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# **BORGWARNER LIMITED**

Report and Financial Statements

**31 December 2003** 

Deloitte & Touche LLP Leeds

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# **REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2003**

CONTENTS	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	3
Independent auditors' report	4
Profit and loss account	5
Statement of total recognised gains and losses	5
Note of historical cost profits and losses	5
Balance sheet	6
Notes to the financial statements	7

# **REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2003**

# OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

#### **DIRECTORS**

R J Trenda

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G F Carter

C P Morgan

## **SECRETARY**

M R Taylor

## REGISTERED OFFICE

Roydsdale Way Euroway Industrial Estate Bradford BD4 6SE

## **BANKERS**

National Westminster Bank Plc 5<sup>th</sup> Floor City Square House 7 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4DC

Barclays Bank Plc P O Box 190 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor 6 East Parade Leeds LS1 2UX

### **SOLICITORS**

Pinsent Masons 1 Park Row Leeds LS1 5AB

## **AUDITORS**

Deloitte & Touche LLP Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors Leeds

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2003.

#### ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture and sale of turbochargers, cooling system products and transfer cases and components.

#### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit after taxation for the financial year is £3,061,000 (2002: £4,831,000). An interim dividend of £nil (2002: £6,012,000) has been paid and a final dividend of £nil (2002: £11,922,000) is proposed, leaving a profit of £3,061,000 to be transferred to reserves (2002: loss of £13,103,000 withdrawn from reserves).

#### REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

The directors consider the performance of the company to be satisfactory and are optimistic about its prospects.

#### DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors who served during the year are shown below.

R J Trenda

G F Carter

C P Morgan

None of the directors have any interests in the shares of the company.

#### CHARITABLE DONATIONS

The company made £40,431 (2002: £45,000) of donations to charity in 2003.

#### **EMPLOYEE CONSULTATION**

The company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued its previous practice of keeping them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the company. This is achieved through circulation of information to employees via notice boards, production of a quarterly newsletter and monthly staff committee meetings.

#### DISABLED EMPLOYEES

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

#### **AUDITORS**

Deloitte & Touche LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors, and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

C P Morgan

25 January 200

# STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

United Kingdom 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 as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to

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

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act. 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.

# Deloitte.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BORGWARNER LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of BorgWarner Limited for the year ended 31 December 2003 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the note of historical cost profits and losses, the balance sheet, and the related notes 1 to 22. These financial statements have been prepared under 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 auditors' 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 the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and auditing standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report for the above year and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements.

#### Basis of audit opinion

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

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

# Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2003 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Delvitte + Touche Ul

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors Leeds 27 January 2005

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year ended 31 December 2003

	Note	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
TURNOVER – continuing operations	2	101,997	95,840
Cost of sales		(90,197)	(83,414)
Gross profit		11,800	12,426
Other operating expenses, net (including amortisation of negative goodwill of £824,000 (2002: £824,000))	3	(6,303)	(5,313)
OPERATING PROFIT - continuing operations	4	5,497	7,113
Amounts written off investments Interest payable and similar charges	5	(494) (613)	(287)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	4,390 (1,329)	6,826 (1,995)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION Equity dividends	8	3,061	4,831 (17,934)
RETAINED PROFIT/ (LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	18	3,061	(13,103)

# STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

# Year ended 31 December 2003

There are no recognised gains and losses in the current or preceding financial year other than the profit for the year. Accordingly, no statement of total recognised gains and losses is provided.

# NOTE OF HISTORICAL COST PROFITS AND LOSSES Year ended 31 December 2003

	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4,390	6,826
Difference between the historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge for the year calculated on the revalued amount	485	485
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4,875	7,311
Historical cost profit for the year after taxation	3,546	5,316

# BALANCE SHEET 31 December 2003

	Note	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			000
Intangible assets – negative goodwill	9	(3,092)	(3,916)
Tangible assets	10	20,217	17,305
Investments	11	2,833	3,327
		19,958	16,716
CURRENT ASSETS		<del></del>	
Stocks	12	9,672	11,491
Debtors	13	25,045	33,142
Cash at bank and in hand		220	63
		34,937	44,696
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	14	(32,230)	(28,680)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,707	16,016
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		22,665	32,732
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more			
than one year	15	(5,291)	(18,600)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	16	(3,756)	(3,575)
NET ASSETS		13,618	10,557
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		<del></del>	<del>:</del>
Called up share capital	17	10,190	10,190
Revaluation reserve	18	2,947	3,432
Profit and loss account	18	481	(3,065)
TOTAL EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	19	13,618	10,557
		<del></del>	

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 January 2005.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

P. Morgan

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies, all of which have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year, are set out below.

#### Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets.

#### Cash flow statement

A cash flow statement has not been prepared as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of BorgWarner Holdings Limited (formerly BWA Turbo Systems Holdings Limited), a company registered in England and Wales. This company's ultimate parent, BorgWarner Inc., published consolidated accounts which include a consolidated cash flow statement dealing with the cash flows of the group. The accounts of BorgWarner Inc. are available from 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604, USA.

#### Group accounts

The directors have not presented consolidated accounts because the company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of BorgWarner Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, which prepares consolidated accounts. Further information relating to the company's subsidiary undertakings is given in note 11 to the accounts. These financial statements therefore present information about the company and not its group.

#### Acquisitions

On the acquisition of a business, fair values are attributed to the separable net assets. Where the cost of acquisition exceeds the fair values attributable to such net assets, the difference is treated as purchased goodwill and is capitalised in the balance sheet in the year of acquisition.

The results relating to a business are included in the profit and loss account from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal.

#### Goodwill and intangible fixed assets

For acquisitions of a business purchased goodwill is capitalised in the year in which it arises and amortised over its estimated useful economic life up to a maximum of 20 years with a full year's charge for amortisation in the year of acquisition. The directors regard 20 years as a reasonable maximum for the estimated useful economic life of goodwill since it is difficult to make projections exceeding this period.

Negative goodwill in excess of the fair values of the assets acquired is credited to the profit and loss account over the period expected to benefit therefrom. The directors consider that 8 years is a reasonable period over which to amortise goodwill.

#### Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of sales (excluding VAT and trade discounts) of goods in the normal course of business.

#### Foreign currency

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

#### Research and development

Research and development costs are written off in the year of expenditure.

## Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for permanent impairment in value.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or revalued of each asset on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life as follows:

There is no depreciation on freehold land Freehold buildings 25 years Plant and machinery 3 to 10 years

#### Leases

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised at their fair value on the inception of the leases and depreciated over the shorter of the period of the lease and the estimated useful economic lives of the assets. The finance charges are allocated over the period of the lease in proportion to the capital amount outstanding and are charged to the profit and loss account.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost represents expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition and includes materials, direct labour and a share of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

#### Pension costs

The expected cost of providing pensions under the defined benefit scheme, as calculated periodically by professionally qualified actuaries, is charged to the profit and loss account in a systematic manner over the service lives of the employees in the scheme.

Total pension costs comprise the regular pension costs, that is the consistent ongoing cost, calculated as a level percentage of the current and expected future pensionable payroll.

Any difference between amounts charged to the profit and loss account and the amounts payable to the scheme for the year is shown as a separately identified liability or asset in the balance sheet.

#### Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the group's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

# 2. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Turnover, which relates entirely to the supply of components to the automotive industry, comprised:

		2003 £'000	2002 £'000
	Sales to third parties Sales to fellow group undertakings	89,432 12,565	85,861 9,979
		101,997	95,840
	Contributions to turnover by geographical area were as follows:		
		2003 £'000	2002 £'000
	United Kingdom	5,570	6,591
	Rest of Europe Rest of the World	44,390 52,037	40,086 49,163
		101,997	95,840
	All of the company's turnover originated in the United Kingdom.		
3.	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES, NET		
		2003 £'000	2002 £'000
	Selling and marketing costs	1,209	1,351
	Administrative expenses:- General	5,705	3,860
	Research and development costs	213	3,860 926
	Amortisation of negative goodwill	(824)	(824)
	Total administrative expenses	5,094	3,962
		6,303	5,313
	The research and development costs all relate to current year expenditure.		
4.	OPERATING PROFIT		
		2003	2002
	Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	£'000	£,000
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned assets	2,954	2,946
	Operating lease rentals	2,934	2,940
	- plant and machinery	206	179
	- other Auditors' remuneration	200	120
	- audit	65	81
	- other	42	57
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	46	(77)
	Redundancy payments Amortisation of negative goodwill	(824)	110 (824)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

# 5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

3,	INTEREST FATABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
	On bank loans and overdrafts	137	152
	On intercompany loans	476	135
		613	287
6.	INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES		
		2003	2002
		£'000	£'000
	Employee costs during the period amounted to:	17 604	16 502
	Wages and salaries Social security costs	17,694 1,367	16,593 1,686
	Other pension costs	2,688	1,711
	Other pension costs		
		21,749	19,990
	The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including ex year was as follows:	ecutive directors)	during the
	you was as follows.	2003	2002
		No.	No.
	Production and engineering	650	579
	Sales	15	20
	Administration	100	107
		765	706
	Directors' remuneration	2003	2002
		£'000	£'000
	Emoluments	100	109
	The number of directors who were members of the company's defined benefit sc	hemes was as follo	ows:
		2003	2002
		No	No
	Defined benefit scheme	1	1

