### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended

31 December 2001

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COMPANIES HOUSE 23/10/02

Company Registration No. 00289529

## The Fine Art Group Limited DIRECTOR AND OFFICERS

#### DIRECTOR

G B Jones

#### **SECRETARY**

A E Birch

#### **COMPANY NUMBER**

00289529 (England & Wales)

#### REGISTERED OFFICE

Lynn Lane Shenstone Lichfield Staffordshire WS14 CDX

#### **AUDITORS**

Baker Tilly Chartered Accountants City Plaza Temple Row Birmingham B2 5AF

#### DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The director submits the report and the financial statements of The Fine Art Group Limited for the year ended 31 December 2001. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of providing management services to subsidiary companies.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE EURO

The director does not expect the introduction of the Euro to have a significant impact on the business.

#### DIRECTOR

The following director has held office since 1 January 2001:

G B Jones

#### DIRECTOR'S INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The director had no interests in the shares of The Fine Art Group Limited.

The director's interests in the shares of the ultimate holding company, including family interests, were as follows:

> Ordinary shares of 50p each 1,1.01

31.12.01

GB Jones

80,000

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#### **AUDITORS**

A resolution to reappoint Baker Tilly, Chartered Accountants, as auditors will be put to the members at the annual general meeting.

By order of the board

Secretary

14 October 2002

## The Fine Art Group Limited DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the director 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 director is required to:

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 1985. He is 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.

Baker Tilly Page 3

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FINE ART GROUP LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 12.

#### Respective responsibilities of director and auditors

The director's responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards are set out on page 3.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom 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 to you if, in our opinion, the Director's 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 director's remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read other information contained in the Annual Report, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. This other information comprises only the Director's Report. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

#### **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 director 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 2001 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Registered Auditor

Chartered Accountants

City Plaza

Temple Row

Birmingham

B2 5AF

22 October 2002

## The Fine Art Group Limited PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 December 2001

	Notes	2001 £	2000 £
TURNOVER		117,000	104,200
Other operating expenses (net)	1	(72,808)	(58,435)
OPERATING PROFIT		44,192	45,765
Interest payable		(4)	(312)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2	44,188	45,453
Taxation	4	(7,938)	(5,067)
RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	10	36,250	40,386

The operating profit for the year arises from the company's continuing operations.

No separate Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses has been presented as all such gains and losses have been dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

#### BALANCE SHEET

#### 31 December 2001

	Notes	2001 £	2000 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets Investments	5 6	27,549 24,954	34,895 19,411
		52,503	54,306
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	158,771 82,007	221,832
		240,778	221,832
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	8 .	42,629	61,736
NET CURRENT ASSETS	-	198,149	160,096
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	=	250,652	214,402
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Profit and loss account	9 10	100,000 150,652	100,000 114,402
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	11	250,652	214,402

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

Approved by the board on 14 OCT 2002

G B Jones

Director

#### ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention

#### TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write each asset down to its estimated residual value evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:-

Motor vehicles

over 5 years

#### **INVESTMENTS**

Long term investments are described as participating interests and are classified as fixed assets.

Participating interests are stated at cost and provision is made for any permanent diminution in the value of fixed asset investments.

#### **DEFERRED TAXATION**

Deferred taxation 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 company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

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

#### PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

The company makes contributions into the personal pension scheme of eligible employees. The costs are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

#### LEASED ASSETS AND OBLIGATIONS

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership ("finance leases"), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as obligations to the lessor.

Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account in proportion to the remaining balance outstanding.

All other leases are "operating leases" and the annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### **TURNOVER**

Turnover represents the invoiced value, net of Value Added Tax, of goods sold and services provided to customers.

#### FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

## The Fine Art Group Limited NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2001

1	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (NET)	2001 £	2000 £
	Administration expenses Other operating income	75,342 (2,534)	70,793 (12,358)
		72,808	58,435
2	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2001 £	2000 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):  Depreciation and amounts written off tangible fixed assets: Charge for the year owned assets leased assets Loss on disposal of fixed assets Amounts written off fixed asset investments: Decrease in provision Auditors' remuneration	7,346 - (5,543) 1,500	1,837 4,696 1,265 (10,129) 2,750
3	DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION	2001 £	2000 £
	Amounts paid to director	68,371	68,491

During the year the sole director accrued benefits under a defined contribution pension scheme whose assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge for the period made by the company amounted to £8,380 (2000: £8,380) No contributions were outstanding at the year end (2000: £Nil).

