It also discusses the importance of maintaining a healthy relationship with creditors and suppliers to ensure timely payments.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding and managing taxes. It explains how taxes can significantly impact a business's or individual's financial situation, and how proper tax planning can help minimize tax liability and maximize income. This section provides an overview of common tax concepts, such as deductions, credits, and tax rates, and offers practical advice on how to stay compliant with tax laws and regulations. It also emphasizes the importance of seeking professional advice from a tax advisor or accountant for complex tax situations.

The fifth and final part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding and managing debt. It explains how debt can be a double-edged sword, providing access to capital but also increasing financial risk. This section provides insights into how to evaluate the costs and benefits of borrowing, choose the right type of debt, and implement strategies to manage debt effectively. It also discusses the importance of maintaining a good credit rating and avoiding excessive borrowing.

Consolidated balance sheet
at 31 January 2005

	<i>Note</i>	2005 £000	2005 £000	2004 £000	2004 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11	20,076		21,208	
Tangible assets	9	697		717	
			20,773		21,925
Current assets					
Debtors	12	6,676		4,957	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,637		2,391	
		8,313		7,348	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(9,351)		(7,816)	
Net current liabilities			(1,038)		(468)
Total assets less current liabilities			19,735		21,457
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(11,784)		(14,983)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	14		(42)		(37)
Net assets			7,909		6,437
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		5,890		5,890
Share premium account	16		8		8
Profit and loss account	16		1,815		431
Other reserves	16		196		108
Total shareholders' funds			7,909		6,437
Attributable to equity shareholders			2,015		631
Attributable to non-equity shareholders			5,894		5,806
Total shareholders' funds			7,909		6,437

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 May 2005 and were signed on its behalf by:



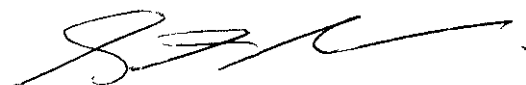
SW Hough
Director

Company balance sheet
at 31 January 2005

	<i>Note</i>	2005 £000	2005 £000	2004 £000	2004 £000
Fixed assets					
Investments	10		23,500		23,500
Current assets					
Debtors	12	11		25	
Cash at bank and in hand		10		30	
		<u>21</u>		<u>55</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(5,915)		(2,398)	
Net current liabilities			(5,894)		(2,343)
Total assets less current liabilities			17,606		21,157
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(11,428)		(14,743)
Net assets			6,178		6,414
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		5,890		5,890
Share premium account	16		8		8
Profit and loss account	16		84		408
Other reserves	16		196		108
Total shareholders' funds			6,178		6,414
Attributable to equity shareholders			284		608
Attributable to non-equity shareholders			5,894		5,806
Total shareholders' funds			6,178		6,414

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 May 2005 and were signed on its behalf by:



SW Hough
Director

Consolidated cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 January 2005

	<i>Note</i>	2005 £000	2004 £000
Cash flow from operating activities	18	4,923	5,526
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	19	(762)	(1,595)
Taxation		(908)	(751)
Capital expenditure	19	(217)	(168)
Acquisitions and disposals	19	-	(16,483)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash inflow/(outflow) before financing		3,036	(13,471)
Financing	19	(3,790)	15,862
		<hr/>	<hr/>
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year		(754)	2,391
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt

(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year		(754)	2,391
Cash outflow/(inflow) from decrease/increase in debt and lease financing		3,790	(15,764)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Change in net debt resulting from cash flows		3,036	(13,373)
Other non-cash movements		(375)	(451)
Debt of businesses acquired		-	(200)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Movement in net debt in the year		2,661	(14,024)
Net debt at beginning of year		(14,024)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net debt at end of year	20	(11,363)	(14,024)
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds
for the year ended 31 January 2005

	Group 2005 £000	Group 2004 £000	Company 2005 £000	Company 2004 £000
Profit for the financial year	1,567	658	(141)	635
Dividends	(183)	(227)	(183)	(227)
Unpaid dividends accrued	88	108	88	108
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,472	539	(236)	516
New share capital subscribed	-	5,898	-	5,898
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net addition to shareholders' funds	1,472	6,437	(236)	6,414
Opening shareholders' funds	6,437	-	6,414	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing shareholders' funds	7,909	6,437	6,178	6,414
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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 group's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and under the historical cost accounting rules.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings made up to 31 January 2005. The acquisition method of accounting has been adopted. Under this method, the results of subsidiary undertakings acquired or disposed of in the year are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal.

