CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

1999 saw a deepening of the difficult trading conditions shared by much of the United Kingdom's manufacturing and primary production industry and I must a report a group loss for the year of £ 2,244,000.

The continued relative strength of Sterling against the Euro and high interest rates aimed at restricting demand within the service economies of the South East, have made exports extremely tough whilst increasing foreign and domestic competition within the home market has kept margins under pressure across all divisions.

The continued Policy of the Scottish Executive with regards to the control of the salmon disease, Infectious Salmon Anaemia, has cast a destructive blight across the whole industry sector.

With substantial interests in salmon farming and the associated service industries, this blight has frustrated business within a number of our operating companies.

Despite the establishment of the European Convention of Human Rights into Scottish domestic law, the Minister and his Executive have failed to acknowledge the principles of property right as applied to a fish farmer's stock.

Some modification within the regulations are now effective, and have gone some way to ease the blight.

In this very difficult market the team at Landcatch has done extremely well to increase sales volume, a testament to the quality and the demand for Landcatch products.

The gradual recovery in oil prices has not yet been matched by a return of confidence in the oil sector, which remains depressed both on and off shore. This, together with cheap European competition, has made trading very tough within our Engineering division. Costs have continued to be tightly controlled, and offset against overseas procurement.

Operating Activities

Aquaculture

Landcatch's ongrowing customers have been under considerable pressures, largely as a result of Government's unsound disease policy.

Despite the very tough market, Landcatch has managed to increase sales volume and further strengthen their position in the smolt and egg market. The product quality and benefits of the long term selective breeding program are now obvious within the market and form the foundation of further growth within the global aquaculture industry, based on the very substantial long term research and development program at the core of Landcatch strategy.





COMPANIES HOUSE

0031 16/10/00

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

(continued)

Investment has continued at The Marine Resource Centre with the installation of an integrated hydro electric generation plant and, with some easing of ISA related restrictions, other operations are set to expand over the next year.

McKinlay & Blair have had a tough year in a depressed local market.

Marine

The installation of a new slipway at Buckie Shipyard caused considerable disruption to the yard's boat repair activity. With this larger slip now in operation and a clear focus provided by the new management team, new business has been brought to the yard. A commitment to a growing customer base has been matched by the ability to source competitive products from overseas, whilst enhancing the specialist skills of the yard. The yard has secured orders for three new fishing boats to be delivered during the course of next year.

Malakoff & Wm. Moore and J. Fleming Engineering (Stornoway) have both had a difficult year. Activity levels in the North Sea have been depressed, reducing the passing trade within Shetland. A refocused management team within Malakoff & Wm. Moore will concentrate on growth market opportunities.

J. Fleming Engineering's ferry service work was disrupted by the closure of the slip for refurbishment over the busy winter months. The local fishing fleet activity was restricted by an extended shellfish ban. With the slip reopened and the new management building on a skilled workforce, the yard is well placed to grow market share with both traditional and new business opportunities.

Engineering

Prosper Engineering has continued to suffer from the severe downturn in the oil related engineering market. Margins have been heavily pressurised by cheap Euro zone imports. Whilst maintaining their existing UK customer base, the company has established a presence within the United States and formed closer relationships with overseas suppliers to strengthen the position of the company within a specialist global market.

Lithgows Pty

The continued weakness of the Asian economies allowed only a modest recovery in local beef price. With worldwide demand now increasing beyond production, beef prices are showing a stronger recovery. The farm team has focussed on increasing beef productivity; the initial trials have been extended with very positive results.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

(continued)

Property

The property assets are actively managed to maximise shareholder value over the long term.

Outlook

As stated in the Chairman's 1998 report, conditions continue to be tough, exacerbated by the ill-judged political policies of Central Government. The move within the group towards knowledge, rather than manufacturing capacity based business, is the key to taking advantage of the opportunities of the global market. Already this strategy is showing benefits across all three divisions, with the potential for substantial growth and profit built upon the skill and knowledge of our management and workforce.

Sames F. Maga

Chairman

May 15, 2000

Directors

Mr. J.F. Lithgow ** (Chairman)

Sir William Lithgow, Bt ** (Vice Chairman)

Mr. H.M. Currie (Managing Director)

Mr. F.G. Hogg*+

The Rt. Hon. Lord Lang of Monkton⁺

Lady Lithgow[†]

Mr. A.R. Reid (Company Secretary)

Mr. A.W.C. Wishart (Finance Director)

Registered Office

3 Ardgowan Square Greenock

^{*} Denotes a member of the Audit Committee

[†] Denotes non-executive

<u>LITHGOWS LIMITED</u>

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report and financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1999.

Results and dividends

The group trading loss for the year after taxation amounted to £2,243,040.

The directors recommend dividends absorbing £16,320, leaving £2,259,360 to be deducted from reserves.

Review of the business

The group's principal operating subsidiaries and their activities during the year are shown on page 24. Comments on the results for the year and on future developments are contained in the Chairman's statement on pages 1-3.

Directors and their interests

The directors who served during the year are stated on page 4.

The director who retires from the board by rotation at the next Annual General Meeting is Lady Lithgow who, being eligible, offers herself for re-election.

The following directors had the undernoted interests in the ordinary and preference share capital of Lithgows Limited at December 31, 1999 and at December 31, 1998.