# The Fine Art Group Limited NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2001

4	TAXATION	2001 £	2000
	Current tax:	r	£
	UK corporation tax on profits of period	9,100	5,457
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(462)	(390)
	Total current tax	8,638	5,067
	Deferred tax:	<del></del>	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(700) ————	-
	Total deferred tax	(700)	-
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7,938	5,067
	Factors affecting tax charge for the period:		
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the stan	adard rate of corpo	ration tax for
	-	adard rate of corpo	ration tax for
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the stan	-	
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the stan	2001	2000
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the stansmall companies (20%) as explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2001 £	2000 £
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the stan small companies (20%) as explained below:	2001 £	2000 £
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the standsmall companies (20%) as explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of	2001 £ 44,188	2000 £ 45,453
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the standard companies (20%) as explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax for small companies (20%)  Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2001 £ 44,188	2000 £ 45,453
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the standard companies (20%) as explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax for small companies (20%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes  Capital allowances less than/(in excess of) depreciation	2001 £ 44,188 ———————————————————————————————————	2000 £ 45,453 9,091
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the standard companies (20%) as explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax for small companies (20%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances less than/(in excess of) depreciation Release of inter-company provision	2001 £ 44,188 ———————————————————————————————————	2000 £ 45,453 9,091
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the standsmall companies (20%) as explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax for small companies (20%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes  Capital allowances less than/(in excess of) depreciation  Release of inter-company provision  Other	2001 £ 44,188 8,838 445 863 (1,109) 63	2000 £ 45,453 9,091 843 (2,451) (2,026)
	The tax assessed for the period is higher (2000: lower) than the standard companies (20%) as explained below:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax for small companies (20%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances less than/(in excess of) depreciation Release of inter-company provision	2001 £ 44,188 ———————————————————————————————————	2000 £ 45,453 9,091 843 (2,451)

## The Fine Art Group Limited NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2001

5 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS
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Total £			
36,732			Cost 1 January 2001 and December 2001
1,837			Depreciation 1 January 2001
7,346			Charged in the year
9,183			31 December 2001
27,549		·	Net book value 31 December 2001
34,895			31 December 2000
erests Total £	participating int Loans £	Other <sub>I</sub> Shares £	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS
170,200	170,000	200	Cost: 1 January 2001 and 31 December 2001
150,789 (5,543)	150,689 (5,543)	100	Amounts written off: 1 January 2001 Provisions no longer required
145,246	145,146	100	31 December 2001
24,954	24,854	100	Net book value: 31 December 2001
19,411	19,311	100	31 December 2000

The company holds 100% of the ordinary share capital of the following companies:

Name	Country of registration	Aggregate capital and reserves £	Results for the year £
Solomon & Whitehead Limited	England and Wales	1,169,518	122,203
Artistick Limited	England and Wales	(145,146)	5,543

These companies are both involved in fine art publishing, distribution and retailing.

# The Fine Art Group Limited NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2001

7	DEBTORS	2001 £	2000 £
	Due within one year: Other debtors Amounts due from group undertakings	2,372 156,399	5,720 216,112
		158,771	221,832
8	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2001 £	2000 £
	Bank overdraft Trade creditors Corporation tax Other creditors	2,673 9,100 30,856	31,698 4,093 5,500 20,445
		42,629	61,736
9	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	2001 £	2000 £
	Authorised: 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
	Allotted, issued and fully paid: 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
10	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	2001 £	2000 £
	1 January 2001 Profit for the financial year	114,402 36,250	74,016 40,386
	31 December 2001	150,652	114,402

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2001

11	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2001 £	2000 £
	Profit for the financial year	36,250	40,386
	Opening shareholders' funds	214,402	174,016
	Closing shareholders' funds	250,652	214,402

Shareholders' funds are entirely attributable to equity interests.

#### 12 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The ultimate holding company is Purchance Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is the majority shareholder of that company, Mr G B Jones.

During the year the company received management charges of £115,000 (2000: £102,200) from Solomon & Whitehead Limited, and £2,000 (2000: £2,000) from Artistick Limited, being wholly owned subsidiary undertakings of the company (see note 6).

The company is owed £170,000 (2000: £170,000) by Artistick Limited, a direct subsidiary undertaking. This debt has been provided against to the extent of the deficit of funds in its balance sheet, £145,146 (2000: £150,689). The net balance of £24,854 (2000: £19,311) is disclosed in note 6 to these financial statements.

#### 13 OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

There is an unlimited multilateral guarantee given in respect of group bank borrowings. At 31 December 2001 the extent of this potential liability was £124,362 (2000: £49,893).

The bank overdraft is secured by a debenture giving fixed or floating charges over all assets of all group companies.

The company has a liability under a group VAT registration as at 31 December 2001 of £73,868 (2000: £76,131).

#### 14 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements contain information about The Fine Art Group Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of the group. The company is exempt under section 248 of the Companies Act 1985 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as the group it heads qualifies as a small company group.

Baker Tilly