CRYOGENIC AND INDUSTRIAL SPARES LTD DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 1999

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COMPANIES HOUSE 30/08/00

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

R O Younge

Secretary

G M Younge

Company number

2785044

Registered office

Mautby Workshop

Mautby Norfolk NR29 3JB

Auditors

Larking Gowen
King Street House
15 Upper King Street

Norwich NR3 1RB

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC

The Street Acle

Norfolk

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 1999

The director presents his report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 1999.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is trading in cryogenic and industrial spares.

Year 2000

The company successfully completed its planned work in relation to the year 2000 compliance issue in 1999 and since then there have been no significant impacts on the company's business or accounting records arising from that issue. All costs associated with ensuring year 2000 compliance are contained within our normal IT expenditure.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 May 1998:

R O Younge

G M Younge

(Resigned 6 January 2000)

Directors' interests

The directors' beneficial interests in the shares of the company were as stated below:

Ordinary shares of £ 1 each 30 April 1999 1 May 1998

G M Younge

2

R O Younge

2

Auditors

Larking Gowen were appointed auditors to the company and in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

Director's responsibilities

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:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

On behalf of the board

Director 29 AUGUST 2000



AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CRYOGENIC AND INDUSTRIAL SPARES LTD

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 11 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 6.

Respective responsibilities of the director and auditors

As described on page 2 the company's director is 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 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.

Fundamental uncertainty

In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in the financial statements regarding the inherent uncertainty as to the continuation of the company's creditor and bank overdraft finance and collection of certain debtors. Details of the circumstances relating to these inherent uncertainties are described in note 16. In view of the significance of these uncertainties we consider that it should be drawn to your attention, but 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 30 April 1999 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Larking Gowen

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors

Norwich

29th Augus 2000

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 1999

		1999	1998
	Notes	£	٤
Turnover		418,969	460,307
Cost of sales		(174,037)	(274,872)
Gross profit		244,932	185,435
Administrative expenses		(217,398)	(176,696)
Operating profit	2	27,534	8,739
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(11,131)	(3,758)
Profit on ordinary activities before			
taxation	. 1	16,403	4,981
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4	(3,272)	(1,234)
Profit on ordinary activities after			
taxation	11	. 13,131	3,747

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 1999

	÷	199	99	199	98
	Notes	£	£	£	3
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		50,450		78,049
Current assets					
Stocks	*	78,035		40,855	
Debtors	6	100,523		115,791	
.		178,558		156,646	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(167,109)		(170,182)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			11,449		(13,536)
Total assets less current liabilities			61,899		64,513
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(41,123)		(55,503)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	9		(421)		(1,786)
		ı	20,355		7,224
					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		2		. 2
Profit and loss account	11		20,353		7,222
Shareholders' funds - equity interests	12		20,355		7,224

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board on ... 29 AUGUST 2000

R O Younge Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 1999

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 from the requirement to produce a cashflow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 33.3% on cost Motor vehicles 25% on cost

1.4 Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

1.5 Stock and work in progress

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.6 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided at appropriate rates on all timing differences using the liability method only to the extent that, in the opinion of the director, there is a reasonable probability that a liability or asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

1.7 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates 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 profit and loss account.

2	Operating profit	1999	1998
		£	£
	Operating profit is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation of tangible assets	27,599	14,016
	Auditors' remuneration	3,000	3,500
	Director's emoluments	58,204	46,000
3	Interest payable	1999	1998
		£	£
	Hire purchase interest	10,383	3,395
	•		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 1999

4	Taxation	1999 £	1998 £
	U.K. current year taxation	~	-
	U.K. corporation tax at 21% (1998 - 20%)	4,639	(548)
	Deferred taxation	(1,365)	1,786
		3,274	1,238
	Prior years		
	U.K. corporation tax	(2)	(4)
		3,272	1,234
5	Tangible fixed assets		
	.t		Plant and machinery etc
	Cost		3
	At 1 May 1998 & at 30 April 1999		97,676
	Depreciation		
	At 1 May 1998		19,627
	Charge for the year		27,599
	At 30 April 1999		47,226
	Net book value		
	At 30 April 1999		50,450
	At 30 April 1998		78,049
	Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts a	as follows:	Plant and machinery
			£
	Net book values		40.000
	At 30 April 1999		48,039
	At 30 April 1998		73,636 ————
	Depreciation charge for the year		
	30 April 1999		25,597
	30 April 1998		12,140