	Ordin			y shares		7.5%	Preference	ce shares
	B	eneficial	<u>Int</u>	erest as		<u>Beneficial</u>	<u>lr</u>	nterest as
		<u>interest</u>	_	<u> Frustees</u>		interest		<u>Trustees</u>
			(non-be	neficial)			(non-b	eneficial)
	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
Sir William Lithgow	1,753	1,753	500	500	-	_	_	_
Lady Lithgow	728	728	500	500	-	-	108,000	108,000
J.F. Lithgow	2,469	2,469	-	-	506,000	506,000	-	_

No other director at December 31, 1999 had any interest in the share capital of the company or in any subsidiary during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

(continued)

Directors' responsibilities for 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 the group and of the profit or loss of the group 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 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, for safeguarding the assets of the group and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Corporate governance

Whilst it is under no obligation to meet the requirements of the London Stock Exchange, the Lithgows' group places a high degree of importance on corporate governance and has for some years honoured most of the recommendations of the Combined Code. The Board includes 5 non-executive directors and meets on a regular basis to discuss the strategic development of the group, and to monitor the day to day implementation of the group strategy throughout the various subsidiary companies. The remuneration of the executive directors is fixed by a committee of the Chairman, Vice Chairman and a non-executive director. The Board have an Audit Committee who receive reports from both the external auditors and the internal audit function to satisfy themselves as to the effectiveness of the group's financial operating procedures and internal financial controls. The internal audit function is unusual in a group of this size but is found to be extremely useful in meeting the responsibilities of the directors.

Disabled employees

Full and fair consideration is given to applications for employment by disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities, bearing in mind the nature of the position applied for. Opportunities given to a disabled person for the continuance of employment, appropriate training and career development, are in line with those given to any other employee of the group.

Employees

Consultative procedures enable management and other employees to discuss matters of mutual interest. Through these procedures and departmental channels employees are able to be kept informed about group affairs.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

(continued)

Year 2000 compliance

The group reviewed its computer systems for the impact of the year 2000 date change, prepared an action plan to address the issue and carried out all necessary measures. All systems have continued to operate properly over the year 2000 date change and through any roll-over procedures that occurred at a later date.

The issue is complex, and no business can guarantee that there will be no year 2000 problems. As all businesses are dependent on the compliance of their major customers, suppliers and other trading partners, any impact that has occurred on their systems will affect the group's business to a greater or lesser extent.

Charitable donations

During the year the group made charitable contributions totalling £13,968.

Political donations

There were no donations to political parties made during the year.

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Grant Thornton as auditors in accordance with S.385 of the Companies Act 1985 will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Secretary

May 15, 2000

A. R. Levil

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF LITHGOWS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on page 9 to 35 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on pages 15 to 17.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 6 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of 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 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 at December 31, 1999 and of the results of the group for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Rut Than

GRANT THORNTON Registered Auditors Chartered Accountants Glasgow

May 15, 2000

GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Turnover: group and share of joint venture's turnover		18,473	21,251
Less: share of joint venture's turnover		(500)	(218)
GROUP TURNOVER	1	17,973	21,033
Cost of sales	2	(15,261)	(16,453)
Gross profit Other operating income and charges	2	2,712 (4,978)	4,580 (5,032)
OPERATING LOSS	3	(2,266)	(452)
Share of operating profit of joint venture		203	27
Exceptional item Profit on disposal of fixed assets		44	506
Net interest	5	(2,019) (319)	81 (338)
	-		
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(2,338)	(257)
Taxation	6	11	128
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation Minority interests	17	(2,327) 83	(129) 78
Loss for the financial year Dividends – including non equity interests	7	(2,244) (16)	(51) (149)
Loss for year		(2,260)	(200)

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements

<u>LITHGOWS LIMITED</u>

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES					
	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000			
Loss for the year	(2,260)	(200)			
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of assets	1,843	-			
Exchange differences	(17)				
Total recognised gains and losses for the year	(434)	(200)			
NOTE OF HISTORICAL COST PROFITS AND LOSSES	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000			
Reported loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(2,338)	(257)			
Difference between historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge for the year calculated on the revalued amount	30	29			
Historical cost loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(2,308)	(228)			
Historical cost loss retained	(2,230)	(171)			

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements

<u>LITHGOWS LIMITED</u>

STATEMENT OF GROUP RETAINED RESERVES AND RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	Profit and loss account £'000	Revaluation surplus £'000	Other reserves £'000	Capital redemption reserves £'000	Total reserves	Called-up share capital £'000	Total share- holders funds £'000
At January 1, 1998	7,394	2,669	130	325	10,518	1,354	11,872
Movements in 1998:							
Amortisation of revaluation surplus	27	(27)	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year	(200)	-	-		(200)	-	(200)
A	7.004				10.010	4.054	44.070
At December 31, 1998	7,221	2,642	130	325	10,318	1,354	11,672
Movements in 1999:							
Amortisation of revaluation surplus	27	(27)	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of assets	-	1,843	-	-	1,843	-	1,843
Exchange differences - joint venture	(17)	-	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
Loss for the year	(2,260)	-	••	-	(2,260)	•	(2,260)
At December 31, 1999	4,971	4,458	130	325	9,884	1,354	11,238

