Yamaha Motor (UK) Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Registered number 1006420

31 March 2003

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COMPANIES HOUSE 30/07/03

Contents

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2003.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the import, and distribution in the UK, of Yamaha motorised products and related spare parts.

Business review

The results of the group for the period are set out on page 5. The group achieved a profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the year ended 31 March 2003 of £1,685,000 compared to £1,235,000 for the 15 month period ended 31 March 2002.

Within the UK market for motorcycles there continued to be strong competition. The profit that was achieved was a result of controlling stock levels and a careful control over all operations.

Proposed dividend

No dividend is proposed for the year ended 31 March 2003 *(15 months ended 31 March 2002: £Nil)*

Market value of land and buildings

In the opinion of the directors, the market value of the land and buildings of the company does not differ significantly from the book values of these assets.

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

N Shoji	(Japanese)	(Chairman)	(appointed 1 November 2002)
T Matsuoka	(Japanese)	(Chairman)	(resigned 31 October 2002)
A Tsujita	(Japanese)		(appointed 1 May 2003)
A Futatsugi	(Japanese)		(resigned 1 May 2003)
S Hanagata	(Japanese)		
M Inumaru	(Japanese)		
RW Bakewell			
A R Smith			

None of the directors who held office at the beginning or end of the financial year had any disclosable interest in the shares of the company.

Directors' report *(continued)*

Political and charitable contributions

The company made no political contributions during the year (*15 months ended 31 March 2002: £nil*). A charitable donation was made to BEN of £11,000 *(15 months ended 31 March 2002: £15,000*).

Auditors

In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG LLP as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the board

A. Tsujita

A Tsujita
Director

Sopwith Drive
Brooklands
WEYBRIDGE
Surrey
KT13 0UZ

15 July 2003

Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors 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 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;
- 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 Act 1985. 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.

KPMG

KPMG LLP
1 Forest Gate
Brighton Road
Crawley
RH11 9PT
United Kingdom

Report of the independent auditors to the members of Yamaha Motor (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 23.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditor's 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

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and, as described on page 3, the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the United Kingdom 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 Act 1985. We also report to you 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.

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 the company's affairs as at 31 March 2003 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG LLP 15/07/2003

KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditor

Profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 March 2003

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Turnover	*1*	**102,879**	129,800
Cost of sales		**(91,419)**	(116,805)
Gross profit		**11,460**	12,995
Administrative expenses		**(9,839)**	(11,723)
Operating profit		**1,621**	1,272
Profit on sale of discontinued operation		**-**	570
Interest receivable and similar income	*5*	**128**	15
Interest payable and similar charges	*6*	**(64)**	(622)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	*2*	**1,685**	1,235
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	*7*	**(499)**	(200)
Profit for the financial year		**1,186**	1,035
Retained profit for the year	*16/17*	**1,186**	1,035

There is no difference between the amounts disclosed above and those restated on a historical cost basis.

Balance sheet

at 31 March 2003

	Note	31 March 2003		31 March 2002	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		8,625		8,577
Investments	9		10		10
			8,635		8,587
Current assets					
Stocks	10	23,577		21,186	
Debtors	11	27,893		30,299	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,497		305	
		56,967		51,790	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(44,779)		(40,945)	
Net current assets			12,188		10,845
Total assets less current liabilities			20,823		19,432
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		-		(79)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	13		(856)		(572)
Net assets			19,967		18,781
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		2,400		2,400
Profit and loss account	16		17,567		16,381
Equity shareholders' funds	17		19,967		18,781

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15/07/2003 and were signed on its behalf by:

A. Tsujita

A Tsujita
Director

A Smith
Director

Cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 March 2003

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Cash inflow from operating activities	*20*	**16,283**	7,326
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	*21*	**64**	(651)
Taxation		**(482)**	(510)
Capital expenditure and financial investment	*21*	**(1,316)**	(1,958)
Acquisitions and disposals	*21*	**-**	570
Equity dividends paid		**-**	(240)
Cash inflow before financing		**14,549**	4,537
Financing	*21*	**(8,599)**	(5,046)
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the period		**5,950**	(509)

Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt
for the year ended 31 March 2003

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the period	*22*	**5,950**	(509)
Cash outflow from decrease in debt and lease financing		**8,599**	5,046
Movement in net debt in the period	*22*	**14,549**	4,537
New finance leases	*22*	-	(224)
Net debt at the start of the period	*22*	(9,131)	(13,444)
Net cash/(debt) at the end of the period	*22*	5,418	(9,131)

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 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.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules for the year ended 31 March 2003. Comparatives represent the 15 month period ended 31 March 2002.

