

Chartered Accountants

Stokes House College Sq. East Belfast BT1 6DH Northern Ireland



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Irlandus Circuits Limited

Financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2001

Company registration number: NI 15962





Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors and other information

Directors

R G Adair

H F Cushnahan CBE

S F Ritchie

Secretary

S F Ritchie

Auditors

KPMG

Chartered Accountants

Stokes House

17/25 College Square East

Belfast BT1 6DH

Bankers

Ulster Bank Limited

Lurgan Co Armagh BT66 6AF

Ulster Bank Limited

11-16 Donegall Square East

Belfast BT1 6HD

Solicitors

Elliott Duffy Garrett

Royston House

34 Upper Queen Street

Belfast BT1 6FD

Registered office

3 Annesborough Industrial Estate

Craigavon Co Armagh BT67 9JJ

Companies office number

NI 15962



Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2001.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture of printed circuit boards.

Results

The profit on ordinary activities before taxation was £769,488 (2000: £577,483) on which there was no tax charge (2000: £895).

Business review

Sales revenue increased by £45,000 in the full year, or 0.7%. This was primarily due to significant growth in existing accounts early in the year followed by a general market slow down in the final quarter. Most of our European customers moved to trading in Euros during the year and this transition has occurred with minimal business impact. The change in ownership, which occurred in the previous year, continued to drive improvements in commercial decision making, which resulted in further improvements to both value added and gross margins.

As a result, operating margins improved to £794,998. The net impact was to increase net profits by £192,005 to £769,488.

The company continued with its strategic investment programme during the year. Total capital spend was £540,468 for the year.

Irlandus Circuits specialises in providing the fabrication of "time critical" prototype and pre-production printed circuit boards (PCBs) to the electronics industry. The company is a leader in the quick-turn segment (ie PCBs delivered in ten days or less) and its products are primarily used in the design, test and launch phase of end-use markets including the telecommunications, computer, contract manufacturing, industrial instrumentation, medical and military equipment. We can provide our customers with a fast, efficient "Time to Market Solution".

Dividends

During the year the company did not pay an interim dividend (2000: £500,000). The directors propose to declare a final dividend of £500,000 (2000: £Nil).



Directors' report (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

The directors are of the opinion that there is no material difference between the market value of land and buildings and its carrying value as set out in Note 10.

Political and charitable donations

The company made no political donations during the year (2000: £Nil). Charitable donations amounted to £410 (2000: £606).

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

It is the company's policy to agree terms of payment with suppliers at the time of contract and to abide by those terms.

At 30 June 2001 the company's aggregate amount of 'creditors days' was 73 days (2000: 70 days).

Directors and secretary

The directors of the company during the year were as follows:

R G Adair

H F Cushnahan CBE

S F Ritchie

S F Ritchie was company secretary during the year.

The directors are not required by the Articles of Association to retire by rotation.

Directors' interests

(i) Interest in share capital

The directors do not have any interest in the share capital of the company.

The directors' interests in the share capital of the parent undertaking, Fast Track Circuits Limited are disclosed in the financial statements of the parent undertaking.

(ii) Interest in contracts

The directors have no interests in contracts other than those disclosed in Note 27 to the financial statements.



Directors' report (continued)

Auditors

KPMG have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

Sean Retilie

S F Ritchie

Secretary

11 February 2002



Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give, in accordance with applicable Northern Ireland law and accounting standards, 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; 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 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 (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. They have 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.

On behalf of the board

Sean litelia

S F Ritchie

Director

11 February 2002



Chartered Accountants

Stokes House College Sq. East Belfast BT1 6DH Northern Ireland

Auditors' report to the members of Irlandus Circuits Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 7 to 22.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and, as described on page 5, the financial statements in accordance with applicable Northern Ireland law and accounting standards. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in Northern Ireland by statute, the Auditing Practices Board and by our profession's ethical guidance.

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 (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. As also required by the Order, we report to you if, in our opinion

- the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements;
- the company has not kept proper accounting records;
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

Basis of audit 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 affairs of the company as at 30 June 2001 and of the profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986.

LAM

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors

11 February 2002



Profit and loss account Year ended 30 June 2001

	Note	2001 £	2000 £
Turnover - continuing operations	2	6,629,163	6,583,840
Cost of sales		(4 ,956,614)	(5,031,132)
Gross profit		1,672,549	1,552,708
Distribution costs		(401,768)	(431,906)
Administrative costs		(475,783)	(526,171)
Operating profit - continuing operations		794,998	594,631
Interest receivable	3	6,036	12,272
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(31,546)	(29,420)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	769,488	577,483
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	<u>-</u>	(895)
Profit for the financial year		769,488	576,588
Dividends	9	(500,000)	(500,000)
Retained profit for the financial year	19	269,488	76,588 ———

The company had no recognised gains or losses in the financial year or the preceding financial year other than those dealt with in the profit and loss account.