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 1999

1998	1999	Debtors
£	£	
83,491	66,882	Trade debtors
32,300	33,641	Other debtors
115,791	100,523	
1998	1999	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year
1998 £	1999 £	Creditors: amounts failing due within one year
		Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Bank loans and overdrafts
£	£	
£ 1,640	£ 12,351	Bank loans and overdrafts
£ 1,640 17,604	£ 12,351 14,605	Bank loans and overdrafts Net obligations under hire purchase contracts
1,640 17,604 113,156	£ 12,351 14,605 87,245	Bank loans and overdrafts Net obligations under hire purchase contracts Trade creditors

The bank overdraft of £12,351 is secured on a bank debenture dated 27 August 1997 and is repayable on demand.

Part of the loan from R Younge Consulting Limited amounting to £17,600 is secured by a debenture dated 19 January 1999 and is repayable on the receipt of one months notice.

8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	1999 £	1998 £
	Net obligations under hire purchase contracts	41,123	55,503
	Net obligations under hire purchase contracts		
	Repayable within one year	14,605	17,604
	Repayable between one and five years	41,123	55,503
		55,728	73,107
	Included in liabilities falling due within one year	(14,605)	(17,604)
		41,123	55,503
	•	=======================================	

All obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured by the assets they represent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 1999

9	Provisions for liabilities and charges		£
			-
	Balance at 1 May 1998		1,786
	Profit and loss account		(1,365)
	Balance at 30 April 1999		421
	Deferred taxation provided in the financial statements is as follows:		
		Full	y provided
		1999	1998
		£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	421	4,043
	Tax losses available	-	(2,257)
		421	1,786
10	Share capital	1999	1998
		£	£
	Authorised	400	400
	100 Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	2	2
11	Statement of movements on profit and loss account		
		Į.	Profit and
		10	ss account £
	Balance at 1 May 1998		7,222
	Retained profit for the year		13,131
	Balance at 30 April 1999		20,353

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 1999

12	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	1999 £	1998 £
	Profit for the financial year	13,131	3,747
	Opening shareholders' funds	7,224	3,477
	Closing shareholders' funds	20,355	7,224
			

13 Transactions with directors

The following directors had interest free loans during the year. The movement on these loans are as follows:

	Amoun	Amount outstanding	
	1999	1998	in year
	£	£	£
	t		
R O Younge	11,383	6,040	11,383
G M Younge	12,489	18,382	12,489

14 Control

During the current and previous year the company was under the control of Mrs G M Younge by virtue of her 100% shareholding in the company's issued share capital.

15 Related party transactions

Mr and Mrs Younge are also directors and controlling shareholders of R Younge Consulting Limited.

Inter company loan account

The company received a loan from R Younge Consulting Limited of £17,600 during the year. At the year end the inter company loan account balance owed to R Younge Consulting Limited was £26,346 (1998: £8,746) which is included in other creditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 1999

16 Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, which is dependent upon:

- (a) The company being able to negotiate suitable terms of payment with creditors and obtaining such further finance as may be required to enable the company to meet its obligations as they fall due.
- (b) The company directors being able to readily realise sufficient funds to repay their loan accounts with the company which totalled £23,872 at the year end as detailed in note 14 should the company require them to do so.

The directors consider that they have taken into account all the information that could reasonably be expected to be available. On this basis they consider it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. This assumes that the creditors continue to provide sufficient support by way of deferred collection of amounts due and the bank continue to provide sufficient funds and the directors being able to realise personal funds to repay their loan accounts if requested by the company to do so, to enable the company to continue to trade.

Should this basis prove inappropriate the accounts would require adjustments to be made to reduce the value of the 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 current liabilities.