The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts due to the only subsidiary being immaterial. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided 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:

Buildings	-	2% per annum
Motor vehicles and plant and machinery	-	25% per annum
Office equipment and leased assets	-	25% per annum

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the contracted rate or the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

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 it's estimated useful life or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included with 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.

Post-retirement benefits

The company operates a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives with the company.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The price includes duty and charges payable.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS 19.

Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of goods and services to customers during the period.

Included in turnover is the operating income from the golf car lease fleet. This is recognised evenly over the lease term with the costs reflected in the same way (see note 8).

2 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated		
after charging		
Auditors' remuneration:		
Audit	**45**	45
Other services - fees paid to the auditor and its associates	**26**	18
Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible fixed assets:		
Owned	**1,058**	1,232
Leased	**56**	33
Rentals payable under operating leases		
Hire of plant and machinery	**99**	59
Hire of other assets	**204**	255
after crediting		
Rents receivable from property	**204**	255
Other rentals receivable under operating leases (see note 8)	**1,019**	1,117
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	**5**	6

Notes *(continued)*

3 Remuneration of directors

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Directors' emoluments		
Remuneration as executives	**346**	483
Company contributions to defined benefit pension schemes	**17**	40
	363	523

The emoluments of the highest paid director were £207,185 *(2002: £272.997)*. He is not a member of a defined benefit pension scheme.

	Number of directors	
	Year ended 31 March 2003	15 months ended 31 March 2002
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under:		
Defined benefit schemes	**1**	2

4 Staff numbers and costs

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

	Number of employees	
	Year ended 31 March 2003	15 months ended 31 March 2002
Sales and distribution	**76**	77
General administration	**22**	21
	98	98

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Wages and salaries	**3,043**	3,501
Social security costs	**191**	236
Other pension costs (see note 19)	**836**	692
	4,070	4,429

Notes *(continued)*

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Bank interest receivable	**128**	15

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
On bank overdrafts wholly repayable within five years	**54**	615
Finance charges payable in respect of finance leases	**10**	7
	64	622

Included in cost of sales is interest of £783,000 *(2002: £998,000)* payable to group undertakings.

7 Taxation

Analysis of charge in period

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
UK corporation tax				
Current tax on income for the period	**650**		366	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**55**		(13)	
Total current tax		**705**		353
Deferred tax (see note 14)				
Current year	**(27)**		(153)	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(179)**		-	
Total deferred tax		**(206)**		(153)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		**499**		200

Notes *(continued)*

7 Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting the tax charge for the current period

The current tax charge for the period is higher *(2002: higher)* than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK is 30% (*2002: 30%*). The differences are explained below.

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Current tax reconciliation		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**1,685**	1,235
Current tax at 30% *(2002: 30%)*	**506**	371
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**99**	48
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	**(7)**	(46)
Other timing differences	**52**	164
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	**55**	(13)
Non chargeable profit on disposal of subsidiary undertaking	**-**	(171)
Total current tax charge (see above)	**705**	353

Notes *(continued)*

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £000	Motor vehicles and plant £000	Office equipment and leased assets £000	Total £000
Cost				
At beginning of year	6,172	2,072	4,043	12,287
Transfers from stock	-	-	335	335
Additions	25	242	1,221	1,488
Transfers to stock	-	-	(778)	(778)
Disposals	-	(337)	(318)	(655)
At end of year	**6,197**	**1,977**	**4,503**	**12,677**
Depreciation				
At beginning of year	643	1,260	1,807	3,710
Transfers from stock	-	-	94	94
Charge for the year	64	35	699	1,114
Transfers to stock	-	-	(397)	(397)
On disposals	-	(249)	(220)	(469)
At end of year	**707**	**1,362**	**1,983**	**4,052**
Net book value				
At 31 March 2003	**5,490**	**615**	**2,520**	**8,625**
At 31 March 2002	5,529	812	2,236	8,577

The gross value of freehold land and buildings includes £3,197,000 *(2002: £3,172,000)* of depreciable assets.

Included in the total net book value of office equipment and leased assets is £136,000 *(2002: £192,000)* in respect of assets held under finance leases. Depreciation for the year on these assets was £56,000 *(2002: £33,000)*.

