Company Registration No. NI 22500



# SPANBOARD PRODUCTS LIMITED

**Annual Report and Financial Statements** 

Year ended 31 December 2002

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## OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

## DIRECTORS

C. Bianchi de Aguiar A. Hackney

## SECRETARY

A. Knox

## REGISTERED OFFICE

7/11 Linenhall Street Belfast BT2 8AH

## BANKERS

Banco Totta & Acores 68 Cannon Street London EC4N 6AQ

Ulster Bank Limited 30 The Diamond Coleraine BT52 1DP

## SOLICITORS

Crawford & Lockhart 7/11 Linenhall Street Belfast BT2 8AH

# **AUDITORS**

Deloitte & Touche LLP Chartered Accountants Manchester

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements and auditors' report, for the year ended 31 December 2002.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the company continues to be the manufacture and sale of chipboard and related wood products.

The directors plan to increase commercial activity and product lines in the Irish market to ensure the continued development of the company.

#### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The company's loss for the year after taxation was £20,294 (2001 - £238,744). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2001 - £nil).

### DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The present membership of the board is set out on page 1. All directors served throughout the year, with the exception of N M Teixeira de Azevedo who was appointed on 16 May 2002 and resigned on 3 October 2003, A Esteves and S Gonzalez Andion who both resigned on 16 May 2002 and A. Hackney who was appointed on 3 October 2003.

The directors have no interests in the share capital of the company and no other interests required to be disclosed under The Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986.

## **AUDITORS**

On 31 July 2002 Arthur Andersen resigned as auditors of the company and the directors appointed Deloitte & Touche to fill the casual vacancy.

On 1 August 2003, Deloitte & Touche transferred their business to Deloitte & Touche LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000. The Company's consent has been given to treating the appointment of Deloitte & Touche as extending to Deloitte & Touche LLP with effect from 1 August 2003 under the provisions of section 29(5) of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1990. A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte & Touche LLP as the Company's auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

A resolution re-appointing Deloitte & Touche LLP as auditors will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

A. Knox Secretary

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# STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

United Kingdom company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial period 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 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 (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. They are 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.

# **Deloitte**

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SPANBOARD PRODUCTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Spanboard Products Limited for the year ended 31 December 2002 which comprise the profit and loss account, note of historical cost profits and losses, balance sheet, statement of total recognised gains and losses, statement of accounting policies and the related notes 1 to 20. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Article 243 of The Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

## Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and 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 (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. We also report if, in our opinion, the directors' 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 directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report for the above period and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom 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 as at 31 December 2002 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with The Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Deloite & Touche ul

Manchester

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# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year ended 31 December 2002

	Note	2002 £	2001 £
TURNOVER Cost of sales	1	14,150,368 (11,184,390)	12,845,714 (10,121,048)
GROSS PROFIT Other operating expenses (net)	2	2,965,978 (2,966,130)	2,724,666 (3,031,224)
OPERATING LOSS Finance charges (net)	3	(152) (27,399)	(306,558) (42,293)
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITES BEFORE TAXATION Tax on loss on ordinary activities	4 7	(27,551) 7,257	(348,851) 110,107
RETAINED LOSS FOR THE YEAR	16	(20,294)	(238,744)

All activity has arisen from continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses in either year, other than the loss for the year and accordingly no statement of total recognised gains and losses has been prepared.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this profit and loss account.

# NOTE OF HISTORICAL COST PROFITS AND LOSSES For the year ended 31 December 2002

	2002 £	2001 £
REPORTED LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	(27,551)	(348,851)
Difference between historical cost depreciation charge and the actual deprecation charge for the year	179,512	184,859
HISTORICAL COST PROFIT (LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	151,961	(163,992)
HISTORICAL COST PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR RETAINED AFTER TAXATION	159,218	(53,885)

# BALANCE SHEET 31 December 2002

	Note	2002 £	2001 £
FIXED ASSETS	8	32,000	36,000
Intangible assets Tangible assets	9	2,817,235	
		2,849,235	3,561,471
CURRENT ASSETS	4.0	1.055.025	1 506 500
Stocks	10	1,977,835	
Debtors	11	9,248,746	
Cash at bank and in hand		351,981	116,020
		11,578,562	10,806,156
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(4,127,717)	(3,937,959)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		7,450,845	6,868,197
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		10,300,080	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(161,823)	
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	14	(278,900)	(286,157)
NET ASSETS		9,859,357	9,879,651
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up share capital	15	9,000,000	
Revaluation reserve	16	556,717	736,229
Profit and loss account	16	302,640	143,422
EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	17	9,859,357	9,879,651

The financial statements on pages 5 to 15 were approved by the board of directors on 8 June 2004 and signed on its behalf by:

Dul Gackney

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this balance sheet.

# STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES Year ended 31 December 2002

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year, with the exception of the adoption of FRS 19 'Deferred tax'.

#### Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts and VAT.

## Intangible assets - patents and licences

Patents and licences are included at cost and depreciated in equal instalments over the life of the agreement. Provision is made for any impairment.

## Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. The company has taken advantage of the transitional provisions of FRS 15 "Tangible fixed assets" and retained the book amounts of certain freehold properties which were revalued prior to implementation of that standard. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Freehold property - 2% - 5%

Plant and machinery - 6.66% - 15%

Fixtures and fittings - 7.5% - 20%

Motor vehicles - 25%

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition or revaluation.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Net realisable value is based on estimated 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.

#### Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax 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 that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessment periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the 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.

# STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) Year ended 31 December 2002

#### Leasing

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

#### Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable for the year are charged to the profit and loss account. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

#### Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction or, if hedged, at the forward contract rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date or, if appropriate, at the forward contract rate. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

#### Capital grants

Grants relating to tangible fixed assets are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned.

## Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage from preparing a cash flow statement on the grounds that the company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Sonae SGPS SA which prepares a consolidated cash flow statement.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2002

## 1. TURNOVER

The turnover of the company in the year arose wholly in the United Kingdom and relates to the company's principal activity of the manufacturing and sale of chipboard and related wood products.

# 2. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (NET)

	<b>California</b>	2002 £	2001 £
	Distribution costs Administration expenses Other operating income	1,216,879 1,909,035 (159,784)	1,191,500 1,929,021 (89,297)
		2,966,130	3,031,224
3.	FINANCE CHARGES (NET)		
		2002 £	2001 £
	Interest receivable and similar income	4,290	5,084
	Interest payable and similar charges Bank loans and overdrafts	31,689	47,377
	Finance charges (net) Interest payable and similar charges Less interest receivable and similar income	31,689 (4,290)	47,377 (5,084)
		27,399	42,293
4.	LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITES BEFORE TAXATION		
	The loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2002 £	2001 £
	Depreciation - owned assets - assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Patents and licences amortised Government grants Auditors' remuneration for audit services	806,476 16,022 4,000 (52,122) 9,880	1,009,302 24,655 4,000 (66,155) 24,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2002

# 5. STAFF COSTS

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) during the year was:

	2002	2001
	Number	Number
Administration and marketing	8	5
Production	99	99
	107	104
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2002	2001
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,876,360	1,794,772
Social security costs	163,652	157,269
Other pension costs (see note 19)	36,948	34,105
	2,076,960	1,986,146
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# 6. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors of the company are remunerated by other group companies. No directors were members of the company's pension scheme in either year.

# 7. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The tax credit comprises:

	2002 £	2001 £
UK corporation tax Deferred tax	(7,257)	104,976 (215,083)
	(7,257)	(110,107)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2002

# 7. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION (CONTINUED)

The difference between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

01 £
51)
55)
21)
-
-
-
-
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During the year, the company implemented FRS 19 'Deferred tax'. No restatement of the prior years' deferred tax position has been required due to the brought forward and current year tax losses of the group.

## 8. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Patents and licences £
Cost As at 1 January 2002 and 31 December 2002	60,000
Amortisation As at 1 January 2002 Charge for year	24,000 4,000
As at 31 December 2002	28,000
Net book value As at 1 January 2002	36,000
As at 31 December 2002	32,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2002

