Directors' report and financial statements

31 December 1996

Registered number 2497977



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

Airline Rotables Limited ("ARL") is a specialist provider of aircraft component management and support services for Airbus A320 and Boeing 737 aircraft. ARL offers a completely flexible range of services from Total Support to individually tailored Management Support Services.

Business review

1996 saw ARL continuing to grow both its B737 and A320 support business. The support programme grew to include several more aircraft and now covers operations in Europe, United States of America, India and the Far East.

There is a growing recognition that the ownership of inventory is not a requirement for successful operations and it is apparent that the ARL concept is now accepted by all airlines large and small.

As part of a plan to identify with the provision of a quality service, application was made through BVQ1 for ISO 9002 accreditation. This was granted in December.

As the number of B737 and A320 aircraft in operation grows ARL is well placed to take advantage of this and is in a position to provide component support services to a wider customer base.

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 US\$433,043.

Significant changes in fixed assets

Changes in fixed assets are detailed in note 8 of the accounts.

Directors' report

Directors and directors' interests

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

Boon Swan Foo
ET Evans
D Erridge
KF Tang
M Chua

(appointed 1 January 1996)
(resigned 1 January 1996)
(resigned 1 January 1996)

M Chua
B Yeo
(resigned 1 January 1996)
(appointed 1 January 1996)
(appointed 1 January 1996)

On 1 January 1996, Mr ET Evans, Mr KF Tang and Mr M Chua resigned as directors, Mr SF Boon, Mr SK Wee were appointed as directors, and Mr B Yeo was appointed a full director.

No director holding office at 31 December 1996 had any interest in the shares of the company at the beginning or end of the year.

Auditors

Persuant to Section 386 of the Companies Act 1985 an elective resolution to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually has been passed at an Annual General Meeting. The auditors KPMG therefore will remain in office until such time as the elective resolution ceases to have effect.

By order of the board

D Erridge Director

28 (Shang 97

6002, Taylors End Stansted Airport Stansted Essex CM24 1RL

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



37 Hills Road Cambridge CB2 1XL

Auditors' report to the members of Airline Rotables Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 19.

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.

Fundamental uncertainty

In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in the financial statements regarding the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis. This basis may not be appropriate because the company's current liabilities exceed its current assets by \$6,778,001 at 31 December 1996. Should the company be unable to continue trading, adjustment would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amount, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise, and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities. Details of the circumstances relating to this fundamental uncertainty are described in note 1. Our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

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 1996 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors 13 March 1997

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 1996

	Note	1996		1995	
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Turnover	2		10,839,609		8,764,048
Cost of sales			(6,754,936)		(5,346,012)
Gross profit			4,084,673		3,418,036
Distribution costs		(1,720,313)		(866,365)	
Administrative expenses		(1,425,152)		(1,286,572)	
			(3,145,465)		(2,152,937)
Operating profit			939,208		1,265,099
Interest receivable and similar income		24,047	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	26,063	1,200,000
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(283,212)		(317,170)	
	,		(259,165)		(291,107)
Profit on ordinary activities					
before taxation	3		680,043		973,992
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7		(247,000)	<u>-</u>	(290,952)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation Accumulated profits brought			433,043		683,040
forward			733,873		50,833
Accumulated profits carried forward			1,166,916	- -	733,873

There were no acquisitions and no discontinued operations within the company. The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those reflected in the profit and loss account and accordingly, a separate statement of recognised gains and losses has not been prepared.

Balance sheet at 31 December 1996

Note					
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
8					
		9,121,492		7,565,272	
9	4,054,006		2,741,328		
	319,989		524,632		
	4,373,995		3,265,960		
10	(11,151,996)		(9,167,784)		
		(6,778,001)		(5,901,824)	
		2,343,491		1,663,448	
11		(874,500)		(627,500)	
		1,468,991		1,035,948	
12		302,075		302,075	
13		1,166,916		733,873	
14		1,468,991		1,035,948	
	9 10 11 12 13	US\$ 9	US\$ US\$ 9,121,492 9 4,054,006 319,989 4,373,995 10 (11,151,996) (6,778,001) 2,343,491 (874,500) 1,468,991 12 302,075 1,166,916	US\$ US\$ US\$ 9,121,492 9 4,054,006 319,989 4,373,995 3,265,960 10 (11,151,996) (6,778,001) 2,343,491 11 (874,500) 1,468,991 12 302,075 1,166,916	

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on Kebrum 7 and were signed on its behalf by:

D Erridge Director

Cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 December 1996

for the year ended 31 December 1996			
	Note	1996	1995
		US\$	US\$
Operating profit		939,208	1,265,099
Deprecation		913,720	920,084
Decrease in stocks		•	33,342
Increase in debtors		(1,312,678)	(1,352,022)
Increase in creditors		2,592,664	2,048,888
(Profit)/loss on sale of tangible fixed assets		(32,064)	182,336
Net cash inflow from operating activities		3,100,850	3,097,727
Net cash inflow from operating activities		3,100,850	3,097,727
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Taxation	<i>16</i>	(259,165)	(291,107)
	1/	(8,452)	-
Capital expenditure Financing	16	(2,437,876)	(2,972,106)
rmancing	16	(600,000)	(25,000)
Decrease in cash		(204,643)	(190,486)
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt (note 17)			
Decrease in cash in the period		(204,643)	(190,486)
Repayment of loan		600,000	25,000
Net debt at 1 January 1996		(4,100,368)	(3,934,882)
Net debt at 31 December 1996		(3,705,011)	(4,100,368)

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.

