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Scapa Group plc

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Registered in England Number 826179



INTERIM REPORT & ACCOUNTS 2004

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Results

Sales turnover was £95.0 million in the first half compared to £94.5 million in the first half of 2003/04. Underlying sales growth (at constant exchange rates) of approximately 6% was offset by an adverse effect on translation from the US Dollar and the Euro which weakened against Sterling by approximately 12% and 4% respectively. Profit before tax improved from a loss of £0.7 million in the first half of 2003/04 to a profit before tax of £1.0 million in 2004/05. Earnings per share improved from a loss of 0.8p per share in the first half of 2003/04 to a profit of 0.7p per share. Following the resumption of dividend payments in August 2004, the Board is pleased to declare an interim dividend of 0.1p per share (2003/04 nil).

Review of Operations

Scapa North America

Scapa North America experienced strong trading conditions throughout the first half of 2004/05 with underlying sales up approximately 11% on the first half of 2003/04, continuing the trend seen in the final quarter of the last financial year. However, significant weakening of the US Dollar against both Sterling and the Canadian Dollar had a major impact on Group results on translation. Reported sales were £32.5 million (£32.4 million last year) and operating profit before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items was unchanged at £3.6 million.

During the first half of 2004 we started the relocation of our cable tape manufacturing business to our existing site in Renfrew in Canada. Despite considerable raw material cost pressure, this move will help maintain competitiveness in the North American cable market. The second half will see the completion of this move from the leased Massachusetts facility leaving us with five

operating sites across North America.

The commissioning of new, highly automated converting equipment at several sites has made good progress in the first half of 2004/05 and further new converting equipment will be installed in the second half, helping to improve both capabilities and overall efficiencies.

Scapa Europe

After an encouraging first quarter's trading, Scapa Europe saw a marked slowdown during the second quarter of 2004/05, across most markets. The weakening of the Euro against Sterling also impacted Group results on translation. Reported sales fell to £58.1 million (£59.9 million last year) with an operating loss before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items of £1.1 million compared to a loss of £0.2 million in the same period last year.

The unexpected slowdown in trading, particularly in the Industrial sector, adversely affected operational efficiencies. The UK plants had geared up to higher forecast demand which did not materialise and productivity was lower as a result. In addition, the performance of the UK operations has been unsatisfactory and management changes are currently being implemented. The Continental European sites have generally controlled costs well and continued to improve customer service. The European new product development group has been reinforced with a number of high calibre technologists to improve the time to market of new products, which will assist in rebuilding margins and sales growth.

Scapa Asia

Scapa Asia has continued to grow successfully during the first half of 2004/05. Sales grew to £4.4 million (£2.2 million in the first half of last year) benefiting in part from

the transfer of £1.5 million of sales turnover previously principally invoiced from Europe. Operating profit before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items increased to £0.3 million (£0.2 million in the first half of 2003/04). Our activity in the region continues to expand taking advantage of the relatively buoyant regional market conditions.

Scapa has virtually doubled its sales and marketing coverage in Asia in the last twelve months with well qualified local sales engineers and this is bringing increasing benefits with sales to new customers and new applications. A number of new products have been introduced from our Korean manufacturing facility particularly for industrial assembly applications. The Megolon® sales have performed well as many new regional infrastructure projects are utilising cables requiring halogen free cable compounds.

Market Sector Review

Medical

Scapa Medical had an extremely strong first half performance with underlying sales growth of 39%. Reported sales were £11.8 million (£9.2 million first half 2003/04). This excellent performance continues to reflect the close partnerships that have been developed with a number of global customers in recent years. A number of new products were introduced in the second half of last year in both the medical diagnostic device and professional wound care sectors and their success has been confirmed by the continued expansion of their sales in the first half of 2004/05. We continue to see a number of exciting new projects being brought to us for introduction in the next few years and overall prospects in the medical sector remain good.