There is no material difference between the group's results as reported and on a historical cost basis. Accordingly, no note of historical cost profits and losses has been prepared.

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.



Balance sheet At 30 June 2001

	Note	£	2001 £	£	2000 £
Fixed assets				_	-
Tangible assets	10		2,055,986		2,253,538
Current assets Stocks Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year Amounts falling due after one year Cash at bank and in hand	11 12	265,850 639,885 1,238,614 512,267		406,277 1,352,998 728,370 61,798	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	2,656,616 (1,059,171)		2,549,443 (1,413,359)	
Net current assets			1,597,445		1,136,084
Total assets less current liabilities			3,653,431		3,389,622
Creditors: Amounts falling due					
after more than one year	14		(666,048)		(648,165)
Deferred income	16		(228,490)		(252,052)
Net assets		<u>-</u>	2,758,893		2,489,405
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	18		2,002,289		2,002,289
Capital reserve	19		55,718		55,718
Profit and loss account	19		700,886		431,398
Equity shareholders' funds	20	_	2,758,893		2,489,405

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 11 February 2002.

Sean Ritchie

S F Ritchie Director

R G Adair Director

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.



Cashflow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2001

	Note	£	2001	c	2000
			£	£	£
Net cash inflow from operating activities	23		1,941,701		954,861
Returns on investments and servicing of finance					
Interest received		2,096		12,420	
Interest paid		(17,565))	(17,877)	1
Interest element of finance lease payments		(13,938))	(10,226)	ŀ
Net cash outflow from returns on					
investments and servicing of finance			(29,407)		(15,683)
Taxation					
Corporation tax paid		-		(239)	
Net cash outflow for taxation					(239)
Capital expenditure and financial investment					
Purchase of tangible assets		(147,321))	(287,776)	
Government grants received		14,578		136,582	
Disposal of tangible assets		77,150		9,097	
Advances to parent undertaking		(1,010,244)	l	(728,370)	
Net cash outflow for capital expenditure					
and financial investment			(1,065,837)		(870,467)
Equity dividends paid					
Dividends on equity shares		-		(500,000)	
Vanita divida da acid					
Equity dividends paid					(500,000)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) before financing			846,457		(431,528)
Financing					
Receipt of long term loan				100 000	
Repayment of long term loans		(30,000)		190,000	
Capital element of finance lease payments		(365,988)		(199,938) (303,542)	
Not each outflow from financia			(22 - 11 - 1		
Net cash outflow from financing			(395,988)		(313,480)
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the year	25		450,469		(745,008)



Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Principal 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.

(i) Accounting reference date

The company uses a 52 or 53 week fiscal year ending on the Friday closest to 30 June, which for fiscal year 2000 fell on 30 June, but for fiscal year 2001 fell on 29 June.

In these financial statements the fiscal year end for both years is shown as 30 June for clarity of presentation.

The accounting reference date of the company is the Friday nearest 30 June. Accordingly these financial statements have been prepared for the year ended 29 June 2001.

(ii) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986, under the historical cost accounting rules and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board.

(iii) 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:

Building cost - 5% straight line
Buildings adaptations - 10% straight line
Plant and machinery - owned - 20% straight line
Office equipment - 33.3% straight line
Motor vehicles - owned - 25% straight line

Hire purchase and leased assets - At the shorter of the hire purchase and lease term or useful economic life

(iv) Government grants

Capital based government grants are included within deferred income in the balance sheet and credited to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful economic lives of the assets to which they relate.



Notes (continued)

1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(v) 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 within 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.

(vi) Stock

Raw material stock is valued on a "first-in, first-out" basis at the lower of cost and net realisable value. For work in progress and finished goods manufactured by the company, cost is taken as the cost of the materials and a proportion of direct labour.

Net realisable value is based on estimated normal 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.

Work in progress is valued to include all direct expenditure and production overheads.

(vii) Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the financial period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. No provision for deferred taxation is made if there is reasonable evidence that such deferred taxation will not be payable in the foreseeable future.

(viii) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling using the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pounds sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and any gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.



Notes (continued)

2 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts invoiced (excluding value added tax) in respect of the sale of printed circuit boards to customers during the financial year.

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All turnover and profits before taxation are derived from one class of business which is the manufacture of printed circuit boards.