The adoption of the going concern basis in the preparation of these financial statements is dependent upon the continued support of the parent company. The directors believe that this support will be forthcoming as they believe the company will continue to generate sufficient cash from its operations to reduce its current obligations. Should the company be unable to continue trading, adjustment would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amount, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise, and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

Fixed assets and depreciation

Aircraft rotable spares are acquired and held by the company for exchange with customers when a specific part in their aircraft requires repair. After exchange the company arranges for the necessary repairs to be carried out to the exchanged unit and then places it in its inventory in place of the original. The company thus holds for exchange a permanent inventory of specific spares and classifies this holding as a tangible fixed asset.

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:

Rotables - 6.67%

Short-term leasehold improvements - Over the term of the lease

New motor vehicles - 20%

Used motor vehicles - Over the time remaining until the

vehicle is five years old

Fixtures and fittings - 20% Computer equipment - 20%

Foreign currencies

The company, although incorporated in Great Britain, produces its financial statements in US dollars. The directors have adopted this currency in preparing the financial statements as the company operates in an international market where the US dollar is the currency in which most transactions are carried out.

Transactions in currencies other than US dollars are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US dollars 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.

Notes (continued)

1 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.

Stocks

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

Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of goods and services to customers during the year.

Notes (continued)

2 Analysis of turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	1996	1995
	US\$	US\$
	Turnover	Turnover
By geographical market		
Asia	3,913,497	2,925,131
Europe other than United Kingdom	3,939,074	4,409,122
United Kingdom	2,409,498	1,300,837
Other	577,540	128,958
	10,839,609	8,764,048

The turnover and pre-tax profit are attributable mainly to the support of spares and components for aircraft operators.

3 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

·	1996 US\$	1995 US\$
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated	US\$	OS\$
after charging		
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit	34,074	21,161
Other services	14,363	15,010
Depreciation and other amounts written		
off tangible fixed assets:	913,720	920,084
Exchange losses	172,610	11,396
Hire of plant and machinery - rentals		
payable under operating leases	547,820	378,794
Hire of other assets - operating leases	84,276	80,720

The total amount charged to revenue for the hire of plant and machinery amounted to US\$547,820 (1995: US\$378,794). This comprises rentals payable under operating leases.

There is no material difference between the reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation and historical profits before taxation.

Notes (continued)

4 Remuneration of directors

Remuneration of directors		
	1996	1995
	US\$	US\$
Directors' emoluments:		
As directors	-	-
Remuneration as executives	94,701	227,420

The emoluments, excluding pension contributions, of the chairman were US\$ nil (1995: US\$ Nil) and those of the highest paid director were US\$ 94,701 (1995: US\$ 115,115).

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

						Number of directors	
						1996	1995
\$0	_	\$7,763	(£0	-	£5,000)	3	5
\$7,799	-	\$15,596	(£ 5,001	-	£10,000)	- 、	-
\$38,991	-	\$46,787	(£25,001	-	£30,000)	- `	-
\$70,182	-	\$77,979	(£45,001	-	£50,000)		1
\$93,576	-	\$101,373	(£60,001	-	£65,000)	1	-
\$108,683	-	\$116,445	(£70,001	-	£75,000)	-	1

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 employees		
	1996	1995	
Sales and distribution	24	19	
Administration	8	6	
	32	25	

Notes (continued)

5 Staff numbers and costs (continued)

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	1996	1995
	US\$	US\$
Wages and salaries	853,444	670,189
Social security costs	77,190	67,721
Other pension costs	71,560	33,931
	1,002,194	771,841
6 Interest payable and similar charges		
	1996	1995
	US\$	US\$
On bank loans, overdrafts and other loans		
wholly repayable within five years	283,212	317,170

Notes (continued)

7 Taxation

Taxation		
	1996	1995
	US\$	US\$
UK corporation tax at 33% (1994: 33%)		
on the profit for the year on ordinary		•
activities	-	8,452
Deferred taxation (note 11)	247,000	282,500
	247,000	290,952

The corporation tax liability for both 1995 and 1996 has been reduced through the utilisation of brought forward trading losses retained in the company.