Cable

Underlying sales in Scapa's Cable business unit grew by 13% in the first half of 2004/05 as the market recovered in both North America and Europe. Reported sales were £17.9 million compared to £16.1 million in the first half of 2003/04. Accordingly, we have seen significant volume growth in the first half of 2004/05, particularly from the range of Megolon® halogen free compounds. However, there was intense competitive pricing pressure at customers supplying the data cable market and this impact on margins was compounded by raw material pricing pressure. Although measures were taken to mitigate this impact by the successful introduction of new products, overall margins in this area were under pressure in the first half.

Automotive

Scapa Automotive saw underlying sales growth of 12% in the first half of 2004/05. Reported sales were £10.5 million compared to £9.8 million in the first half of last year. New automotive harness tapes with patent protection have been successfully introduced and approved at a number of important vehicle producers and these have seen significant growth during the first half of 2004/05. Although a range of halogen free harness tapes has been under development at Scapa for several years there is still little sign of any move to replace PVC in automotive wiring systems. Market share gains should continue into the second half of 2004/05 as Scapa's new harness tapes continue to obtain approvals for new model designs. However, global raw material pricing pressures have begun to increase towards the end of the first half of 2004 and selling price increases will need to be secured to mitigate them.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Industrial

Scapa Industrial business unit experienced mixed trading conditions during the period. After a solid first quarter in most markets there was an unexpected slowdown during the second quarter, especially in the UK and Continental European markets. With the additional impact of currency translation, due to the strength of Sterling, this resulted in an overall decline in sales from £59.4 million in the first half of 2003/04 to £54.8 million in the first half of 2004/05.

In North America, despite the fact that results were impacted by the weakness of the US Dollar against the Canadian Dollar, overall underlying sales grew by 2.2%. Volume growth was seen across most sectors, although sales fell in the athletics tapes market due to the labour dispute in the North American Hockey League which will continue to impact the second half of the year. New products have continued to perform well and have helped to maintain overall margins in North America despite the impact of raw material price increases. Price increases are being implemented in the second half of the year.

In Europe market conditions unexpectedly softened towards the end of the first half of 2004/05 adversely impacting operational efficiencies. Reported European sales saw some modest improvement from the second half of last year with encouraging performances from new products for the glazing industry. However, the decline in Finimat® photo-processing tapes continued reflecting the move towards digital technology. Price increases have been implemented and generally accepted throughout the industrial sector, although uncertainty still exists about the impact of further global raw material pricing pressure in the remainder of 2004/05.

Asian sales continued to grow in the first half of 2004/05 although some evidence of a modest slowdown was seen during the second quarter. However, there are a number of exciting new products planned for introduction for the electronics and industrial assembly sectors. The commitment to local sales engineers located in target markets is beginning to show encouraging signs and a number of new market opportunities were identified in the first half of 2004/05.

Discontinued Businesses

As shareholders are aware, the Group continues to be involved in a number of cases in the USA arising from the alleged exposure of paper mill workers to asbestos in a product that was part of a business sold to J.M.Voith A.G. in July 1999. Prior to 2003 all the cases against the company concerned had been won, dismissed or abandoned before going to court. However, in October 2003 a jury in Baltimore, Maryland, USA returned an award of up to US\$3.5 million (£1.9 million) against Scapa Dryer Fabrics Inc. This wholly unexpected judgement is currently going through an appeal process, which is not expected to see resolution until later in 2005. A second adverse verdict in Louisiana advised in July 2004 awarding in total US\$187,500 (approximately £100,000) plus costs and interest to eight plaintiffs has yet to be ratified by the judge and so a formal appeal process has not yet been filed. In October 2004 a trial began covering one plaintiff in Pennsylvania, USA. After one week of evidence the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed Scapa Dryer Fabrics Inc. without payment of any settlement. This more encouraging result illustrates the robustness of our defence and so far this financial year we have been dismissed from a further 29 cases covering 303 plaintiffs. Scapa Dryer Fabrics Inc. is currently involved in a court case in Arkansas. In over ten years of successful

defence in the USA no Scapa Group company nor any of our insurance carriers has admitted liability, nor made any payment to any plaintiff under our policies. Accordingly, our insurance coverage remains intact and the Board will continue to defend vigorously the outstanding claims.