The directors are of the opinion that disclosure of the analysis of turnover and profit by class of business and geographical market would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company.

3 Interest receivable

J 1	merest receivable	2001 £	2000 £
L	nterest from cash deposits	6,036	12,272
4 Iı	nterest payable and similar charges	2001 £	2000 £
Ir	DB mortgage interest payable interest on bank loans and overdrafts wholly	-	9,823
	repayable within five years inance charges payable in respect of finance	1 7,469	9,371
1	leases and hire purchase contracts	14,077	10,226
		31,546	29,420



Notes (continued)

5 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated at after charging/(crediting) the following items:

		2001	2000
		£	£
	Auditors' remuneration - audit	10,250	9,950
	- other services	2,550	2,550
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(5,942)	(72,974)
	Exchange loss	1,580	4,211
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned	370,0 59	365,242
	- leased	363,753	279,138
	Capital grants released	(41,348)	(40,063)
	Revenue grants	(11,0.10)	(50,000)
	Research and development expenditure	60,095	(30,000)
		***********	-
6	Remuneration of directors		
		2001	2000
		£	£
	Directors' remuneration (including benefits in kind)	175,096	116,732
			<u> </u>

There were no pension contributions made for the directors during the year (2000: £Nil) and no director is accruing benefits under money purchase schemes. No director received shares or share options under long term incentive schemes during the year or the previous financial year.



Notes (continued)

7 Staff numbers and costs

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

Production 107 111 Sales 8 8 Administration 8 10 123 129
Sales 8 8 Administration 8 10
Administration 8 10

123 129
123 129
The aggregate paymell costs of the control of the costs o
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:
2001 2000
£
Wages and salaries 1,943,738 2,009,349
Social security costs 166,810 185,132
2,110,548 2,194,481
8 Tax on profit on ordinary activities
2001 2000
£
Corporation tax on the profit for the year on
ordinary activities at 20% (2000: 20%) - 895

9 Dividends
2001 2000
£
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:
Interim paid nil (2000: 24.97p per share) - 500,000
Final proposed 24.97p per share (2000 : nil) 500,000
500,000 500,000



Notes (continued)

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2000 Additions in year Disposals	3,795,405 9,504	7,581,338 530,965 (1,043,250)	(27,980)	11,478,459 540,469 (1,071,230)
At 30 June 2001	3,804,909	7,069,053	73,736	10,947,698
Depreciation At 1 July 2000 Charged in year Disposals	3,095,759 79,020	6,083,597 635,516 (1,042,666)	45,565 19,276 (24,355)	9,224,921 733,812 (1,067,021)
At 30 June 2001	3,174,779	5,676,447	40,486	8,891,712
Net book value At 30 June 2001	630,130	1,392,606	33,250	2,055,986
At 30 June 2000	699,646	1,497,741	56,151	2,253,538
				

Included in the total net book value of plant and machinery is £878,215 (2000: £789,714) in respect of assets held under finance leases. Depreciation for the period on these assets was £345,319 (2000: £265,371).

Included in the total net book value of motor vehicles is £33,250 (2000: £51,684) in respect of assets held under finance lease agreements and hire purchase contracts. Depreciation for the year on these assets was £18,434 (2000: £13,767).



Notes (continued)

11 Stocks

	2001 £	2000 £
Raw materials Work in progress	149,661 116,189	201,426 204,851
		
	265,850	406,277

In the opinion of the directors there is no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks and their carrying value disclosed above.

12 Debtors

	2001	2000
	£	£
Due in less than one year:		-
Trade debtors	559,924	1,114,294
Other debtors	51,748	208,616
Prepayments and accrued income	28,213	30,088
		
Due in more than one year:	639,885	1,352,998
Amounts owed by parent undertaking		
Amounts owed by parent undertaking	1,238,614	728,370
		
	1,878,499	2,081,368
		



Notes (continued)

13	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2001	2000
		£	£
	Loans and other borrowings (Note 15)		
	Obligations under hire purchase and finance leases	314,282	283,258
	Bank loan	30,000	32,148
		344,282	315,406
	Other creditors	344,202	313,400
	Trade creditors	447,030	817,806
	Other tax and social security	25,154	53,889
	Other creditors	242,705	226,258
		1,059,171	1,413,359
14	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	•	2001	2000
		£	£
	Loans and other borrowings (Note 15)		
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase	=7 C A 40	400 212
	Contracts	536,048	490,313
	Bank loan	130,000	157,852
		666,048	648,165



Notes (continued)

15 Loans and other borrowings

Maturity analysis

name of the state	Within I year £	Between 1-2 years £	Between 2-5 years £	Over 5 years £	Total £
Finance leases and hire					
purchase contracts	314,282	261,913	274,135	-	850,330
Bank loan	30,000	30,000	90,000	10,000	160,000
					
	344,282	291,913	364,135	10,000	1,010,330
					

The bank loan and overdraft are secured by a fixed charge over both the company and its parent company's property, book and other debts and intellectual property rights and also by a floating charge over the other assets.