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

	<i>7</i> .	TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES
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The tax charge is based on the profit for the year and comprises:	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
United Kingdom Corporation tax at 30% (2002: 30%) Adjustments in respect of prior year:-	1,170	1,612
Corporation tax	(40)	
Total current taxation	1,130	1,612
Deferred taxation:-	226	210
Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of prior years	226 (27)	318 65
	1,329	1,995
The tax assessed for the period is lower (2002: lower) than that resulting f corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2002: 30%). The differences are explained		lard rate of
	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,390	6,826
Tax at 30% thereon	1,317	2,048
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	178	129
Non-deductible impairment of investments	148	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(125)	145
Movement in short term timing differences	(101)	(463)
Non taxable amortisation of negative goodwill  Prior year adjustments	(247) (40)	(247
•	<del></del>	
Current tax charge for the year	1,130	1,612
DIVIDENDS		
	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
Interim dividend paid - £nil per ordinary share (2002: £0.59)	-	6,012
Final dividend proposed - £nil per ordinary share (2002: £1.17)		11,922
	<u> </u>	17,934

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

#### 9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Negative Goodwill £'000
Cost At 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2003	7,203
Accumulated amortisation At 1 January 2003 Credit for the year	3,287 824
At 31 December 2003	4,111
Net book value At 31 December 2003	3,092
At 31 December 2002	3,916

Negative goodwill of £7,203,000 was brought into the balance sheet in the year ended 31 December 1999 to reflect the purchase of the Margam division. The negative goodwill is being amortised over an 8 year period.

#### 10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Cost or valuation	Freehold land and buildings £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2003	3,247	30,601	33,848
Additions	856	5,414	6,270
Transfers to group companies	-	(55)	(55)
Disposals		(1,463)	(1,463)
At 31 December 2003	4,103	34,497	38,600
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2003	812	15,731	16,543
Charge for the year	170	2,784	2,954
Transfers to group companies	-	(51)	(51)
Disposals	<u></u>	(1,063)	(1,063)
At 31 December 2003	982	17,401	18,383
Net book value			
At 31 December 2003	3,121	17,096	20,217
At 31 December 2002	2,435	14,870	17,305

Freehold land amounting to £207,547 (2002: £207,547) has not been depreciated. Plant and machinery includes fixed assets held under finance leases with a net book value of £nil (2002: £48,608).

The transitional arrangements of FRS 15 'Tangible Fixed Assets' have been adopted in the case of freehold land and buildings and plant and machinery where the valuations of £1,522,000 and £9,847,000 respectively have not been updated since the September 1999 review. The company is not continuing the valuation policy relating to these classes of asset and the assets have been frozen at modified historic cost.

At 31 December 2003, under the historical cost convention, freehold land and buildings and plant and machinery would have been stated at a net book value of £2,612,000 and £14,658,000 respectively.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

## 11. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Subsidiary undertakings	£'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2003	3,327
Provision for impairment	
At 1 January 2003	-
Written off in the year	<del>494</del>
At 31 December 2003	494
Net book value	_ <del></del> _
At 31 December 2003	2,833
At 31 December 2002	3,327

The company holds an investment in the equity (but no other share capital or capital loan) of the following subsidiary undertakings:

·	Country of Incorporation /registration	Principal activity	Description of shares held	Proportion of shares held
Kysor (Europe) Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	£1 ordinary shares	100%
Kysor BV	Belgium	Dormant	£1 ordinary shares	100%
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The provision for impairment in the current financial period relates to the investment in Kysor BV, which has been impared to nil value upon that company's liquidation in 2004.

#### 12. STOCKS

	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	7,259	6,903
Work-in-progress	1,481	2,346
Finished goods and goods for resale	932	2,242
	9,672	11,491

In the opinion of the directors there is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement cost.

## 13. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	16,095	13,153
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,434	18,003
VAT	1,924	160
Prepayments and accrued income	1,592	1,826
	25,045	33,142
	——————————————————————————————————————	====

£nil (2002: £12,474,000) of amounts owed by group undertakings is due in more than one year.

2002

2003

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

#### 14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

2003 £'000	2002 £'000
_	97
_	9,291
19,136	2,697
1,205	2,269
475	525
2,296	1,879
	11,922
32,230	28,680
	9,118 19,136 1,205 475 2,296

Amounts owed to other group companies are repayable on demand, and include an £11.9 million loan with BorgWarner Holdings Limited, which accrues interest at a rate of 4% per annum, and a Euro 1.5 million loan with BorgWarner Europe Gmbh, which accrues interest at a rate of 3.5% per annum.

