# COMPCO HOLDINGS LIMITED (formerly Compco Holdings Plc)

#### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2004

Company Number: SC037323

LD2 \*LSPFH288\* 0498
COMPANIES HOUSE 250105

## $\overset{\bullet}{\text{COMPCO HOLDINGS LIMITED}}$

### , `REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

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#### · DIRECTORS' REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2004

The directors present their report and the accounts for the year ended 25 March 2004.

#### ACQUISITION AND CHANGE OF STATUS

On 7 July 2003 the company was acquired by City & General Securities Limited and on 2 September 2003 was reregistered as a private company.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is to act as the holding company for a group of companies engaged in property investment, trading and development.

#### **BUSINESS REVIEW**

A summary of the year's results is given on page 4 of the accounts. The directors consider the results to be satisfactory.

#### RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The profit for the year after taxation was £17,879,000 (2003: £13,238,000). An interim dividend for the year of £13,500,000 (2003: £746,000) has been paid. No final dividend is proposed.

#### DIRECTORS

The directors of the company during the year were:

A I Jaye	(resigned 8 July 2003)
B I Leaver	(resigned 8 July 2003)
C I Lehmann	(resigned 8 July 2003)
B I Myers	(resigned 8 July 2003)
R A Nadler	(resigned 8 July 2003)
N K Ross	(resigned 8 July 2003)
K D Rubens	(resigned 8 July 2003)
Lord Wolfson of Sunningdale	(resigned 8 July 2003)
B S Anderson	(appointed 19 February 2004)
T S Cole	(appointed 4 September 2004)
S R Collins	(appointed 8 July 2003)
Sir Christopher Howes	(appointed 12 January 2004)
M N Steinberg	(appointed 8 July 2003)

The interests of the directors in the shares of the parent company, City & General Securities Limited, are disclosed in the directors' report of that company.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2004

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts;
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **AUDITORS**

A resolution reappointing haysmacintyre will be proposed at the AGM in accordance with S385(2) of the Companies Act 1985.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD ON 22ND JULY 2004

R J De Barr Secretary Registered office: Level 4, Saltire Court, 20 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh

# INDÉPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF COMPCO HOLDINGS LIMITED

We have audited the accounts of Compco Holdings Limited for the year ended 25 March 2004 which comprise of the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, Historical Cost note of Profits and Losses, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes. These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and the accounting policies set out therein.

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

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for preparation of the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the accounts in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the accounts 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 accounts, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the accounts 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 accounts.

#### Opinion

In our opinion the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 25 March 2004 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

haysmadintyre Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors

22nd July 2004

Fairfax House 15 Fulwood Place London WC1V 6AY

## · PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Note	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
TURNOVER	2	476	390
Cost of sales		(321)	(295)
GROSS PROFIT		155	95
Administrative expenses Other operating income	3	(2,865) 192	(2,919) 519
OPERATING LOSS		(2,518)	(2,305)
Dividends receivable Interest receivable Interest payable Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets Restructuring costs	7 8	21,000 1,134 (1,422) (1,039) (673)	15,000 936 (2,283)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	4	16,482	11,348
Taxation	9	1,397	1,890
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION		17,879	13,238
Dividends	10	(10,883)	(3,363)
RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	18	6,996	9,875

# OTHER PRIMARY STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
Profit for the financial year	6,996	9,875
Unrealised deficit on revaluation of investment properties Corporation tax charge on sale of investment property	- 759	(199) -
Total gains and losses recognised since last annual report	7,755	9,676
NOTE OF HISTORICAL COST PROFITS AND LOSSES		
Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation	16,482	11,348
Realisation of property revaluation gains of previous years	(4,324)	-
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	12,158	11,348
Historical cost profit for the year retained after taxation, minority interests and dividends	3,431	9,875