## 9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold land and property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Assets under the course of construction	Total £'000
Cost						
As at 1 January 2002	2,500,750	15,606,090	427,591	187,140	-	18,721,571
Additions	-	-	(4.721)	(46,047)	114,262	114,262 (50,768)
Disposals Transfers	-	109,569	(4,721)	(40,047)	(109,569)	(30,708)
As at 31 December 2002	2,500,750	15,715,659	422,870	141,093	4,693	18,785,065
Depreciation						
As at 1 January 2002	1,055,136	13,580,212	392,337	168,415	-	15,196,100
Charge for the year	76,333	708,546	20,467	17,152	-	822,498
Eliminated for disposals			(4,720)	(46,048)		(50,768)
As at 31 December 2002	1,131,469	14,288,758	408,084	139,519	-	15,967,830
Net book value						
As at 31 December 2001	1,445,614	2,025,878	35,254	18,725	_	3,525,471
As at 31 December 2002	1,369,281	1,426,901	14,786	1,574	4,693	2,817,235
	<del></del>				4,693	

Freehold land amounting to £420,000 (2001 - £420,000) has not been depreciated. The cost of fixed assets include assets previously revalued at £13,357,373 (2001 - £13,357,373) with a historical cost of £8,893,095 (2001 - £8,893,095). The difference between the actual and the historical cost depreciation in the year is £179,512 (2001 - £184,859).

The net book value of assets which are held under finance leases is £1,610 (2001 - £17,631).

## 10. STOCKS

	2002 £	2001 £
Raw materials Goods purchased for resale Consumable stores Work in progress Finished goods	501,787 291,114 390,395 254,557 539,982	450,758 1,906 437,965 316,799 319,362
	1,977,835	1,526,790

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement cost.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2002

11.	DEBTORS
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11.	DEBTORS					
	Amounts falling due within one year:					
		2002 £	2001 £			
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings VAT	79,295 8,923,323 224,299	20,685 8,892,837 238,750			
	Prepayments	21,829	11,074			
		9,248,746	9,163,346			
12.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR					
		2002 £	2001 £			
	Obligations under finance leases Bank overdrafts	- 610,518	21,628 829,888			
	Other loans	-	30,000			
	Trade creditors	2,082,136	1,401,057			
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	491,768	852,086			
	Other taxes and social security	110,326 28,400	42,670 20,263			
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	754,654	740,367			
	Government grants	49,915				
		4,127,717	3,937,959			
13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR					
		2002 £	2001 £			
	Government grants	161,823	263,860			
	The movement on government grants is as follows:					
		2002 £	2001 £			
	Balance at 1 January 2001	263,860	330,015			
	Credited to profit and loss account	(52,122)	(66,155)			
	Balance at 31 December 2002	211,738	263,860			

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2002

# 14. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

~ •				Deferred taxation £		
	Balance at 1 January 2002 Released to profit and loss account			286,157 (7,257)		
	Balance at 31 December 2002			278,900		
	Deferred taxation provided for is as follows:					
			2002 £	2001 £		
	Accelerated capital allowances		278,900	286,157		
	There are no amounts of unprovided deferred taxation (2001 - £nil).					
15.	CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL					
			2002 £	2001 £		
	Authorised 10,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each		10,000,000	10,000,000		
	Allotted, called-up and fully paid 9,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each		9,000,000	9,000,000		
16.	RESERVES					
		Revaluation	Profit and loss	m 4.3		
		reserve £	account £	Total £		
	At 1 January 2002 Transfer of realised profit Retained loss for the year	736,229 (179,512)	143,422 179,512 (20,294)	879,651  (20,294)		
	At 31 December 2002	556,717	302,640	859,357		
17.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
			2002 £	2001 £		
	Loss for the financial year		(20,294)	(238,744)		
	Net reduction in shareholder's funds Opening equity shareholder's funds		(20,294) 9,879,651	(238,744) 10,118,395		
	Closing equity shareholder's funds		9,859,357	9,879,651		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2002

# 18. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

Capital commitments are as follows:

	2002 £	2001 £
Contracted for but not provided for	39,700	32,284

There are no commitments under non-cancellable operating leases.

## 19. PENSION ARRANGEMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme on behalf of those directors and employees who have applied for membership. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge for the year was £36,948 (2001 - £34,105).

## 20. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The directors regard Sonae SGPS SA, a company incorporated in Portugal, as the ultimate parent company and the ultimate controlling party.

Sonae SGPS SA is the parent company of the largest and smallest group of which the company is a member and for which group accounts are drawn up. Copies of the accounts are available from Lugar do Espido, Via Norte, 4471 Maia, Portugal.

As a subsidiary undertaking of Sonae SGPS SA, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 "Related party disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other members of the group headed by Sonae SGPS SA.