## 15. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	£'000	£'000
Owed to group companies	5,291	18,600

Creditors falling due after more than one year are all repayable within 2-5 years and are interest free.

#### 16. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

Provisions for liabilities and charges comprise:	Deferred Taxation	Product Warranties £'000	Restructuring Provision £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2003 Charged to profit and loss account Utilised in year	1,822 199	1,530 697 (524)	223 - (191)	3,575 896 (715)
At 31 December 2003	2,021	1,703	32	3,756

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

	Provided 2003 £'000	Not provided 2003 £'000	Provided 2002 £'000	Not provided 2002 £'000
Capital allowances in advance of depreciation Other timing differences	2,021 -	-	1,849 (27)	-
	2,021		1,822	-

Deferred taxation has not been provided in respect of gains realised that have been rolled over into the acquisition cost of replacement assets. This tax will become payable if the replacement assets are sold and further rollover relief is not available. The estimated amount of tax that would be payable in these circumstances is £160,000.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

# 17. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

17.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
	Authorised 20,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000
	Called up, allotted and fully paid 10,190,002 ordinary shares of £1 each	10,190	10,190
18.	RESERVES		
		Revaluation reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000
	At 1 January 2003	3,432	(3,065)
	Retained profit for the year Transfer of amount equivalent to additional depreciation on revalued assets	(485)	3,061 485
	At 31 December 2003	2,947	481
19.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS	' FUNDS	<del></del>
		2003 £'000	2002 £'000
	Profit for the financial year Dividends	3,061	4,831 (17,934)
	Net additions/(withdrawals) to shareholders' funds Opening equity shareholders' funds	3,061 10,557	(13,103) 23,660
	Closing equity shareholders' funds	13,618	10,557
20.	GUARANTEES AND OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS		
	(a) Capital commitments at the end of the year were:	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
	Contracted for but not provided for	1,343	993

# (b) Contingent liabilities:

The company has unsecured guarantees to third parties outstanding amounting to £nil (2002: £nil).

# (c) Lease commitments:

The group leases certain assets under operating lease. The lease agreements provide that the company will pay all insurance, maintenance and repairs. The lease of land and buildings are subject to rent reviews at specified periods.

206	)3	2002		
Property £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Property £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	
-	18	85	42	
186	144	35	141	
36		<u>-</u>		
222	162	120	183	
	Property £'000	Property £'000         machinery £'000           -         18           186         144           36         -	Property £'000         Plant and machinery £'000         Property £'000           -         18         85           186         144         35           36         -         -	

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

#### 21. PENSION SCHEME

The company participates in an approved pension plan (the "Plan"). The Plan consists of two defined benefit sections, referred to as the Bradford and Margam sections, and a defined contribution section that was introduced with effect from October 2002. The funds of the plan are administrated by trustees and are separate from the company.

#### Regular pension costs - SSAP 24

The pension cost relating to the Plan is assessed in accordance with the advice of an independent qualified actuary, Watson Wyatt LLP, using the project unit method. For the purposes of determining pension costs the principal financial assumptions adopted were as follows:

Rate of increase in pensionable earnings
Rate of increase to pensions in payment
Rate of investment return:
- pensioners
- non-pensioners
- 4.0% per annum
2.5% per annum
5.0% per annum
6.0% per annum

The most recent actuarial valuation of the Plan was carried out as at 31 March 2003. The market value of the Plan's assets was £56.7million, which represented 93 per cent of the value of accrued benefits after allowing for expected increases in future earnings.

The contribution rates for the year ended 31 December 2003 were 13.5% and 10% - 17.5% of pensionable earnings for the Bradford and Margam components respectively. During the year the Margam contributions have increased from 10% of pensionable earnings at 1 January 2003 to 17.5% of pensionable earnings at 31 December 2003. The long-term contribution rates for the Bradford and Margam components are 13.5% and 17.5% respectively. In addition, monthly contributions of £8,500 (Bradford component) and £32,500 (Margam component) have been made since January 2003 to address the valuations deficit.

As required by SSAP 24, the figures included in the accounts in respect of the defined benefit pension plan are based on an actuarial valuation carried out as at 31 March 2003. This does not take into account any impact of the fall in general stock market values since that date. Any such impact will be reflected in the next SSAP 24 triennial valuation as at 31 March 2005, based upon which subsequent pension costs will be determined until adoption of FRS 17.

