Directors' report and financial statements

31 December 1996

Registered number 2417588



Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1996.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the management and promotion of a Formula One race team and the design, development and manufacture of Formula One race cars.

Business review

The results for the year ending 31 December 1996 are set out on page 5 of the accounts.

The company has performed successfully during the year despite operating in an extremely competitive industry. On-track performance has reinforced the company's position as one of the world's leading Formula One motor racing teams.

Off track the company has secured significant sponsorship for the forthcoming seasons, developing its relationships with its principal sponsors.

Proposed dividend and transfer to reserves

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend. The profit for the year retained in the company is £1,971,000.

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the "ear were as follows:

EP Jordan MP Jordan

Both the directors had the following beneficial interest in the ordinary shares of the holding company as recorded in the register of directors' share and debenture interests:

Company	Shares	Interest at end of year	Interest at beginning of year
Eddie Jordan Holdings Limited	Ordinary shares of £1	1,000	1,000



Directors' report (continued)

Auditors

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

By order of the board

EP Jordan Director

Dadford Road SILVERSTONE Northants NN12 8TJ

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

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

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



Arlington Business Park Thealo Reading RG7 4SD

Report of the auditors to the members of Jordan Grand Prix Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 22.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 3 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. 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 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 at 31 December 1996 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPME

KPMG

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors 5 August 1997

KPMG

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 1996

	Note	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Turnover	2	20,423	15,021
Cost of sales		(13,073)	(10,129)
Gross profit		7,350	4,892
Administrative expenses		(4,160)	(3,732)
Operating profit		3,190	1,160
Interest receivable and similar income	б	109	44
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(205)	(6)
we say the state of the form of the says	2-5	3,094	1,198
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(1,123)	(365)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and retained profit for the financial year		1,971	833

The cumulative effect of the prior year adjustment on the results of the current and preceding periods is disclosed in note 21.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses For the year ended 31 December 1996

	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Profit for the financial year	1,971	833
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the financial year	1,971	833
Prior year adjustment (see note 21)	815	
	<u></u>	
Total gains and losses recognised since last annual report	2,786	833

Balance sheet at 31 December 1996

ui 31 December 1990	Note	199	6	199 as rest	
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	3,760		1,846	
Investments	10	29		29	
			3,789		1,875
Current assets					
Stocks	11	1,426		777	
Debtors	12	1,318		2,177	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,882		2,183	
		7,626		5,137	
Creditors: amounts falling	••	(# 000)		(E 630)	
due within one year	13	(7,990)		(5,630)	
Net current liabilities			(364)		(493)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,425		1,382
Creditors: amounts falling					/10\
due after more than one year	14		•		(18)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	15		(155)		(65)
Net assets			3,270		1,299
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		10		10
Profit and loss account	17		3,260		1,289
			3,270		1,299

The cumulative effect of the prior year adjustment on the results of the current and preceding periods is disclosed in note 21.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 31 July 1997 and were signed on its behalf by:

EP Jordan Director

KPING

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Cash flow statement For the year ended 31 December 1996

	Note	1996 £'000	1995 as restated £'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	20	7,139	6,300
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	20	109	28
Taxation		(654)	(45)
Capital expenditure	20	(3,877)	(1,473)
Financing	20	(18)	(2,022)
Increase in cash		2,699	2,788

KPMG

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules. A prior year adjustment has been reflected in these financial statements. Further information is detailed within note 21.

Fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided by the company to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Leasehold land

and buildings

life of lease

Plant and equipment

3 to 5 years

20-30% per annum

Road vehicles -

5 years

20% per annum

Race cars

100% in the year of completion

The depreciation policy for race cars is to write off the cost of the race cars in full in the year of completion which corresponds to the season in which the cars are raced in the Formula One championship.