The amount of assets held for use in operating leases to third parties is as follows:

	31 March 2003 £000	31 march 2002 £000
Cost	**3,811**	3,399
Accumulated depreciation	**(1,342)**	(1,175)
Net book value	**2,469**	2,224

The aggregate rentals receivable during the period in respect of operating leases were £1,019,000 *(2002: £1,117,000)*.

Notes *(continued)*

9 Fixed asset investments

	31 March 2003 £000	31 March 2002 £000
Investment in Yamics Ltd		
100% ordinary shares	**10**	10

Yamics Limited is registered in England and Wales.

Yamics Limited has been dormant in the year ended 31 March 2003. The principal activity of the company, prior to this, was the provision of computer consultancy.

In the opinion of the directors the investments in, and amounts due from, the company's subsidiary undertaking Yamics Ltd are worth at least the amounts at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

10 Stocks

	31 March 2003 £000	31 March 2002 £000
Finished goods and goods for resale	**23,125**	20,979
Goods in transit	**452**	207
	23,577	21,186

11 Debtors

	31 March 2003 £000	31 March 2002 £000
Trade debtors	**26,022**	28,701
Amounts owed by group undertakings (see note 23)	**210**	302
Amounts owed by associated undertakings (see note 23)	**52**	50
Net deferred tax assets (see note 14)	**678**	472
Other debtors	**535**	496
Prepayments and accrued income	**396**	278
	27,893	30,299

Notes *(continued)*

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2003 £000	31 March 2002 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	9,258
Trade creditors	533	480
Amounts owed to parent undertaking (see note 23)	29,838	18,895
Amounts owed to group undertakings (see note 23)	109	135
Amounts owed to associated undertakings (see note 23)	4,489	3,794
Other creditors including taxation and social security		
Corporation tax	549	327
Accruals and deferred income	9,182	7,957
Obligations under finance leases (see note 18)	79	99
	44,779	40,945

13 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Year ended 31 March 2003 Pensions and similar obligations £000
At beginning of year	572
Charge to the profit and loss for the year	
Additional amounts provided	284
At end of year	**856**

14 Deferred tax

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows:

	31 March 2003 £000	31 March 2002 £000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	32	(107)
Other timing differences	646	579
Deferred tax asset (see note 11)	**678**	472

Notes *(continued)*

14 Deferred tax (continued)

	Year ended 31 March 2003 Deferred taxation asset £000
At beginning of year	472
Credit to the profit and loss for the year	206
At end of year (see note 12)	**678**

15 Called up share capital

	31 March 2003 £000	31 March 2002 £000
Authorised		
5,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**5,000**	5,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,400,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**2,400**	2,400

16 Profit and loss account

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Retained profit brought forward as previously reported	**16,381**	15,346
Retained profit for the year	**1,186**	1,035
Retained profit carried forward	**17,567**	16,381

Notes *(continued)*

17 Reconciliation of movements in equity shareholders' funds

	Year ended 31 March 2003	15 months ended 31 March 2002
	£000	£000
Opening shareholders' funds as previously reported	**18,781**	17,746
Retained profit for the year	**1,186**	1,035
Closing shareholders' funds	**19,967**	18,781

18 Commitments

a) Capital commitments at the end of the financial year for which no provision has been made, are as follows:

	31 March 2003	31 March 2002
	£000	£000
Finance leases		
Amounts falling due:		
Within one year (see note 13)	**79**	99
In the second to fifth years inclusive	**-**	79
	79	178

(b) Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases for the hire of premises and equipment are as follows:

	31 March 2003 Land and buildings	**31 March 2003 Other**	31 March 2002 Land and buildings	31 March 2002 Other
	£000	**£000**	£000	£000
Operating leases which expire:				
In first to second years	**204**	**-**	-	-
In the second to fifth years inclusive	**-**	**94**	204	59
	204	**94**	204	59

Notes *(continued)*

19 Pension scheme

Employees of the company are eligible for membership of the Mitsui UK Retirement Benefits Plan ("the Plan") a defined benefit scheme. The assets of the Plan are held in a separate trustee administered fund. The contributions are determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of triennial valuations using the projected unit method. The most recent valuation was at 30 September 2002. The main assumptions used were an investment return of 5.5% p.a. after retirement, 7.0% p.a. before retirement, salary increases of 3.75% p.a. and pension increases of 4.0% p.a. for service to 31 October 1999 and 2.25% p.a. for service thereafter. On these assumptions, the assets were sufficient to secure 61% of the liabilities of the Plan based on projected final pensionable salaries at 31 March 2003.