#### Financial Reporting Standard 17 ("Retirement Benefits")

In November 2000 the Accounting Standards Board issued Financial Reporting Standard No. 17 'Retirement Benefits' replacing SSAP 24 'Accounting for Pension Costs'. The company has complied with the transitional arrangements of FRS17. The transitional arrangements require certain disclosures to be made and do not impact upon the profit and loss account or balance sheet, the disclosures for which are set out below.

The actuarial valuation of the defined benefit plan was updated to 31 December 2003. The principal actuarial assumptions used at 31 December are shown below:

	At	At	At
	31 December	31 December	31 December
	2003	2002	2001
Rate of increase in salaries	4.00% p.a.	4.00% p.a.	4.00% p.a.
Rate of increase of pensions in payment and deferment	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.
Discount Rate	5.50% p.a.	5.75% p.a.	6.00% p.a.
Inflation assumption	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

# PENSION SCHEME (continued)

The assets and liabilities of the Plan at 31 December, along with the expected rates of return on scheme assets are shown below:

	Expected rate of return year commencing 31 December 2003	Value at 31 December 2003 £'000	Expected rate of return year commencing 31 December 2002	Value at 31 December 2002 £'000	Expecter rate of return year commencin 3 December 200	of r Value at g 31 1 December r 2001
Equities	8.1%	37,450	8.6%	29,660	7.7%	6 31,320
Bonds	4.35%	18,220	4.6%	18,710	4.9%	•
Other assets	3.8%	240	4.0%	20	4.5%	
Total market value of assets		55,910		48,390		55,930
Actuarial value of liabilities		(75,260)	٠	(65,180)		(56,880)
Deficit in the scheme		(19,350)		(16,790)		(950)
Related deferred tax asset		5,805		5,037		285
Net pension liability		(13,545)		(11,753)		(665)
Analysis of amount charges	able to operati	ng profit:				
					ar ended ecember 2003 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2002 £'000
Current service cost					3,150	2,330
Analysis of the amount to h	e (debited)/cre	edited to oth	ier finance (cl	harges)/inco	me:	
·				Ye	ar ended ecember 2003 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2002 £'000
Expected return on pension s Interest on pension scheme li					3,330 (3,580)	3,580 (3,330)
Net return					(250)	250
Analysis of amount recog		statement	of total reco	=== gnised gain	s and losse	es in the year

31 December had FRS 17 been applied:

	Year ended 31 December 2003 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2002 £'000
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	(3,820)	(10,590)
Experience gains and losses arising on scheme liabilities	2,220	(170)
Changes in assumptions underlying present value of scheme liabilities	3,440	(4,630)
Actuarial gain/(loss) recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses	1,840	(15,390)

7

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2003

## 21. PENSION SCHEME (continued)

Movement in deficit during the year:	Year ended 31 December 2003 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2002 £'000
Deficit in scheme at the beginning of the year	(16,790)	(950)
Current service cost	(3,150)	(2,330)
Contributions	2,680	1,630
Other finance (charges)/income	(250)	250
Actuarial loss	(1,840)	(15,390)
Deficit in scheme at the end of the year	(19,350)	(16,790)
History of experience gains and losses:		<del></del>
Difference between expected and actual return on scheme assets:		
Amount	3,820	(10,590)
Percentage of scheme assets	6.83%	(21.9%)
Experience gains and (losses) on scheme liabilities:		, ,
Amount	(2,220)	(170)
Percentage of scheme liabilities	(2.95%)	(0.3%)
Changes in assumptions underlying present value of scheme liabilities		
Amount	3,440	(4,630)
Percentage of scheme assets	6.15%	(9.6%)
Total amount recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses		
Amount	(1,840)	(15,390)
Percentage of present value of scheme liabilities	(2.44%)	(23.6%)
Had the company adopted FRS 17 early, profit and loss reserves would have	e been stated as fol	llows:
	2003 £'000	2002 £'000
Profit and loss reserve in the financial statements as at year end	481	(3,065)
Deficit in relation to BW Plan, net of related deferred tax asset	(13,545)	(11,753)

#### 22. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Net additional pension liability

Profit and loss reserve as adjusted

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of BorgWarner Holdings Limited (formerly BWA Turbo Systems Holdings Limited), which heads the smallest group into which the company is consolidated.

At 31 December 2003 the ultimate parent undertaking and largest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared was Borg-Warner Inc. which is incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA. Copies of its financial statements can be obtained from 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604, USA.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standard No 8, "Related Party Disclosures" not to disclose related party transactions with other group companies as it is a wholly owned subsidiary.

(11,753)

(14,818)

(13,545)

(13,064)