16 Deferred income

	2001 £	2000 £
Government grants		
At 1 July	252,052	273,003
Receivable during the year	17,786	19,112
Credited to profit and loss account	(41,348)	(40,063)
At 30 June	228,490	252,052

17 Provision for liabilities and charges

Deferred taxation

No provision has been made for deferred tax as there is no potential liability to deferred tax.



Notes (continued)

18	Called up share capital		
		2001	2000
		£	£
	Authorised:	2 002 280	2,002,289
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,002,289	2,002,209
	Allotted and fully paid:		
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,002,289	2,002,289
			
19	Reserves		
		Profit & loss	Capital
		account	reserve
		£	£
	Ar 1 July 2000	431,398	55,718
	Retained profit for the year	269,488	-
	At 30 June 2001	700,886	55,718
20	Reconciliation of movement on equity shareholder		7000
		2001 £	2000 £
		*	-
	Profit for the financial year	769,488	576,588
	Dividends	(500,000)	(500,000)
	Retained profit for the year	269,488	76,588
	Opening equity shareholders' funds	2,489,405	2,412,817
	Clasing aguity chambaldow? funds	2,758,893	2,489,405
	Closing equity shareholders' funds	20 JUJU7J	±, 107, 103



Notes (continued)

21 Capital commitments

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

	2001 £	2000 £
Contracted	-	202,975

22 Contingent liabilities

- (i) There is a contingent liability in respect of certain government grants if the company does not comply with the terms of the current Letters of Offer from the Industrial Development Board under the Industrial Development Board (Northern Ireland) Order 1982.
- (ii) There is a contingent liability to the company's bankers in respect of an indemnity of £25,000 on payments due to the Customs & Excise. This indemnity carries a clause giving the bank recourse to the company in the event of default. The amount attached by the company at the year end was £Nil.
- (iii) The company has provided an unlimited guarantee for the bank borrowings of its parent undertaking as may be outstanding from time to time.

23 Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2001	2000
	£	£
Operating profit	794,998	594.631
Depreciation	733,812	644,380
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(5,942)	(72,974)
Amortisation of government grants	(41,348)	(40,063)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	653,261	(191,606)
Decrease in stocks	140,427	10,376
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(333,507)	10,117
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,941,701	954,861



Notes (continued)

24 Analysis of net debt

27	Analysis of net went				
		At		Non	At
		1 July	Cash	cash	30 June
		2000	flow	movement	2001
		£	£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	61,798	450,469	-	512,267
	Debt due within one year	(32,148)	2,148	_	(30,000)
	Debt due after one year	(157,852)	27,852	_	(130,000)
	Finance leases	(773,571)	365,988	(442,747)	(850,330)
				(++ 2, 1+1)	
		(901,773)	846,457	(442,747)	(498,063)
				-	
25	Reconciliation of net cash flo	ow to movement i	n net debt	2001 £	2000 £
	Increase/(decrease) in cash in	the year		450,4 69	(745,008)
	Decrease in debt	•		30,000	9,938
	Decrease in finance leases			365,988	303,542
	Change in net debt resulting fr	om cashflow		846,457	(431,528)
	Non-cash movements			(442,747)	(222,511)
					
	Movement in net debt in the			403,710	(654,039)
	Net debt at the beginning of	the year		(901,773)	(247,734)
	Not dobe as she 3 - 6 st				
	Net debt at the end of the yes	er .		(498,063)	(901,773)

26 Major non-cash transactions

There were no major non-cash transactions entered into during the year, not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.



Notes (continued)

27 Related party transactions

The ultimate controlling party is SF Ritchie, a director. The immediate controlling party is Fast Track Circuits Limited.

During the year the company transacted with its parent undertaking, Fast Track Circuits Limited, in which the directors have a controlling interest. The company has availed of the exemption available under FRS 8 'Related Party Transactions' in that it is a 100% subsidiary and the transactions are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements of Fast Track Circuits Limited.

28 Ultimate parent undertaking

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Fast Track Circuits Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland. Fast Track Circuits Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements are available at the following address:

Registry of Companies IDB House 64 Chichester Street Belfast