Under section 230(4) of the Companies Act 1985 the company is exempt from the requirement to present its own profit and loss account.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of businesses, being the excess of the fair value of the consideration payable over the fair value of the net assets acquired, is capitalised and amortised to the profit and loss account over its useful economic life. Goodwill capitalised on acquisition of businesses is written off on a straight line basis over a period of 20 years. Provision is made for any impairment.

Fixed asset investments

In the company's financial statements, investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less any amounts written off.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets on a straight line basis over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Computer software and hardware	-	10-33%
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%
Leased assets	-	life of lease

Leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and the outstanding future lease obligations are shown in creditors. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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. Except where otherwise required by accounting standards, full provision without discounting is made for all timing differences which have arisen but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover represents the group's commission income earned on the brokering and administration of insurance policies, training income and the profit share and fund income on certain schemes and is credited to the profit and loss account over the life of the policy based on the cost profile of the work performed in respect of the policy.

Cash

Cash, for the purpose of the cash flow statement, comprises cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand, less overdrafts payable on demand.

2 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	2005 £000	2004 £000
<i>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:</i>		
Auditors' remuneration:		
- audit services	24	30
- other services	29	27
Amortisation of goodwill	1,132	1,414
Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible fixed assets:		
Owned	197	232
Leased	40	124
Hire of other assets - operating leases	-	15

The auditors' remuneration included in the above relating to the company amounted to £6,000 (2004:£7,000).

3 Remuneration of directors

	2005 £000	2004 £000
Directors' emoluments	608	726

The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £257,500 (2004:£313,000) and company pension contributions of £nil (2004:£nil) were made on his behalf.

Notes (continued)

4 Staff numbers and costs

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

	Number of employees	
	2005	2004
Sales and marketing	12	11
Administration	68	59
	<u>80</u>	<u>70</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2005 £000	2004 £000
Wages and salaries	2,204	2,344
Social security costs	209	240
	<u>2,413</u>	<u>2,584</u>

5 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2005 £000	2004 £000
Bank interest	86	57
Other interest	5	-
	<u>91</u>	<u>57</u>

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	2005 £000	2004 £000
On bank loans and overdrafts	917	1,104
Bank charges	9	-
On all other loans	351	659
Finance charges payable in respect of finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3	18
On corporation tax payments	-	1
	<u>1,280</u>	<u>1,782</u>

Notes (continued)

7 Taxation

	2005 £000	2004 £000
<i>UK corporation tax @ 30%</i>		
Current tax on income for the year	1,155	887
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(2)	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,153	904
Deferred tax (see note 14)	5	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,158	922
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The current tax charge for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30%). The differences are explained below:

	2005 £000	2004 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,725	1,580
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current tax at 30%	817	474
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (primarily goodwill amortisation)	343	431
Fixed asset timing differences	2	(18)
Other short-term timing differences	(7)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	(2)	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax charge (see above)	1,153	904
	<hr/>	<hr/>

8 Dividends

	2005 £000	2004 £000
<i>Equity shares:</i>		
Final dividend payable	8	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Other dividends on non-equity shares:</i>		
Interim dividend paid	43	65
Final dividend payable	44	44
Unpaid dividend accrued	88	108
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	175	217
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	183	227
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Half the 3% cumulative non-redeemable preference dividend is payable in two equal instalments on 31 January and 31 July in each year and the balance is accrued.