Finance

Profit before tax and before goodwill amortisation was £1.7 million in the first half of 2004/05 (2003/04 £0.1 million). There were no exceptional charges in the first half of 2004/05 (2003/04 £2.4 million). Goodwill amortisation was £0.7 million (2003/04 £0.8 million). Overall in the first half of 2004/05 there was a profit on ordinary activities before taxation of £1.0 million compared to a loss of £0.7 million in the first half of 2003/04. There was no consolidated tax charge in the first half, as the tax charge for profitable entities was offset by a credit arising from the favourable settlement of prior year issues. In the first half of last year tax was provided at a rate of 31% of profit on ordinary activities, before goodwill and exceptional items.

Net cash outflow from operating activities was £0.6 million (2003/04 inflow of £2.2 million). Trading working capital as a percentage of sales was marginally lower than at 30 September 2003, but as is usual, due to seasonality, was higher than at 31 March 2004. Working capital therefore increased during the first half by £4.7 million (2003/04 £1.8 million). The unexpected slow down in second quarter sales also contributed to this increase in working capital as the manufacturing sites had been planning for higher sales levels. The Group maintained its capital investment programme with expenditure of £2.9 million in the first half (2003/04 £4.3 million) with the majority spent

in North America. Overall net debt (excluding the Waycross deposit) was £3.3 million higher than at 31 March 2004, at £17.0 million.

Prospects

The current trading outlook remains positive for North America and Asia but with an uncertain picture for the UK and Continental Europe. Second half results will again be affected on translation if the US Dollar continues to weaken. Global raw material pricing pressures have also increased in recent weeks exacerbated by the rapid rise in oil prices. The focus will be on ensuring that these are recovered by a combination of price increases and improved operational efficiencies to return overall profitability to a satisfactory level.



A L Watson
Chief Executive
17 November 2004



K G G Hopkins
Chairman
17 November 2004

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the half year ended
30 September 2004
(unaudited)

	note	Half year ended 30 Sept 2004 £m	Half year ended 30 Sept 2003 £m	Year ended 31 March 2004 £m
Turnover	2	95.0	94.5	187.9
Operating profit before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items	2	2.8	3.6	6.0
Goodwill amortisation		(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.5)
Exceptional items				
– continuing operations	3	–	(2.4)	(5.5)
– discontinued operations	3	–	–	(6.2)
Total operating profit/(loss)	2	2.1	0.4	(7.2)
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	3	–	–	0.9
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before interest and taxation		2.1	0.4	(6.3)
Net interest payable		(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Discount on litigation provision		(0.2)	–	–
Other finance costs – FRS17		(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.5)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		1.0	(0.7)	(8.2)
Taxation	4	–	(0.4)	4.1
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation		1.0	(1.1)	(4.1)
Dividends		(0.1)	–	(0.4)
Retained profit/(loss) for the period		0.9	(1.1)	(4.5)
Basic and diluted earnings per share (p)		0.7	(0.8)	(2.8)
Earnings per share before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items (p)		1.2	1.1	3.6
Weighted average number of shares (m)		144.8	144.8	144.8
Dividend per share (p)				
Interim dividend		0.1	–	–
Final dividend		–	–	0.3
		0.1	–	0.3

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 September
2004 (unaudited)

	note	As at 30 Sept 2004 £m	As at 30 Sept 2003 £m	As at 31 March 2004 £m
Fixed Assets				
Intangible assets		20.7	23.4	21.2
Tangible assets		58.1	60.8	58.5
		78.8	84.2	79.7
Current Assets				
Stocks		20.7	19.7	17.3
Debtors		47.9	44.2	47.2
Investments		11.5	12.5	12.5
Cash at bank and in hand		8.3	17.5	9.8
		88.4	93.9	86.8
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year				
Borrowings	11	2.4	29.5	23.5
Creditors		33.8	37.8	34.0
		36.2	67.3	57.5
Net current assets				
		52.2	26.6	29.3
Total assets less current liabilities				
		131.0	110.8	109.0
Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year				
Borrowings	11	22.9	–	–
Creditors		10.6	11.5	12.6
		33.5	11.5	12.6
Provisions for liabilities and charges				
	10	12.8	7.7	13.1
Net assets excluding pension liability				
		84.7	91.6	83.3
Net pension liability				
		38.6	43.1	38.9
Net assets including pension liability				
		46.1	48.5	44.4
Capital and reserves				
Called-up share capital		7.2	60.3	7.2
Share premium account		–	61.5	–
Profit and loss account		38.8	(73.3)	37.1
Equity shareholders' funds	6	46.0	48.5	44.3
Minority equity interests				
		0.1	–	0.1
Capital employed				
		46.1	48.5	44.4