LITHGOWS LIMITED GROUP BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

Fixed assets: Tangible assets Investments: Joint venture Unlisted investments	Notes 8 9	£'000 13,790 294 58	<u>1999</u> £'000	1998 £'000 12,567 139 58
			14,142	12,764
Current assets: Stocks and work-in-progress Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	10 11	4,379 3,740 419		5,073 3,971 1,046
		8,538		10,090
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(8,538)		(7,821)
Net current assets			-	2,269
Total assets less current liabilities			14,142	15,033
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(1,532)	(1,986)
Provision for liabilities and charges	16		(67)	(113)
Minority interests (including non equity interests)	17		(489)	(572)
Accruals and deferred income: Deferred grants			(816)	(690)
			11,238	11,672
Capital and reserves: Called up share capital Reserves	18		1,354 9,884	1,354 10,318
			11,238	11,672
Analysis of shareholders' funds: Equity Non equity			10,588 650	11,022 650

) Directors

May 15, 2000

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements

LITHGOWS LIMITED COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

	<u>Notes</u>	£'000	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Fixed assets: Tangible assets	8	1,166		205
Investments: Subsidiary undertakings Unlisted investments	9	12,024 50		11,648 50
			13,240	11,903
Current assets: Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	-11	320 153		214 277
		473		491
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(6,515)		(6,506)
Net current liabilities			(6,042)	(6,015)
Total assets less current liabilities			7,198	5,888
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(18)	(32)
			7,180	5,856
Capital and reserves: Called up share capital Reserves	18		1,354 5,826	1,354 4,502
			7,180	5,856
Analysis of shareholders' funds: Equity Non equity			6,530 650	5,206 650

May 15, 2000

The notes of pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements

) Directors

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	19	(168)	1,751
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received Interest paid Finance lease interest paid Non equity dividends paid Loan interest paid		174 (302) (45) (16) (146)	252 (432) (45) (49) (113)
Net cash outflow from returns on investment and servicing of finance		(335)	(387)
Taxation		(8)	62
Capital expenditure Purchase of fixed assets Sale of fixed assets Receipt of grant		(874) 76 257	(1,017) 544 212
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure		(541)	(261)
Acquisitions and disposals Investment in joint venture			(112)
Net cash outflow from acquisitions and disposals			(112)
Equity dividends paid			(186)
Financing Repayment of borrowings Capital element of finance lease rentals		(377) (236)	(427) (220)
Net cash outflow from financing	20	(613)	(647)
(Decrease)/increase in cash	21	(1,665)	220

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards

The principal accounting policies of the group have remained unchanged from the previous year.

Basis of consolidation

The group financial statements incorporate the results for the year, the state of affairs and the cash flow of the company and all its subsidiary undertakings. No profit and loss account is presented for the parent company, Lithgows Limited, as provided by S.230 of the Companies Act 1985.

Entities in which the group holds an interest on a long term basis and which are jointly controlled by the group and one or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement are treated as joint ventures. In the group financial statements, joint ventures are accounted for using the gross equity method.

The group's share of the results of joint ventures is shown in the profit and loss account.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the amount paid on the acquisition of a business and the aggregate fair value of its separable assets.

Goodwill is capitalised and is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. Goodwill first accounted for in accounting periods ending before December 23, 1998, the implementation date of FRS10, was eliminated from the financial statements by immediate write off against reserves. Such goodwill will be charged or credited to the profit and loss account on the subsequent disposal of the business to which it relates.

Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or valuation of each fixed asset other than land, by equal annual instalments over the estimated useful life. The rates most widely used are:-

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

Depreciation (continued)

Freehold property - 2%

Leasehold property - shorter of 2½% or over life of lease

Freehold slipways and jetties - 2% - 2½%

Plant, machinery, fixtures and fittings - 10% - 20%

Motor vehicles - 20% - 25%

Office equipment - 15%
Computer hardware - 25%
Computer software - 50%

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Stocks and work-in-progress

Stocks and work-in-progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is defined as actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis and includes, where appropriate, a proportion of production overheads. Net realisable value is defined as the estimated selling price less future costs to completion and expenses of marketing and distribution.

Payments received and receivable to account of work-in-progress are deducted from the cost or net realisable value.

Payments to account in excess of costs to date of work-in-progress are included in creditors.

Long-term contracts

Profit on long-term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the year-end, by recording turnover and related costs, as defined in stocks and work-in-progress above, as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for that contract. Revenues derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method on all material timing differences, except for those which are not expected to reverse in the future. Advance corporation tax on dividends, not recoverable against current taxation, is carried forward to the extent that it is anticipated to be recoverable against future mainstream corporation tax liabilities.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

Grants

Grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to a deferred credit account and released to profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets to which they relate. Revenue grants are released to profit over the life of the project to which they related.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. Unrealised gains and losses on translation of the assets, liabilities, profits and reserves of the overseas subsidiaries and joint venture are dealt with as reserve movements, and other exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives.

The interest element of the contractual obligations is charged to profit and loss account over the period of the lease and approximates to a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the terms of the lease.