Notes (continued)

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer hardware and software £000	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment £000	Total £000
Group			
<i>Cost</i>			
At beginning of year	1,490	249	1,739
Additions	213	4	217
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	1,703	253	1,956
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Depreciation</i>			
At beginning of year	844	178	1,022
Charge for year	202	35	237
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	1,046	213	1,259
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Net book value</i>			
At 31 January 2005	657	40	697
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2004	646	71	717
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Included in the total net book value of tangible fixed assets of the group is £6,000 (2004:£46,000) in respect of assets held under finance leases and similar hire purchase contracts. Depreciation for the year on these assets was £40,000 (2004:£124,000).

The company held no tangible fixed assets in the year.

10 Fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £000
Company	
<i>Cost and net book value</i>	
At beginning and end of year	23,500
	<hr/>

The company holds 100% of the ordinary share capital of the following group undertakings:

	<i>Status and principal activity</i>	<i>Holding</i>
Direct Group Limited	Trading - Insurance Solutions Provider	Direct
Direct Creditor Administration Limited	Dormant	Indirect
Direct Warranty Administration Limited	Dormant	Indirect
Direct Finance & Insurance Services Limited	Dormant	Indirect

Notes (continued)

11 Intangible Fixed Assets

Group

	Goodwill £000
<i>Costs</i>	
At beginning and end of year	22,622
<i>Amortisation</i>	
At beginning of year	1,414
Charge for the year	1,132
At end of year	2,546
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 31 January 2005	20,076
At 31 January 2004	21,208

12 Debtors

	Group 2005 £000	Group 2004 £000	Company 2005 £000	Company 2004 £000
Trade debtors	6,491	4,766	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	185	191	11	25
	<u>6,676</u>	<u>4,957</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>25</u>

Notes (continued)

13 Creditors

	Group 2005 £000	Group 2004 £000	Company 2005 £000	Company 2004 £000
<i>Amounts falling due within one year:</i>				
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,440	1,354	1,440	1,354
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	10	26	-	-
Trade creditors	5,926	4,840	-	-
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	-	-	4,193	794
Corporation tax	695	450	-	-
Other taxation and social security	74	77	-	-
Other loans	12	15	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,132	1,000	220	196
Dividend proposed	62	54	62	54
	<u>9,351</u>	<u>7,816</u>	<u>5,915</u>	<u>2,398</u>
<i>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</i>				
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,800	5,490	1,800	5,490
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	9	-	-
Other loans	9,628	9,265	9,628	9,253
Accruals and deferred income	356	219	-	-
	<u>11,784</u>	<u>14,983</u>	<u>11,428</u>	<u>14,743</u>
Total creditors	<u>21,135</u>	<u>22,799</u>	<u>17,343</u>	<u>17,141</u>

Analysis of loans:

	Bank loans 2005 £000	Group Other 2005 £000	Total 2005 £000	Total 2004 £000	Bank loans 2005 £000	Company Other 2005 £000	Total 2005 £000	Total 2004 £000
Loans can be analysed as falling due:								
In one year or less, or on demand	1,550	12	1,562	1,515	1,550	-	1,550	1,500
Between one and two years	1,800	-	1,800	1,562	1,800	-	1,800	1,550
Between two and five years	-	9,628	9,628	8,676	-	9,628	9,628	8,676
In five or more years	-	-	-	4,627	-	-	-	4,627
	<u>3,350</u>	<u>9,640</u>	<u>12,990</u>	<u>16,380</u>	<u>3,350</u>	<u>9,628</u>	<u>12,978</u>	<u>16,353</u>
Less: unamortised arrangement fees	(110)	-	(110)	(256)	(110)	-	(110)	(256)
	<u>3,240</u>	<u>9,640</u>	<u>12,880</u>	<u>16,124</u>	<u>3,240</u>	<u>9,628</u>	<u>12,868</u>	<u>16,097</u>

Notes (continued)

13 Creditors (continued)

The maturity of obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts is as follows:

	Group 2005 £000	Group 2004 £000	Company 2005 £000	Company 2004 £000
Within one year	10	28	-	-
In the second to fifth years	-	10	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	38	-	-
Less future finance charges	-	(3)	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	35	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Bank loan interest

On 28 October 2002, the company received a £9,100,000 bank loan. The balance on this loan as at 31 January 2005 was £3,350,000 (2004:£7,100,000). The interest on the bank loan is based on a fixed 1.75% margin over LIBOR.