A special resolution to cancel the share premium account and to reduce the nominal value of ordinary shares from 41 2/3 pence to 5 pence per share was approved by shareholders in July 2003 and sanctioned by the High Court in February 2004.

Accordingly £53.1m was transferred to the retained profit and loss account from share capital and £61.5m was transferred to the retained profit and loss account from the share premium account.

SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the half year ended
30 September 2004
(unaudited)

	note	Half year ended 30 Sept 2004 £m	Half year ended 30 Sept 2003 £m	Year ended 31 March 2004 £m
Cash flow from operating activities	7			
Net cash inflow before exceptional items		0.2	5.6	12.7
Net cash outflow relating to exceptional items		(0.8)	(3.4)	(6.8)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		(0.6)	2.2	5.9
Net cash outflow from returns on investment and servicing of finance		(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)
Taxation		-	0.9	0.8
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure	8	(2.9)	(1.0)	(1.9)
Net cash inflow from financial investment	8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Net cash outflow from acquisitions and disposals	8	-	-	(4.5)
Equity dividends paid		(0.4)	-	-
Net cash inflow from management of liquid resources		0.2	-	0.3
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing		(0.8)	2.4	(1.7)
Movement in net cash in the period		(3.7)	5.0	(0.8)

RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOW TO MOVEMENT IN NET DEBT

For the half year ended
30 September 2004
(unaudited)

	Half year ended 30 Sept 2004 £m	Half year ended 30 Sept 2003 £m	Year ended 31 March 2004 £m
Movement in cash in the period	(3.7)	5.0	(0.8)
Cash flow from movement in loans and finance leases	0.8	(2.4)	1.7
Cash flow from movement in liquid resources	(0.2)	-	(0.3)
Translation differences	(0.2)	1.1	1.4
Movement in net debt in the period	(3.3)	3.7	2.0
Net debt at period beginning	(13.7)	(15.7)	(15.7)
Net debt at period ending	(17.0)	(12.0)	(13.7)

NOTES

1. Basis of preparation of interim financial information

The half year numbers are unaudited. The results shown above for the year ended 31 March 2004 have been extracted from the full statutory accounts which received an unqualified auditors' report. The full accounts for the year ended 31 March 2004 have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies and did not contain a statement under S237(2) or (3) of the Companies Act 1985. The Group's stated accounting policies remain unchanged.

In line with FRS15 Tangible Fixed Assets, management have reviewed the useful economic life of the European business systems software and have extended this from 5 years to 7 1/2 years. This has the effect of reducing the depreciation charge in the first half of 2004/05 by £0.3m.

	Half year ended 30 Sept 2004 £m	Half year ended 30 Sept 2003 £m	Year ended 31 March 2004 £m
2. Turnover and profit before tax			
By origin:			
Turnover			
Europe	58.1	59.9	118.3
North America	32.5	32.4	64.7
Asia	4.4	2.2	4.9
	95.0	94.5	187.9
Operating profit/(loss) before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items			
Europe	(1.1)	(0.2)	(1.5)
North America	3.6	3.6	7.1
Asia	0.3	0.2	0.4
	2.8	3.6	6.0
Amortisation of goodwill			
Europe	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.6)
North America	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.9)
	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.5)
Exceptional Items – continuing operations			
Europe	–	(1.9)	(5.0)
North America	–	(0.5)	(0.5)
	–	(2.4)	(5.5)
Total operating profit/(loss) from continuing operations			
Europe	(1.4)	(2.4)	(7.1)
North America	3.2	2.6	5.7
Asia	0.3	0.2	0.4
	2.1	0.4	(1.0)
Exceptional items – discontinued operations			
North America	–	–	(6.2)
Total operating profit/(loss)			
Europe	(1.4)	(2.4)	(7.1)
North America	3.2	2.6	(0.5)
Asia	0.3	0.2	0.4
	2.1	0.4	(7.2)