Pensions

The company participates in The Lithgows Limited Pension Scheme which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. Contributions to the fund are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over the employees' working lives within the group. The regular cost is attributed to individual years using the projected unit credit method. Variations in pension cost, which are identified as a result of actuarial valuations, are amortised over the average expected working lives of employees in proportion to their expected payroll costs. Differences between the amounts funded and the amounts charged to the profit and loss account are treated as either provisions or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Research and development

Expenditure is charged to profits in the period in which it is incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

1. Group turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced amount of goods sold and services provided during the year, stated net of value added tax, together with the value of work completed in respect of long-term contracts in progress at the year end. The turnover is attributable to the following activities:-

	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Marine Engineering Aquaculture Others	6,668 5,783 5,365 157	7,083 7,454 6,352 144
	17,973	21,033
Share of joint venture's turnover Aquaculture	500	218
	18,473	21,251
Analysis of turnover by geographical area:	1000	1000
	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
U.K. E.U. Other Europe U.S.A. and Canada Asia and Australasia South America	16,496 384 28 221 293 551	18,753 526 182 221 481 870
Share of joint venture's turnover South America	17,973 500	21,033 218
	18,473	21,251

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

Cost of sales 14,957 16,029 Impairment to fixed assets 304 424 Impairment to fixed assets 15,261 16,453 Other operating income and charges 448 464 Distribution costs 4,777 4,788 Administrative costs 4,777 4,788 Other operating income (247) (220) 3. Operating loss (247) (220) 3. Operating loss 1998 £'000 Items charged: 1999 1998 Auditors' remuneration – audit services 73 69 Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services 26 23 Depreciation of owned assets 984 1,065 Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts 376 367 Hire of plant 47 58 Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery 48 42 Operating lease rentals – land and buildings 324 318 Items credited: 131 99 Net rental income 48	2. Cost of sales/other operating income and charges	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Other operating income and charges 448 464 Administrative costs 4,777 4,788 Cother operating income (247) (220) (247) (220) (247) (220) (220) (247) (220) (220) (247) (220) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200) (200)		•	•
Distribution costs 448 464 Administrative costs 4,777 4,788 Other operating income (247) (220) 3. Operating loss 4,978 5,032 (a) This is stated after charging and crediting the following items: 1999 1998 £'000 £'000 £'000 Items charged: 73 69 Auditors' remuneration – audit services 26 23 Depreciation of owned assets 984 1,065 Depreciation of assets held under finance 376 367 leases and hire purchase contracts 376 367 Hire of plant 47 58 Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery 48 42 Operating lease rentals – land and buildings 324 318 Items credited: 8 42 Net rental income 48 42 Release from deferred grants 131 99 (b) Directors' emoluments 1999 1998 £'000 £'000 £'000		15,261	16,453
3. Operating loss (a) This is stated after charging and crediting the following items: 1999 1998 £'000 £'000	Distribution costs Administrative costs	4,777	4,788
(a) This is stated after charging and crediting the following items: 1999 £'000 Items charged: Auditors' remuneration – audit services 73 69 Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services 26 23 Depreciation of owned assets 984 1,065 Depreciation of assets held under finance 376 367 Hire of plant 47 58 Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery 48 42 Operating lease rentals – land and buildings 324 318 Items credited: Net rental income 48 42 Release from deferred grants 131 99 (b) Directors' emoluments 1999 1998 £'000 £'000		4,978	5,032
Items charged: 73 69 Auditors' remuneration − audit services 73 69 Auditors' remuneration − non-audit services 26 23 Depreciation of owned assets 984 1,065 Depreciation of assets held under finance 376 367 leases and hire purchase contracts 376 367 Hire of plant 47 58 Operating lease rentals − plant and machinery 48 42 Operating lease rentals − land and buildings 324 318 Items credited: 8 42 Net rental income 48 42 Release from deferred grants 131 99 (b) Directors' emoluments 1999 1998 £'000 £'000 £'000	3. Operating loss		
Items charged: £'000 £'000 Auditors' remuneration – audit services 73 69 Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services 26 23 Depreciation of owned assets 984 1,065 Depreciation of assets held under finance 376 367 Ileases and hire purchase contracts 376 367 Hire of plant 47 58 Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery 48 42 Operating lease rentals – land and buildings 324 318 Items credited: 48 42 Net rental income 48 42 Release from deferred grants 131 99 (b) Directors' emoluments 1999 1998 £'000 £'000 £'000	(a) This is stated after charging and crediting the following items:		
Auditors' remuneration – audit services 73 69 Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services 26 23 Depreciation of owned assets 984 1,065 Depreciation of assets held under finance 376 367 leases and hire purchase contracts 376 367 Hire of plant 47 58 Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery 48 42 Operating lease rentals – land and buildings 324 318 Items credited: 20 324 318 Net rental income 48 42 Release from deferred grants 131 99 (b) Directors' emoluments 1999 1998 £'000 £'000 £'000		1999	1008
leases and hire purchase contracts 376 367 Hire of plant 47 58 Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery 48 42 Operating lease rentals – land and buildings 324 318 Items credited:			
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings Items credited: Net rental income Release from deferred grants (b) Directors' emoluments 1999 1998 £'000	Auditors' remuneration – audit services Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services Depreciation of owned assets	£'000 73 26	£'000 69 23
Net rental income 48 42 Release from deferred grants 131 99 (b) Directors' emoluments 1999 1998 £'000 £'000	Auditors' remuneration – audit services Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services Depreciation of owned assets Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Hire of plant	£'000 73 26 984 376 47	£'000 69 23 1,065 367 58
Net rental income 48 42 Release from deferred grants 131 99 (b) Directors' emoluments 1999 1998 £'000 £'000	Auditors' remuneration – audit services Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services Depreciation of owned assets Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Hire of plant Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery	£'000 73 26 984 376 47 48	£'000 69 23 1,065 367 58 42
1999 1998 £'000 £'000	Auditors' remuneration – audit services Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services Depreciation of owned assets Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Hire of plant Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	£'000 73 26 984 376 47 48	£'000 69 23 1,065 367 58 42
Aggregate emoluments 411 397	Auditors' remuneration – audit services Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services Depreciation of owned assets Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Hire of plant Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery Operating lease rentals – land and buildings Items credited: Net rental income	£'000 73 26 984 376 47 48 324 ——————————————————————————————————	£'000 69 23 1,065 367 58 42 318
	Auditors' remuneration – audit services Auditors' remuneration – non-audit services Depreciation of owned assets Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Hire of plant Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery Operating lease rentals – land and buildings Items credited: Net rental income Release from deferred grants	£'000 73 26 984 376 47 48 324 48 131	£'000 69 23 1,065 367 58 42 318 42 99