## $\dot{\cdot}$ BALANCE SHEET

#### **AS AT 25 MARCH 2004**

	Note	2004 £'000	4 £'000	2003 £'000	£'000
	11016	2 000	2 000	2 000	£ 000
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets Investments	11 12		74 149,936		10,115 144,296
			150,010		154,411
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	13	144,639 1,418		70,816 9,161	
		146,057		79,977	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	14	(118,605)		(45,371)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			27,452	<del></del>	34,606
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABLITIES			177,462		189,017
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		-		(18,896)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	16		-		(414)
			177,462		169,707
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital Share premium account Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	17 18(a) 18(b) 18(c)		7,475 38,719 116,372 14,896		7,475 38,719 112,048 11,465
Equity shareholders' funds	19		177,462		169,707

Approved by the board on 22nd July 2004 and signed on its behalf by:

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2004

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of investment properties, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

#### b) Basis of consolidation

The directors have taken the exemption available under Section 228 of the Companies Act 1985 and have not prepared consolidated accounts on the grounds that the company is itself a subsidiary company. The company comparatives have been stated accordingly and the parent company will deliver group accounts.

#### c) Cash Flow Statement

As permitted by Financial Reporting Standard number 1 no cash flow statement has been prepared since that information is adequately reflected in the group cash flow statement included in the accounts of the parent company during the period, City and General Securities Limited.

#### d) Rental income

Rents are accounted for on a receivable basis, all rental income arose in the United Kingdom.

#### e) Property expenses

Expenditure on properties is charged to cost of sales as incurred.

#### f) Interest charges

Interest is charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

#### g) Finance issue costs

Finance issue costs are amortised over the life of the associated loans under the classification of interest charges.

#### h) Investment Properties

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 19 no amortisation is provided on freehold and long leasehold investment properties. The directors consider that although this represents a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 for all investment properties to be depreciated, this policy results in the financial statements giving a true and fair view. Amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

#### i) Other Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at costs or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Computer and IT equipment

25% reducing balance

Other fixtures and fittings

15% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

#### j) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are stated on the basis of the net asset value to the parent company.

#### k) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences where the transactions or events that give the company an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, have occurred by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is measured using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

#### l) Current taxation

Current tax in respect of the sale of investment properties is charged to the profit and loss account in respect of the taxation of any surplus over book value and direct to the statement of total recognised gains and losses in respect of any taxation in excess of book value over historical cost.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2004

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m)	Opera	tina	leases
3311	Oucia	HILL	104303

The cost to the Company of operating lease incentives, such as rent-free periods, are recognised on a straight line basis over either the lease term or, if shorter, the period ending on the date from which the prevailing market rental will become payable under the lease, in accordance with UITF 28.

2.	TURNOVER	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents:	2 333	
	Rental income	476 =	390
3.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Other income	192	519
4.	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
	Operating lease rentals – land and buildings Depreciation of owned assets	110 15	80 27
5.	STAFF COSTS	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Wages and salaries (including directors) Social security costs	1,589 117	1,832 130
		1,706	1,962

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

	Number of	f Employees
	2004	2003
Property investment and trading	11	15

## · NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6.	DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS				2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Fees				33	89
	Management services - emoluments				87	827
	- payable to th	ird parties			94	339
	Compensation for loss of office				741	-
					955	1,255
	The remuneration and other amount	s paid to Dire	ctors who served d	uring the vear i	s shown below	<del></del>
		Salary and fees	Termination payment	Benefits	Total 2004	Total 2003
		£'000	£,000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Executive					
	A.I. Jaye	15	58	-	73	77
	B.I. Leaver (until 30th July 2002)	-	-	-	_	16
	R.A. Nadler	62	259	13	334	484
	N.K. Ross	89	344	2	435	585
	Non-Executive					
	P. Lewis	-	-	-	₩	4
	D.M. Pickford	-	-	-	-	6
	K.D. Rubens (Chairman)	7	-	-	7	26
	Lord Wolfson	5	9	-	14	18
	C. I. Lehmann	5	18	-	23	15
	B.I. Leaver (from 31 July 2002)	5	18	-	23	12
	B. Myers	7	35	-	42	12
	Sir Christopher Howes	4	-	-	4	•
		199	741	15	955	1,255
	No pension contributions are made in		irectors.			
7.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE				2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Interest receivable from Group under Other interest	rtakings			649 485	- 936
	Other interest				<del></del>	<del></del> -
					1,134	936
8.	INTEREST PAYABLE				2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Bank loan interest Interest payable to group undertaking	2			958 464	2,283

## ` NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2004

TAXATION	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
(a) Analysis of credit for period	2 000	* VVV
Current Tax:		
UK corporation tax credit on profit for the period at 30%	1,835	2,316
Tax charged to the statement of total recognised gains and losses	(759)	<b>-</b>
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(93)	(344)
	983	1,972
Deferred Tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	414	(82)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	1,397	1,890
(b) Factors affecting tax credit for period		
(-)		
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation The differences are explained below:	on tax in the UK (30%).	
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation	on tax in the UK (30%).	11,348
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation The differences are explained below:		11,348
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation.  The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of	16,482	
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation.  The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax		3,404
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation.  The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of	16,482	
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation. The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30%	16,482	
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation. The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30%  Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	4,944	3,404 15 (74
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation. The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30%  Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Group relief	16,482 4,944 350 (70)	3,404 15 (74 (1,161
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation. The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30%  Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Group relief Adjustment in respect of prior periods	16,482 4,944 350 (70)	3,404 15 (74 (1,161 344
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The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation. The differences are explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 30%  Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Group relief Adjustment in respect of prior periods	16,482 4,944 350 (70)	3,404 15 (74 (1,161 344

#### (c) Factors affecting future tax credit

The deferred tax provision arises due to accelerated capital allowances. However, it is the Company's experience that such timing differences do not reverse since, when investment properties are sold an election is made to transfer the plant and machinery at its tax written down value. Accordingly, the deferred tax provision is not an indication of the actual tax that the Company may have to pay.

10.	DIVIDENDS	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Equity dividends on ordinary shares:	<b>2</b> 300	2000
	Interim of 36p per share (2003 - 2p) Final 2003 dividend proposed but not paid 7p per share (2003 - 7p)	13,500 (2,617)	746 2,617
		10,883	3,363

# · NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

11.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Long leasehold £'000	Fixtures & fittings £'000	Motor Vehicles £'000	Total £'000
	Cost	,		4 000	w 000
	At 26 March 2003	10,000	339	110	10,449
	Additions	405	1	-	406
	Disposals	=	-	(110)	(110)
	Revaluation	(10,405)	(15)	-	(10,420)
	At 25 March 2004	-	325	-	325
	Depreciation				
	At 26 March 2003	-	242	92	334
	Charge for year	-	14	-	14
	Eliminated on disposal	-	(5)	(92)	(97)
	At 25 March 2004	<u> </u>	251		251
	Net book value	·		<del></del>	<del></del>
	At 25 March 2004		74		74
	At 25 March 2003	10,000	97	18	10,115
12.	INVESTMENTS	Investment in associated undertaking £'000	Investment in joint venture £'000	Investment in subsidiary Undertakings £'000	Total £'000
	At 26 March 2003	8,960	343	134,993	144,296
	Additions	-	-	5,640	5,640
	Transfers Revaluation	(8,960)	. <u>.</u>	8,960	-
	At 25 March 2004	-	343	149,593	149,936
	On the historical cost basis investme	ents would be included	l at:		
	Cost Provision for diminution in value				28,311 (1,695)
					26,616

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2004

#### 12. INVESTMENTS (continued)

#### **Principal investments**

The Company has investments in the following subsidiary undertakings, all of which are registered in England and Wales. To avoid a statement of excessive length, details of investments that are not significant have been omitted.

omitted.			
	Principal activity	Holding	%
Cadogan Properties Limited *	Property investment	ordinary 50p shares	100
Chelsea Harbour Limited*	Property investment and Development	ordinary £1 shares	80
Compco Camden Limited	Property investment	ordinary £1 shares	100
Haigside Limited	Property dealing and investment	ordinary 10p shares	100
Seymour Development Limited	Property investment	ordinary £1 shares	100
		6% non-cumulative £1 preference shares	
Terrington Properties Limited	Property investment	ordinary £1 shares	100
* Not held directly by Compco Holdings Limited.			
DEBTORS	·	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
Due within one year: Amounts owed by subsidiary companies		141.420	65,582