8 Tangible fixed assets

	A *	C) 4	_	Fixtures	
	Aircraft rotable	Short-term leasehold		nd fittings and office	
		nprovements		equipment	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Cost					
At beginning of year	9,435,180	94,286	100,659	263,374	9,893,499
Additions	2,319,104	97,684	67,035	48,889	2,532,712
Disposals	(67,512)		(81,763)		(149,275)
At end of year	11,686,772	191,970	85,931	312,263	12,276,936
Depreciation and diminution in value					
At beginning of year	2,100,693	18,117	75,943	133,474	2,328,227
Charge for year	847,992	5,966	25,397	34,365	913,720
On disposals	(9,084)	.	(77,419)		(86,503)
At end of year	2,939,601	24,083	23,921	167,839	3,155,444
Net book value					
At 31 December 1996	8,747,171	167,887	62,010	144,424	9,121,492
At 31 December 1995	7,334,487	76,169	24,716	129,900	7,565,272

Notes (continued)

9 **Debtors**

	1996	1995
	US\$	US\$
Trade debtors	1,082,811	901,288
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	1,600,877	930,173
Other debtors	1,143,232	741,454
Prepayments and accrued	- , - ,	
income	227,086	168,413
	4,054,006	2,741,328
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	1996 US\$	1995 US\$
	US\$	US\$
Bank loans and overdrafts	US\$ 4,025,000	US\$
Trade creditors	US\$ 4,025,000 2,487,842	US\$ 4,625,000 2,133,817
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Other creditors including taxation	US\$ 4,025,000	US\$
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings	US\$ 4,025,000 2,487,842	US\$ 4,625,000 2,133,817
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Other creditors including taxation and social security:	US\$ 4,025,000 2,487,842	US\$ 4,625,000 2,133,817 1,097,089

Notes (continued)

12

11 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Deferred taxatio US	
At beginning of year		627,50
Charge for the year in the profit and loss		,-
account		247,00
At year end		874,50
The amounts provided in the financial statements taxation liabilities are as follows:	which represent full provision	n for deferr
manufacture are as force, or	1996	199
	US\$	US
Difference between accumulated depreciation		
and capital allowances	1,047,500	826,7
Other timing differences	30,365	
Unutilised trading losses	(203,365)	(199,2
	874,500	627,5
Called up share capital		
Called up share capital	1996	19
Called up share capital	1996 £	19
Called up share capital Authorised		19
Authorised	£	199 1,00 199,00
Authorised 1,000 Shares of £1 each	£ 1,000	1,00 199,00
Authorised 1,000 Shares of £1 each	1,000 199,000	1,00 199,00 ——————————————————————————————————
Authorised 1,000 Shares of £1 each 199,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000 199,000 —————————————————————————————————	1,00 199,00 ——————————————————————————————————
Authorised 1,000 Shares of £1 each	1,000 199,000 —————————————————————————————————	1,0 199,0 ———————————————————————————————————
Authorised 1,000 Shares of £1 each 199,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each Allotted, called up and fully paid	1,000 199,000 —————————————————————————————————	1,00

Notes (continued)

13 Reserves

			Profit and loss account US\$
	At beginning of year		733,873
	Transfer from profit and loss account		433,043
	At end of year		1,166,916
14	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	1996	1995
		US\$	US\$
	Profit for the financial year	433,043	683,040
	Net addition to shareholders' funds	433,043	683,040
	Opening shareholders' funds	1,035,948	352,908
	Closing shareholders' funds	1,468,991	1,035,948

Notes (continued)

15 Commitments

(i) Capital commitments at the end of the financial year for which no provision has been made.

made.		
	1996	1995
	US\$	US\$
Contracted	-	-
Authorised but not contracted	-	-

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

•		1 0		•
	1996		1995	
	Land and	Other	Land and	Other
	buildings		buildings	
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Operating leases which expire:				
Within two to five years	-	1,786,995	-	928,085
Over five years	151,105	-	78,822	-
			 	
	151,105	1,786,995	78,822	928,085

Notes (continued)

17

16 Gross cash flows

		1996	
		US\$	US\$
Returns on investment and servicing of fin	ance		
Interest received		24,047	
Interest paid		(283,212)	
			(250 165)
			(259,165)
Capital expenditure			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(2,532,713)	
Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets		94,837	
			(2,437,876)
Finance			
Repayment of loan			(600,000)
Analysis of changes in net debt			
	At 1 Jan	Cash flow	At 31 Dec
	1996		1996
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Cash in hand, at bank	524,632	(204,643)	319,989
Debt due within 1 year	(4,625,000)	600,000	(4,025,000)
Total	(4,100,368)	395,537	(3,705,011)

Notes (continued)

Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group of which the company is a member

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Singapore Technologies Pte Ltd incorporated in the Republic of Singapore.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Singapore Technologies Pte Ltd, incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by Singapore Technologies Aerospace Ltd, incorporated in the Republic of Singapore.

The consolidated accounts of Singapore Technologies Pte Ltd and Singapore Technologies Aerospace Ltd are available to the public and may be obtained from the Registry of Companies and Businesses of Singapore, 10 Anson Road, #05-01, Singapore 0207.