During the year, 5 directors (1998 - 5 directors) participated in defined benefit pension schemes.

The emoluments of the highest paid director were £112,190 (1998 - £110,116). The highest paid director's accrued pension at the year-end was £54,376 (1998 - £51,400).

LITHGOWS LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

4. Staff costs	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pensions costs	5,718 482 324	5,888 528 302
	6,524	6,718
The average weekly number of employees during the year was made u	up as follow	s:-
Marine Engineering Aquaculture Others	1999 No. 159 100 30 19	1998 No. 161 121 35 19
	308	336
5. Net interest	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Bank loans and overdrafts and other loans wholly repayable within five years Finance charges payable under finance leases and	(302)	(432)
hire purchase contracts Loans not wholly repayable within five years	(45) (146)	(45) (113)
Bank deposit interest received Other loans interest received Other interest receivable	(493) 87 13 74	(590) 143 24 85
	(319)	(338)
6. <u>Taxation on loss on ordinary activities</u> The taxation credit represents:	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Corporation tax payable Transfer from deferred taxation Share of tax on joint venture's profits	(4) 46 (31)	(7) 128 -
Corporation tax – over provision in prior years	11 -	121 7
	11	128

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

7. <u>Dividends</u>		<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Equity interests:		2 000	2000
Ordinary dividend – interim paid £nil per share (1998 - £13.125 per share) Preferred ordinary dividend – interim paid £13.125 (1998 - £13.125) Preferred ordinary dividend – 2nd interim proposed		- 8	84 8
per share (1998 - £12.975 per share)	8	8	
Non equity interests:		16	100
Preference dividend – paid		-	49
		16	149
8. Tangible fixed assets		Machinery,	
Company	Freehold property £'000	plant, vehicles and fittings £'000	<u>Total</u> £'000
Cost: At January 1, 1999 Additions Disposals Surplus on revaluation	377 - - 1,000	363 31 (29)	740 31 (29) 1,000
At December 31, 1999	1,377	365	1,742
Depreciation At January 1, 1999 Charge for the year Disposals	298 5	237 55 (19)	535 60 (19)
At December 31, 1999	303	273	576
Net book value: At January 1, 1999	79	126 ———	205
At December 31, 1999	1,074	92	1,166

A landfill site was revalued at December 31, 1999 by the directors taking into account the market values at that date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

8. <u>Tangible fixed assets</u> (continued)

(oonanaca)						
Group	Freehold property £'000	Long leasehold property £'000	Short leasehold property £'000	Machinery plant vehicles and fittings £'000	Freehold slipways and jetties £'000	<u>Total</u> £'000
Cost or valuation:						
At January 1, 1999	7,737	195	241	16,011	261	24,445
Additions	5	166	5	900	-	1,076
Disposals	-	_	_	(607)	-	(607)
Surplus on revaluation	1,838	-	-	-	-	1,838
At December 31, 1999	9,580	361	246	16,304	261	26,752
Depreciation:						
At January 1, 1999	1,383	89	95	10,231	80	11,878
Charge for the year	150	13	11	1,179	7	1,360
Impairment losses	-	_	-	304	-	304
Disposals	-	-	-	(575)	-	(575)
Written back on revalua	ation (5)	-	-	` <u>-</u>	-	(5)
At December 31, 1999	1,528	102	106	11,139	87	12,962
Net book value:						
At January 1, 1999	6,354	106	146	5,780	181	12,567
At December 31, 1999	8,052	259	140	5,165	174	13,790
						

In calculating the impairment losses during the year, the group has used a discount rate of 9.3%.