NOTES

	Half year ended 30 Sept 2004 £m	Half year ended 30 Sept 2003 £m	Year ended 31 March 2004 £m
2. Turnover and profit before tax continued			
Profit on disposal of fixed assets – Europe	–	–	0.9
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before interest and taxation			
Europe	(1.4)	(2.4)	(6.2)
North America	3.2	2.6	(0.5)
Asia	0.3	0.2	0.4
	2.1	0.4	(6.3)
Net interest payable	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Discount on litigation provision	(0.2)	–	–
Other finance costs - FRS 17	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.5)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	1.0	(0.7)	(8.2)
By destination:			
Turnover			
Europe	51.9	54.3	105.9
North America	31.4	32.0	63.8
Other	11.7	8.2	18.2
	95.0	94.5	187.9
By market segment:			
Turnover			
Automotive	10.5	9.8	19.7
Cable	17.9	16.1	33.0
Medical	11.8	9.2	20.4
Industrial	54.8	59.4	114.8
	95.0	94.5	187.9

3. Exceptional items

There have been no exceptional items reflected in the half year ended 30 September 2004.

The following exceptional items were reflected in the year ended 31 March 2004:

A Group restructuring and cost reduction programme commenced during the 2001/02 financial year, following an extensive review of the company's European operations. This programme was completed during the 2003/04 financial year, with exceptional operating charges of £5.0m relating to the consolidation of certain European sites being incurred in the year to 31 March 2004. These charges principally related to the costs of moving and commissioning plant and machinery, project management costs, redundancies and disposal of fixed assets.

An exceptional charge of £0.5m was incurred relating to a legal claim by an ex-employee for a prior year bonus payment, for which insufficient provision had been made.

An additional provision of £6.2m was made to cover the costs involved in defending asbestos litigation.

Proceeds on the disposal of fixed assets totalled £3.4m and profit of £0.9m was recorded after accounting for £0.2m direct costs of disposal in the year ended 31 March 2004.

NOTES

4. Taxation

There is no consolidated tax charge for the half year ended 30 September 2004, as the tax charge for profitable entities is offset by a credit arising from the favourable settlement of prior year issues. For the half year ended 30 September 2003 tax was provided at a rate of 31% based on profit before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items.

	Half year ended 30 Sept 2004 £m	Half year ended 30 Sept 2003 £m	Year ended 31 March 2004 £m
5. Statement of total recognised gains and losses			
Profit/(loss) for the period	1.0	(1.1)	(4.1)
Actuarial (loss)/profit on pension schemes	(0.5)	(1.9)	2.6
Currency translation differences	1.3	0.1	(5.2)
Total gains/(losses) recognised since the last report	1.8	(2.9)	(6.7)

	Half year ended 30 Sept 2004 £m	Half year ended 30 Sept 2003 £m	Year ended 31 March 2004 £m
6. Reconciliation of movements in equity shareholders' funds			
Profit/(loss) for the period	1.0	(1.1)	(4.1)
Dividends	(0.1)	-	(0.4)
Other recognised gains/(losses) relating to the period	0.8	(1.8)	(2.6)
Movements in shareholders' funds	1.7	(2.9)	(7.1)
Shareholders' funds at beginning of period (1 April)	44.3	51.4	51.4
Shareholders' funds at end of period	46.0	48.5	44.3

	Half year ended 30 Sept 2004 £m	Half year ended 30 Sept 2003 £m	Year ended 31 March 2004 £m
7. Reconciliation of operating profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities			
Operating profit before exceptional items	2.1	2.8	4.5
Depreciation and amortisation	4.2	4.6	8.8
Difference between pension charge and cash contributions	(1.4)	-	(0.6)
Net movement in working capital	(4.7)	(1.8)	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities before exceptional items	0.2	5.6	12.7
Operating loss - exceptional items	-	(2.4)	(11.7)
Net movement in reorganisation provisions	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Net movement in working capital	-	(0.2)	-
Net movement in provisions in respect of prior year disposals	(0.4)	(0.6)	5.0
Net cash outflow relating to exceptional items	(0.8)	(3.4)	(6.8)