Race cars are capitalised at the cost (including development costs and labour costs) to develop and build the cars to enter the first race of the coming season. The amount capitalised is based on the stage of completion of the cars at 31 December. Costs incurred once the season has started are written off to the profit and loss account. Direct race costs are included in cost of sales.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of the directors. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged against profit represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting year.



Notes (continued)

Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a 'finance lease'. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated over its estimated useful life or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included with creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

All other leases are accounted for as 'operating leases' and the rental charges are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

Research and development expenditure

Development costs have been capitalised as part of the cost of the race cars.

Stocks

Stocks represent parts and spares held to complete construction of the race cars for the coming season and to service and maintain the race cars during the season.

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

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Provision is made for deferred tax only to the extent that it is probable that an actual liability will crystallise.

Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from sponsorship and promotional income, prize money and bonus payments. Turnover is included on an invoiced basis apportioned to the relevant race season.



Notes (continued)

2 Analysis of turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Turnover and profit on ordinary activities were derived from the principal activity of the company.

3 Profit on cedinary activities before taxation

	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated		
after charging		
Auditors' remuneration:		
Audit	24	13
Other services	120	22
Depreciation and other amounts written		
off tangible fixed assets	1,963	2,078
Exchange losses	5	18
Gain on disposal of assets	(27)	(20)
Hire of plant and machinery - rentals		•
payable under operating leases	67	-
Hire of land and buildings - operating lease	252	210



Notes (continued)

4 Remuneration of directors

198
-
299
497

The emoluments, excluding pension contributions, of the chairman and highest paid director were £1,648,000 (1995:£198,000).

The emoluments, excluding pension contributions, of the directors (including the chairman) were within the following ranges:

		Number of director	
		1996	1995
£0 -	£5,000	•	1
£35,001 -	£40,000	1	-
£195,001	£200,000		1
£1,645,001 -	£1,650,000	1	-



Notes (continued)

5 Staff numbers and costs

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

	Number of employe	
	1996	1995
Production	36	29
Design	19	9
Race team and testing	24	20
Administration	11	11
	90	69
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:		
	1996	1995
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	4,237	1,869
Social security costs	276	189
Pension costs	149	299
	4,662	2,357

The company does not contribute to a pension scheme for its employees, other than to its directors' pension scheme.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	1996 £'000	£'000
Bank interest	109	44

Notes (continued)

7 In	terest pay	yable and :	similar	charges
------	------------	-------------	---------	---------

1006	
1996	1995
£'000	£'000
_	6
205	
205	6
1996	1995
£'000	£'000
1,087	300
90	65
(54)	-
1 123	365
	205 205 205 1996 £'000



Notes (continued)

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant, equipment, fixtures and road vehicles	Computer equipment	Race cars	Total
	£,000	£'000	£'000	£,000	£,000
Cost	_,		200	7 006	0.545
At beginning of year Additions	74 1,582	1,373 867	202 109	7,096 1,319	8,745 3,877
At end of year	1,656	2,240	311	8,415	12,622
Depreciation and diminution in value					
At beginning of year	63	979	162	5,695	6,899
Charge for year	2	149	23	1,789	1,963
At end of year	65	1,128	185	7,484	8,862
Net book value					
At 31 December 1996	1,591	1,112	126	931	3,760
At 31 December 1995	11	394	40	1,401	1,846
The net book value of land and buildings comprises:					
				1996	1995
				£'000	£'000
F wold				988 603	-
aschold imprements S. of leaseho				•	10
				1,591	11



Notes (continued)

10	Fixed asset investments		
		1996	1995
		£'000	£'000
	Other investments other than loans	29	29
11	Stocks		
		1996	1995
		£'000	£'000
	Spares and parts	1,426	777
12	Debtors due within one year		
		1996	1995 as restated
		£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	186	536
	Other debtors	473	1,475
	Prepayments and accrued income	659	166
		1,318	2,177

Included within other debtors are amounts owed by the managing director of £291,000 (1995: £1,290,000) as detailed within Notes 21 and 22. Additionally within other debtors are amounts owed by Global Sports Management Limited of £139,000 (1995: £nil) detailed within Note 22.