Cost or valuation at December 31, 1999, comprises:

Cost	4,248	361	246	16,304	96	21,255
Valuation in 1982	82	-	-	-	-	82
Valuation in 1983	279	-	-	-	-	279
Valuation in 1984	308	-	-	-	-	308
Valuation in 1985	305	-	-	-	165	470
Valuation in 1991	63	-	-	•	-	63
Valuation in 1999	4,295	-	-	-	-	4,295

	9,580	361	246	16,304	261	26,752
						

The freehold land and buildings of Lithgows Pty Limited, a landfill site within Lithgows Limited and a reservoir within The Marine Resource Centre Limited were revalued at December 31, 1999 by the directors taking into account the market values at that date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

8. <u>Tangible fixed assets</u> (continued)

The historical cost and net book value for each category included at valuation is:

	<u>Freehold</u> <u>property</u> £'000	Freehold slipways and jetties £'000	<u>Total</u> £'000
Historical cost:			
At January 1, 1999	709	102	811
Additions	15	-	15
	-		
At December 31, 1999	724	102	826
Depreciation based on cost:			
At January 1, 1999	167	50	217
Charge for the year	6	3	9
At December 31, 1999	173	53	226
Net historical cost value:			
At January 1, 1999	542	52	594
			
At December 31, 1999	551	49	600
	=		

Included in the amounts for machinery, plant, vehicles and fittings above are the following amounts relating to leased assets and assets acquired under finance leases and hire purchase contracts.

Not book value	<u>Company</u> £'000	<u>Group</u> £'000
Net book value: At January 1, 1999	62	774
		
At December 31, 1999	67	699

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

9.	Investments

(a) Subsidiary undertakings:	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Company	2000	2.000
Investment in subsidiary undertakings comprises:		
Cost Amounts written off Amounts due by subsidiaries, less provisions Amounts due to subsidiaries	8,661 (1,467) 7,120 (2,290)	9,364 (1,394) 5,968 (2,290)
Net book value	12,024	11,648

At December 31, 1999, the company had beneficial interests directly or indirectly (*) in the ordinary share capital of the undernoted principal operating subsidiary undertakings. All are registered in Scotland unless otherwise stated and all are 100% owned with the exception of Malakoff & Wm. Moore Limited which is 55% owned, and Knapdale Shipping (Campbeltown) Limited which is 60% owned. Companies not audited by the parent company auditors are indicated by (†).

Nature of Business Company

Marine: Buckie Shipyard Limited

Campbeltown Shipyard Limited

J. Fleming Engineering (Stornoway) Limited†

Kingfisher Marine Services Limited Malakoff & Wm. Moore Limited

Engineering: Prosper Engineering Limited

Aquaculture: Clachbreck Fish Farms*

Cruive Limited
Cruive III Limited*
Inver Lochs Limited*

Knapdale Shipping (Campbeltown) Limited†

Landcatch Limited

McKinlay & Blair Limited

Ormsary Fish Farms Limited*

The Marine Resource Centre Limited

Primary Production: Lithgows Pty Limited (incorporated in Australia)

Building Products: A. Kenneth & Sons Limited

Finance: Inver Salmon Limited

Lithgow Factoring Limited

<u>LITHGOWS LIMITED</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

9. <u>Investments</u> (continued)

(b) Interest in joint venture

At December 31, 1999 the group had interests in the following joint venture:

Joint venture	Country of incorporation	Class of share capital held	Proportion held by group	Nature of business
Landcatch Chile Limitada	Chile	Ordinary shares	50%	Fish farming
			Company £'000	Group £'000
At January 1, 1999			-	139
Share of profit retaine Exchange difference		re		172 (17)
At Dagambar 24, 400	00			
At December 31, 199			-	294
The group's share in	its joint venture	comprises:		
Fixed assets Current assets			-	94 276
Gross assets				370
Liabilities due within d Liabilities due after m		ar	-	75 1
Gross liabilities			-	76
Net assets			-	294
Turnover			-	500
Profit before tax Taxation			- -	203 (31)
Profit after taxation			•	172

<u>LITHGOWS LIMITED</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

9. <u>Investments</u> (continued)

(c) Associated undertakings

The investment in associated undertakings, all of which are unlisted, comprises:

	Company £'000	Group £'000
Cost: At January 1, 1999 and December 31, 1999	-	75
Amounts written off: At January 1, 1999 and December 31, 1999		75
Net book value: At January 1, 1999 and December 31, 1999		-
(d) Unlisted investments		
(d) Offisica hivestricitis		
Unlisted investments comprise:	Company £'000	Group £'000
Cost: At January 1, 1999 and December 31, 1999	94	199
Amounts written off: At January 1, 1999 and December 31, 1999	44	141
Net book value: At January 1, 1999 and December 31, 1999	50	58
10. Stocks and work-in-progress		Group
	<u>1999</u> £'000	1998 £'000
Raw material and consumables	1,025	1,360
Work in progress payments received on account	658 (61)	938 (120)
Work-in-progress payments received on account Finished goods and goods for resale	408	490
Livestock	2,349	2,405
	4,379	5,073
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

11. <u>Debtors</u>	<u>Co</u> 	ompany 1998 £'000	1 <u>999</u> £'000	Group 1998 £'000
Trade debtors	62	55	2,909	2,753
Other debtors	100	31	370	786 61
Amounts due from joint venture Prepayments and accrued income Corporation tax	137 21	126 2	440 21	351 20
_	320	214	3,740	3,971
12. <u>Creditors: amounts falling due within</u>	on <u>e year</u>			
		Company		Group
	1999	1998	1999	<u>1998</u>
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Bank overdrafts	5,739	5,550	3,488	2,450
Current instalments due on loans (note 14) -	-	405	423
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts (notes 15)	34	23	223	194
Trade creditors	100	26	1,993	2,301
Corporation tax	-	-	4	7
Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors	22 335	22 603	241 852	243 899
Proposed dividend	8	8	8	8
Accruals Payments to account	277 -	274 -	1,187 137	1,296 -
	6,515	6,506	8,538	7,821
13. Creditors: amounts falling due after m	ore than	one year		
		Company		Group
	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Loans (note 14)	-	-	1,304	1,663
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (note 15)	18	32	228	291
Other creditors	-	-		32
	18	32	1,532	1,986