On 28 October 2002, the company entered into a £8,802,000 Unsecured Series A Loan Note Instrument 2010. The interest on the loan notes is a fixed rate of 8% of which 4% is paid and 4% is capitalised on to the loan note balance. Consequently the loan note obligation had increased to £9,628,000 (2004:£9,253,000) as at 31 January 2005.

Interest rate hedging

At 31 January 2005, the group held a conventional interest rate cap covering bank loans of £4,575,000 (2004:£5,700,000) at a cap of 5.5%.

14 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Group 2005 £000	Group 2004 £000	Company 2005 £000	Company 2004 £000
<i>Deferred tax:</i>				
At beginning of year	37	19	-	-
Charge to the profit and loss for the year	5	18	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	42	37	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The amounts provided for deferred taxation and the amounts not provided are set out below:

Group	2005 Provided £000	2005 Unprovided £000	2004 Provided £000	2004 Unprovided £000
<i>Deferred tax:</i>				
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	60	-	62	-
Other timing differences	(18)	-	(25)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	42	-	37	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The company had no provided or unprovided deferred tax.

Notes (continued)

15 Called up share capital

	2005 £	2004 £
<i>Authorised</i>		
<i>Equity</i>		
94,000 Preferred ordinary shares of £1 each	94,000	94,000
108,000 A ordinary shares of £1 each	108,000	108,000
6,000 B ordinary shares of £0.01 each	60	60
5,000 C ordinary shares of £0.01 each	50	20
24 D ordinary shares of £1 each	24	24
	<hr/> 202,134 <hr/>	<hr/> 202,104 <hr/>
<i>Non-equity</i>		
5,698,000 3% cumulative non-redeemable preference shares of £1 each	5,698,000	5,698,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
<i>Equity</i>		
94,000 Preferred ordinary shares of £1 each	94,000	94,000
98,000 A ordinary shares of £1 each	98,000	98,000
6,000 B ordinary shares of £0.01 each	60	60
2,000 C ordinary shares of £0.01 each	20	20
24 D ordinary shares of £1 each	24	24
	<hr/> 192,104 <hr/>	<hr/> 192,104 <hr/>
<i>Non-equity</i>		
5,698,000 3% cumulative non-redeemable preference shares of £1 each	5,698,000	5,698,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

15 Called up share capital (continued)

Preferred ordinary shares of £1 each

The preferred ordinary shareholders are entitled to a fixed cumulative preference dividend ('Fixed Dividend') at a rate of 4% per annum per share payable half yearly in equal amounts on 31 January and 31 July. For financial years beginning on or after 1 February 2007 the shareholders are entitled to a cumulative preferential net cash dividend which is equal to 10% of profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the relevant financial year increasing by 3% each subsequent financial year up to a maximum of 19%, subject to the prior payment of the Preferred Dividend, Fixed Dividend and Fixed Ordinary Dividend.

On a return of capital on a winding up, or otherwise, the preferred ordinary shares participate *pari passu* with the A, B and C ordinary shares.

The redeemable preferred ordinary shares carry one vote per share.

A ordinary shares of £1 each

The A ordinary shareholders are entitled to a fixed cumulative preference dividend ('Fixed Ordinary Dividend') at a rate of 4% per annum per share payable half yearly in equal amounts on 31 January and 31 July.

On a return of capital on winding up, or otherwise, the A ordinary shares participate *pari passu* with the preferred ordinary shares and the B and C ordinary shares.

The A ordinary shares carry one vote per share.

B and C ordinary shares of £0.01 each

The B and C ordinary shareholders are entitled to a fixed cumulative preference dividend ('Fixed Ordinary Dividend') at a rate of 4% per annum per share payable half yearly in equal amounts on 31 January and 31 July.

On a return of capital on winding up, or otherwise, the B and C ordinary shares participate *pari passu* with the preferred ordinary shares and the A ordinary shares.

The B and C ordinary shares carry no voting rights.

D ordinary shares of £1 each

The D ordinary shares have no dividend rights.