Notes (continued)

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		1996		1995 as restated
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£,000
Trade creditors		2,015		2,182
Other creditors including taxation and social security:				
Other creditors	506		293	
Corporation tax (note 21)	922		543	
• , , ,				
		1,428		836
Accruals and deferred income		4,547		2,612
		7,990		5,630

Bank overdraft facilities are secured by a first legal charge over the company's assets.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Other loans		18
	•	18



Notes (continued)

15 Provisions for liabilities and charges

		n including ed taxation £'000
At beginning of year Charge for the year in the profit and loss account		б5 90
At end of year		155
The amounts provided for deferred taxation are set out below		
,	1996 Provided £'000	1995 Provided £'000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances	155	65
16 Called up share capital		
Authorised	1996 £'000	1995 £'000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10

Notes (continued)

17 Reserves

	Profit
	and loss
	account
	£'000
At beginning of year	474
Prior year adjustment (see note 21)	815
As restated	1,289
Profit for the year	1,971
At end of year	3,260

18 Commitments

- (i) There were no capital commitments at the end of the financial year for which provision had not been made.
- (ii) Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	1996 Land and buildings £'000	1995 Land and buildings £'000
Operating leases which expire:		
Over five years	250	250
·		
	250	250



Notes (continued)

20 Notes to the cash flow statement

i) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities

	1996	1995 as restated
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit	3,190	1,160
Depreciation charges	1,963	2,078
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets		(20)
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(649)	(521)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(140)	(1)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	2,775	3,604
Net cash inflow from operating activities	7,139	6,300
ii) Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds/(d	lebt)	
	1996	1995 as restated
	£'000	£'000
Increase in cash in the period and change in net debt	2,699	2,788
Net funds/(debt) at beginning of the year	2,183	(605)
Net funds at end of year	4,882	2,183



Notes (continued)

20 Notes to the cash flow statement (continued)

iii) Gross cash flows

		1996	1995
		£'000	as restated £'000
Returns on investments and servicing of	finance	400	
Interest received Interest paid		109 -	37 (9)
		109	28
Capital expenditure			
Purchase of other assets		•	(29)
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(2,558)	(287)
Production of race cars		(1,319)	(2,632)
Payments from sale of tangible fixed assets			1,475
		(3,877)	(1,473)
Financing			
Repayment of bank loans		-	(590)
Repayment of loan		(18)	(1,450)
Proceeds of other loans			18
		(18)	(2,022)
iv) Analysis of changes in net debt			
,, <u>J</u>	At beginning	Cash	At end
	of year	flows	of year
	£'000	£,000	£,000
Cash in hand, at bank	2,183	2,699	4,882



Notes (continued)

21 Prior year adjustment

During the year, income of £1,290,000 was identified as having been received on behalf of Jordan Grand Prix Limited by the managing director in the years 1991 to 1994. This has been reflected in these financial statements by recognising a debtor due from the managing director which totalled £291,000 at the year end with an associated tax liability shown in creditors of £475,000. Brought forward reserves as of 1 January 1995 have therefore increased by £815,000.

22 Related party disclosures

The income referred to above in note 21 related to the four years to 31 December 1994. At 31 December 1996 this amount had not been repaid by the managing director and is included within other debtors.

Global Sports Management Limited is a company registered in Jersey. It is related to Jordan Grand Prix Limited by common control. During the year net sponsorship income of £139,000 was receivable from Global Sports Management Limited. This amount is included within other debtors. At 31 December 1996 the managing director owed Global Sports Management Limited £85,000.

23 Immediate and ultimate parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Eddie Jordan Holdings Limited, a private limited company registered in the Isle of Man.

The Anna Livia No. 1 Settlement is the ultimate controlling party. This trust fund is settled in Guernsey.