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

14. <u>Loans</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Group</u> 1998
Loans are repayable as follows:	£'000	£,000
Not wholly repayable within five years Wholly repayable within five years	996 713	1,298 788
	1,709	2,086
Instalments due:		
After five years Between two and five years Between one and two years	380 601 323	490 816 357
Within one year (note 12)	1,304 405	1,663 423
	1,709	2,086
Details of loans not wholly repayable within five years are as follows:-		
Loan repayable in six monthly instalments of £47,500 commencing April 1998, secured by a mortgage on a vessel and supplemental Deed of Covenant. Interest is 7.5% for the period to April 2005, and thereafter at 8.08%	996	1,045
Details of loans wholly repayable within five years as follows:		
10½% loan repayable in quarterly instalments of £15,860, including interest, commencing June 1994, secured by a mortgage on a vessel 7½% loan repayable in six monthly instalments of £34,000	215	253
commencing May 1995, secured by a mortgage on a vessel and supplemental Deed of Covenant 71/2% loan repayable in six monthly instalments of £47,4219	102	170
commencing January 1996, secured by a mortgage on a vessel and supplemental Deed of Covenant Variable rate loan repayable in monthly instalments of £5,175, including interest, commencing in November 1996, secured	285	379
by a bond and floating charge over the whole assets of the recipient subsidiary 8.075% loan repayable in quarter instalments of £24,282,	102	155
including interest, commencing in July 1996, guaranteed by the parent company	-	70
10.3% loan repayable in monthly instalments of £490, including interest, commencing in October 1998	9	14
	1,709	2,086

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

14. <u>Loans</u> (continued)	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Analysis of changes in loan financing:		
At January 1	2,086	2,498
New loans Capital element of repayments	(377)	15 (427)
At December 31	1,709	2,086

The total minority interest share of the above outstanding loans is £448,000 (1998 - £494,000). The above figures represent the full liability of loans which have been advanced to subsidiary companies with sizeable external minority shareholdings. The outstanding loan of £996,000 is a liability of Knapdale Shipping (Campbeltown) Limited, in which there is a 40% minority interest, whilst Malakoff & Wm. Moore Limited, in whom there is a 45% minority interest, have loan liabilities totalling £111,000.

15. Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

	Company			Group
	<u> 1999</u>	1998	1999	1998
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amounts due within one year	37	26	253	208
Amounts due within two to five years	19	33	250	335
				
Less finance charges allocated to	56	59	503	543
future periods	(4)	(4)	(52)	(58)
				<u></u>
	52	55	451	485
The above shown as:				
Current obligations (note 12)	34	23	223	194
Non-current obligations (note 13)	18	32	228	291
				
	52	55	451	485
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

15.	Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts
	(continued)

,		Group
	1999	1998
	£'000	£'000
Analysis of changes:		
At January 1	485	380
New contracts	202	325
Capital element of repayments	(236)	(220)
At December 31	451	485

Annual commitments under non cancellable operating leases:

	Land and 1999 £'000	buildings 1998 £'000	1999 £'000	Other 1998 £'000
Leases which expire:				
Within one year	51	42	14	13
Within the second to fifth years inclusive	28	29	34	29
Over five years	245	247	-	-
	324	318	48	42

16. Provisions for liabilities and charges

<u>Group</u>	<u>Deferred taxation</u> £'000
At January 1, 1999 Released during the year (note 6)	113 (46)
At December 31, 1999	67

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

16. <u>Provisions for liabilities and charges</u> (continued)

The potential amounts of deferred taxation, including the amounts for which provision has been made, are as follows:-

<u>Provision</u>			
<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
50	49	(225)	(58)
17	64	(261)	(365)
67	113	(486)	(423)
	1999	1999 1998	1999 1998 1999
	£'000	£'000 £'000	£'000 £'000 £'000
	50	50 49	50 49 (225)
	17	17 64	17 64 (261)

The total potential liability for deferred taxation has been reduced by deferred tax assets of £597,000 (1998 - £549,000) in various group companies which have not been included in the amount provided.

·		Provision		<u>Potential</u>
Company	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
<u> </u>	2000	4000	2000	2000
Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences	-	-	(30) (97)	(26) (233)
				
Deferred asset	-	-	(127)	(259)
				=======================================
17. Minority interests			<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
At January 1			572	650
Minority interest share of losses			(83)	(78)
At December 31			489	572
			=====	
Equity interest			241	350
Non equity interest			248	222
			489	572
			====	

The non equity interests subscribed to are in respect of preference shares in a subsidiary company which are non-voting and non-convertible. The only rights to dividends relate to a 12.5% fixed dividend which is cumulative.