NOTES

	Half year ended 30 Sept 2004 £m	Half year ended 30 Sept 2003 £m	Year ended 31 March 2004 £m
8. Cashflows for categories netted in the cashflow statement			
Cashflow from capital expenditure			
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	–	2.3	3.4
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(2.9)	(4.3)	(6.9)
Receipt of government grant	–	1.0	1.6
	(2.9)	(1.0)	(1.9)
Cashflow from acquisitions and disposals			
Net cash outflow in respect of previous years' acquisitions	–	–	(0.3)
Net cash outflow in respect of previous years' disposals	–	–	(4.2)
	–	–	(4.5)

Cashflows from financial investment relate to the net receipt arising from foreign exchange contracts on the current asset investment.

	Half year ended 30 Sept 2004 £m	Half year ended 30 Sept 2003 £m	Year ended 31 March 2004 £m
9. Foreign exchange rates for the period			
Average Foreign Exchange Rates			
Euro	1.49	1.43	1.44
US Dollar	1.81	1.62	1.69
Canadian Dollar	2.41	2.26	2.30
Closing Foreign Exchange Rates			
Euro	1.46	1.43	1.50
US Dollar	1.81	1.66	1.84
Canadian Dollar	2.29	2.24	2.42

NOTES

	Disposal of subsidiary undertaking	Reorganisation	Other	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
10. Provisions for liabilities and charges				
Period ended 30 September 2004				
At 1 April 2004	10.4	1.2	1.5	13.1
Provided in the period	-	-	-	-
Unwinding of discount	0.2	-	-	0.2
Utilised in the period	(0.4)	(0.4)	-	(0.8)
Translation differences	0.2	0.1	-	0.3
At 30 September 2004	10.4	0.9	1.5	12.8

11. Borrowings

The reduction in short term borrowing facilities and the increase in long term facilities since 31 March 2004 reflects the utilisation by the Group of its three year £30m borrowing facility which was drawn down from April 2004 onwards and which expires on 10 March 2007.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

The interim dividend will be paid on 4 February 2005 to shareholders on the register on 7 January 2005.

Shareholder enquiries

Correspondence regarding shareholdings, dividend payments or changes of address should be directed to the company's registrars and transfer office:

Capita IRG plc
The Registry,
34 Beckenham Road,
Beckenham,
Kent. BR3 4TU
Tel 0870 162 3100
Fax 020 8639 2342
E-mail: ssd@capitaregistrars.com
Website: www.capitaregistrars.com

Investor information

Shareholder information on the internet

The Scapa website: www.scapa.com provides shareholder information including copies of the Annual report and Annual review. The site also contains information on recent trends in the company's share price. Shareholders can gain access to their individual shareholder details via a link to our Registrar's website and will then be required to pass an online identity check to access their personal shareholding (you will need to have your unique investor code to hand, this can be found on your share certificate or dividend tax voucher). Shareholders can now make transaction enquiries, change their registered address, add or amend dividend mandate instructions or check dividend payment details via our Registrar's website, www.capitaregistrars.com. From the registrar's site, shareholders can download stock transfer, dividend mandate and change of address forms.

Dividend mandates

Using the BACS system, shareholders may choose to have dividends paid electronically into their bank and building society account. This process ensures that the amount of the dividend is passed directly into their account, as cleared funds, on the date the payment is due. Confirmation of payment will be contained in a dividend tax voucher which is posted to shareholders' registered addresses at the time of payment. This voucher should be kept safely for future reference. A substantial number of shareholders have already decided to use this system.

Any shareholder wishing to adopt this method of payment should complete a dividend mandate form, which can be found on their last dividend warrant. Alternatively, this can be downloaded from the Registrar's website or a form can be requested by calling the Registrar's telephone helpline.