On a sale of the company, the consideration is initially distributed to the A, B, C and preferred ordinary shareholders, the fraction of which is based on certain specific investment criteria, with the D ordinary shareholders being the sole recipients of the next £1,000,000 of value. The D shareholders are then entitled to 4% of the consideration thereafter, *pari passu* with the entitlements of the A, B, C and preferred ordinary shareholders.

The D ordinary shares have no voting rights.

3% cumulative non-redeemable preference shares of £1 each

The cumulative non-redeemable preference shareholders are entitled to a fixed cumulative preference dividend ('Preferred Dividend') at a value of 3% per annum per share half payable in equal amount on 31 January and 31 July and half accrued.

On a return of capital on winding up, or otherwise, the 3% cumulative non-redeemable preference shareholders are entitled to a return of the nominal value plus any accrued dividend in advance of any return to the equity shareholders.

The cumulative non-redeemable preference shares have no voting rights.

Notes (continued)

16 Reserves

	Profit and loss account	Share premium account	Other reserves	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Group				
At beginning of year	431	8	108	547
Unpaid dividends accrued	-	-	88	88
Retained profit for the year	1,384	-	-	1,384
	<u>1,815</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>2,019</u>
Company				
At beginning of year	408	8	108	524
Unpaid dividend accrued	-	-	88	88
Retained profit for the year	(324)	-	-	(324)
	<u>84</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>288</u>

17 Commitments

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

	2005 Land and buildings	2005 Other	2004 Land and buildings	2004 Other
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Group				
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	-	-	3	-
In the second to fifth years inclusive	-	-	-	-
Over five years	149	-	129	-
	<u>149</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>-</u>

The company has no annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases.

18 Reconciliation of operating profit to operating cash flows

	2005 £000	2004 £000
Group operating profit	3,914	3,305
Depreciation and amortisation	1,369	1,770
Increase in debtors	(1,712)	(1,431)
Increase in creditors	1,352	1,882
	<u>4,923</u>	<u>5,526</u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities		

Notes (continued)

19 Analysis of cash flows

	2005 £000	2004 £000
Returns on investment and servicing of finance		
Interest received	84	57
Interest paid	(756)	(1,569)
Interest element of finance lease rental payments	(3)	(18)
Non-equity dividends	(87)	(65)
	<u>(762)</u>	<u>(1,595)</u>
Capital expenditure		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(217)	(182)
Disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	14
	<u>(217)</u>	<u>(168)</u>
Acquisitions and disposals		
Purchase of subsidiary undertaking	-	(17,700)
Cash acquired with subsidiary	-	1,217
	<u>-</u>	<u>(16,483)</u>
Financing		
New bank loans	-	9,100
New loan notes	-	8,802
Repayment of bank loans	(3,750)	(2,000)
Reduction in short-term borrowing	(15)	(24)
Capital element of finance lease rental payments	(25)	(114)
	<u>(3,790)</u>	<u>15,764</u>
Issue of ordinary share capital	-	98
	<u>(3,790)</u>	<u>15,862</u>

Notes (continued)

20 Analysis of net funds

	At beginning of year £000	Cash flow £000	Other non cash changes £000	At end of year £000
Cash at bank and in hand	2,391	(754)	-	1,637
Debt due within one year	(1,515)	1,515	(1,562)	(1,562)
Debt due after one year	(14,865)	2,250	1,187	(11,428)
Finance leases	(35)	25	-	(10)
	(16,415)	3,790	(375)	(13,000)
Total	(14,024)	3,036	(375)	(11,363)

21 Post balance sheet events

On 5 May 2005 a re-structuring of the company's share capital was completed to re-allocate the shareholding of RD Collins, a director of Direct Group Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, following his resignation in the year.

The company's 24 £1 'D' ordinary shares were sub-divided into 2,400 1p shares and re-allocated, with directors ND Clack and GC Woodhead receiving 125 shares each.

There was no effect upon the monetary value of authorised or allotted share capital.

22 Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions requiring disclosure under Financial Reporting Standard 8, Related Party Disclosures.