13.	DEBTORS	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Due within one year:		
	Amounts owed by subsidiary companies	141,420	65,582
	Other debtors	133	682
	Prepayments and accrued income	66	86
	Corporation tax	3,020	4,466
		144,639	70,816
14.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	4,767
	Other taxation and social security	30	188
	Other creditors	_	344
	Amounts owed to subsidiary companies	117,328	36,071
	Amounts owed to joint venture	390	-
	Dividends payable	-	2,617
	Accruals and deferred income	857	1,384
		118,605	45,371

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2004

15.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Bank and other loans	-	18,896
	Amounts falling due: In one year or less or on demand In more than two years but not more than five years	- -	4,767 19,000
	Less: issue costs	-	23,767 (104)
	Less: included in creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<del>-</del>	23,663 4,767
		-	18,896
16.	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES		2004 £'000
	Deferred taxation: At 26 March 2003 Origination and reversal of timing differences		414 (414)
	At 25 March 2004		-

Deferred taxation provided in the financial statements and the amounts not provided are as follows:

		2004		2003	
		Provided £'000	Unprovided £'000	Provided £'000	Unprovided £'000
	Accelerated capital allowances	-	-	414	-
	Revaluation of investment properties	-	-	-	675
				414	
		<del>====</del> =	<del>-</del>	414	675
17. SH	SHARE CAPITAL			2004	2003
	Authorised:			£'000	£'000
	49,000,000 (2003: 49,000,000) Ordinary shares	s of 20p each		9,800	9,800
	Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
	37,376,123 (2003: 37,376,123) Ordinary shares	s of 20p each		7,475	7,475

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2004

18.	RESERVES		2004 £'000
(a)	Share premium account:		
	At 26 March 2003 and at 25 March 2004		38,719
(b)	Revaluation reserve:		<del>,</del>
	At 26 March 2003		112,048
	Deficit on revaluation of investment properties		-
	Realised surplus on sale of investment properties		4,324
	Deficit on revaluation of investments		-
	At 25 March 2004		116,372
(c)	Profit and loss account:		
( )	At 26 March 2003		11,465
	Retained profit for the year		6,996
	Realised surplus on sale of investment properties		(4,324)
	Current tax charged to the statement of total recognised gains and losses		759
	At 25 March 2004		14,896
19.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2004 £'000	2003 £'000
	Retained profit for the financial year	6,996	9,875
	Deficit on revaluation	0,220	(22,330)
	Current tax charged to the Statement of	_	(22,330)
	total recognised gains and losses	759	-
	Net increase/(decrease) in shareholders funds	7,755	(12,455)
	Opening shareholders' funds	169,707	182,162
	Closing shareholders' funds	177,462	169,707

#### 20. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTIES

The largest and smallest group into which the company is consolidated is City & General Securities Limited which is registered in England and Wales. Group financial statements for City & General Securities Limited are available to the public on payment of the appropriate fee, from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. The company is ultimately controlled by the directors.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2004

#### 21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are cross guarantees in respect of bank borrowings of the ultimate parent undertaking. The borrowings are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the property and assets of Compco Holdings Limited. At 25 March 2004 those borrowings amounted to £183,751,898.

#### 22. FINANCE COMMITMENTS

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

Land and Buildings £'000

Expiry date

Between two and five years

86

#### 23. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS

During the year the Company and its subsidiaries undertook the following transactions in which directors had an interest:

- i) The Company and its subsidiaries incurred fees totalling £499,369 (2003: £423,392) in respect of the management and agency fees of certain properties by Ross Jaye Sayer and Company Limited. Such fees are at normal market rates and over 24% is recharged to tenants. Nigel Ross and Andrew Jaye have a controlling interest in Ross Jaye Sayer and Company Limited.
- ii) The Company and its subsidiaries paid fees at normal market rates totalling £10,693 (2003: £13,324) to Leaver Charles Granger Limited, a company in which Brian Leaver is interested.
- iii) Ross Jaye Sayer and Company Limited paid rent for use of a property of £55,367 (2003: £111,960), at normal market rates.