The preference shares are due for redemption by the subsidiary company, at par together with a premium of 25p per share, in two equal instalments on December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2003.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

18. Share capital	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Authorised: Equity interests	2000	
9,346 ordinary shares of £100 each (1998:9,346) 654 preferred ordinary shares of £100 each (1998:654)	935 65	935 65
Non equity interests 1,00,00 7.5% preference shares of £1 each (1998:1,000,000)	1,000	1,000
	2,000	2,000
Allotted, issued and fully paid: Equity interests		
6,390 ordinary shares of £100 each (1998:6,390) 654 preferred ordinary shares of £100 each (1998:654)	639 65	639 65
Non equity interests 650,000 7.5% preference shares of £1 each (1998: 650,000)	650	650
	1,354 	1,354

The preferred ordinary shares are non-voting shares, but have rights to be paid out of the distributable profits of each financial year in preference to any dividend on the ordinary shares of the company, but after payment of the dividend on the preference shares. In the event of a winding up, the holders of the ordinary shares and the holders of the preferred ordinary shares shall rank pari passu.

The preference shares are non-voting and non-convertible and have no rights to share in dividends other than the fixed 7.5% dividend which is non-cumulative. The shares are redeemable at the option of the holder at any time, subject to the holder providing the company one month's notice in writing of his intention to redeem. In the event of a winding up, the holders of the preference shares shall rank ahead of the holders of the ordinary shares and the preferred ordinary shares, but only to the extent of being repaid at par.

19. Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	<u> 1999</u>	<u> 1998</u>
	£'000	£'000
	(0.000)	(450)
Operating loss	(2,266)	(452)
Depreciation	1,360	1,432
Impairment of assets	304	424
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	694	(107)
Decrease in debtors	232	2,299
Decrease in creditors	(361)	(1,776)
Release from deferred grants	(131)	(99)
Provision against investments	· -	30
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(168)	1,751

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

20. Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year Cash outflow from loans Cash outflow from finance leases	(1,665) 377 236	220 427 220
Change in net debt resulting from cash flows	(1,052)	867
Inception of finance leases New loan contract	(202)	(325) (15)
Movement in net debt in the year	(1,254)	527
Net debt at January 1	(3,975)	(4,502)
Net debt at December 31	(5,229)	(3,975)

The share of net debt attributable to minority interests at December 31, 1999 was £671,000 (1998 - £667,000).

21. Analysis of change in net debt

	At Jan 1 1999 £'000	Cash flow £'000	Non cash items £'000	At Dec 31 1999 £'000
Cash in hand and at bank Overdrafts	1,046 (2,450)	(627) (1,038)		419 (3,488)
Debt Finance leases	(1,404) (2,086) (485)	(1,665) 377 236	- (202)	(3,069) (1,709) (451)
	(3,975)	(1,052)	(202)	(5,229)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

22. Related parties

During the year companies within the group were involved in contracts with Ormsary Farmers and Inver Farmers. Sir William Lithgow, a shareholder and director of the parent company, holds an interest in both these partnerships and James Lithgow, also a shareholder and director of the parent company, holds an interests in the Ormsary Farmers partnership. These contracts were on an arm's length basis and were in respect of the provision of services by Ormsary Farmers and Inver Farmers to rear fish stocks at Ormsary, Argyll, the provision by Ormsary Farmers of consultancy services, and the provision of electrical contracting and labour to Ormsary Farmers and Inver Farmers.

Landcatch Limited provided services in the provision of production support and technical know-how to its joint venture entity, Landcatch Chile Limitada. In addition, in 1999 Landcatch also supplied the joint venture with salmon ova.

Details of the values of these services supplied during the financial year and the balances outstanding at the balance sheet date are shown below:-

	<u>1999</u> £'000	<u>1998</u> £'000
Value of services provided in financial year:		
Provision of electrical contracting services to Ormsary Farmers	79	34
Provision of labour to Ormsary Farmers	15	15
Provision of electrical contracting services to Inver Farmers	3	5
Provision of labour to Ormsary Farmers	6	2
Provision of services to Landcatch Chile Limitada	63	61
Provision of salmon ova to Landcatch Chile Limitada	32	-
Provision of services by Ormsary Farmers to rear fish stocks	1,487	1,437
Provision of consultancy services by Ormsary Farmers	6	5
Provision of services by Inver Farmers to rear fish stocks	127	199
Amounts outstanding at December 31:		
Due by Ormsary Farmers	11	29
Due by Inver Farmers	-	1
Due by Landcatch Chile Limitada	-	61
Due to Ormsary Farmers	155	137
Due to Inver Farmers	25	24
= = 0 10 1111 1 011111111		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 1999

23. Capital Commitments

		1000	<u>Group</u> 1998
£'000	£,000	£,000	£'000
-	-	624	-
	<u>1999</u> £'000	£'000 £'000	1999 1998 1999 £'000 £'000 £'000

24. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at either December 31, 1999 or December 31, 1998.

25. Pension commitments

The Group operates a defined benefit scheme, The Lithgows Limited Pension Scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group, being managed by independent fund managers. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives with the group. The contributions are determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of regular valuations, the most recent of which was at April 6, 1998. The valuation used the projected unit method. The principal assumptions used in the valuation were an investment return of 1.75% per annum higher than the rate of increase in pensionable salaries (2.25% for hourly paid members) and 3.75% higher than the rate of dividend growth and future pension increases in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

The most recent actuarial valuation showed that the market value of the scheme's assets was £15,023,505, and that the actuarial value of those assets represented 100% of the benefits that had accrued to members after allowing for expected future increases in pensionable salaries.

On the basis of the contributions paid by the group the pension charge for the year was £324,190 (1998 - £302,379).