Calculations were carried out as at 31 March 2003 to determine the pension cost for accounting purposes. The assets have been taken at an estimate of their market value of £7,769,000 representing Yamaha's share of the market value of the investments, together with the net current assets at that date.

The pension cost for the period charged to the profit and loss account was £836,000 *(2002: £692,000)*.

There was a provision of £856,000 *(2002: £572,000)* in the balance sheet representing the difference between the amount charged in the profit and loss account and the amount paid into the pension scheme.

Whilst the company continues to account for pension costs in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 24 'Accounting for Pension costs', under FRS 17 'Retirement benefits' the following transitional disclosures are required:

The valuation was updated by the actuary on an FRS 17 basis as at 31 March 2003.

The major assumptions used in this valuation were:

	2003	2002
Rate of increase in salaries	**4.1%**	4.3%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions	**2.6%**	2.8%
Discount rate applied to scheme liabilities	**5.4%**	6.0%
Inflation assumption	**2.6%**	2.8%

The assumptions used by the actuary are the best estimates chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

Scheme assets

The fair value of the scheme's assets, which are not intended to be realised in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realised, and the present value of the scheme's liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and thus inherently uncertain, were:

Notes *(continued)*

19 **Pension scheme** (continued)

	Long term rate of return 31 March 2003	**Value at 31 March 2003 £000**	Long term rate of return 31 March 2002	Value at 31 March 2002 £000
Equities	**5.95%**	**5,046**	6.65%	9,600
Bonds	**4.90%**	**2,698**	5.60%	-
Other – Property	**3.75%**	**25**	-	-
		7,769		9,600
Present value of scheme liabilities		**(15,733)**		(14,029)
Deficit in the scheme				
- Pension liability		**(7,964)**		(4,429)
Related deferred tax asset (at 30%)		**2,389**		1,329
Net pension liability		**(5,575)**		(3,100)

The amount of this net pension liability would have a consequential effect on reserves.

Movement in surplus during the year

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000
Deficit in scheme at beginning of year	(4,429)
Current service cost	(464)
Contributions paid	552
Other finance (cost)	(222)
Actuarial (loss)	(3,401)
Deficit in the scheme at end of year	**(7,964)**

If FRS 17 had been fully adopted in these financial statements the pension costs for defined benefit schemes would have been:

Analysis of other pension costs charged in arriving at operating profit/loss

	31 March 2003 £000
Current service cost	464
Past service cost	88
	552

Notes *(continued)*

19 **Pension scheme** (continued)

Analysis of amounts included in other finance income/costs

	31 March 2003 £000
Expected return on pension scheme assets	617
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(839)
	(222)

Analysis of amount recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses

	31 March 2003 £000
Actual return less expected return on scheme assets	(2,411)
Experience gains and losses arising on scheme liabilities	731
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of scheme liabilities	(1,721)
Actuarial (loss) recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses	**(3,401)**

20 **Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities**

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Operating profit	**1,621**	1,272
Depreciation charge	**1,208**	1,265
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	**(5)**	(6)
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	**(2,390)**	1,625
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	**2,662**	(7,517)
Increase in creditors	**13,187**	10,687
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**16,283**	7,326

Notes *(continued)*

21 Analysis of cash flows

	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	Year ended 31 March 2003 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000	15 months ended 31 March 2002 £000
Returns on investment and servicing of finance				
Interest received	128		15	
Interest paid	(54)		(659)	
Interest element of finance lease rental payments	(10)		(7)	
		64		(651)
Capital expenditure and financial investment				
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(1,409)		(2,075)	
Sale of plant and machinery	93		117	
		(1,316)		(1,958)
Acquisitions and disposals				
Sale of Datatag ID	-		570	
		-		570
Financing				
Capital element of finance lease rental payments	(99)		(46)	
(Decrease) in debt	(8,500)		(5,000)	
		(8,599)		(5,046)

22 Analysis of net debt

	At beginning of year £000	Cash flow £000	At end of year £000
Cash in hand, at bank	305	5,192	5,497
Overdrafts	(758)	758	-
	(453)	5,950	5,497
Bank loans due within one year	(8,500)	8,500	-
Finance leases	(178)	99	(79)
Total	(9,131)	14,549	5,418

Notes *(continued)*

23 Transactions with related parties

At the balance sheet date the parties related to Yamaha Motor (UK) Limited were:

	Ordinary shareholding in Yamaha Motor (UK) Limited %
Equity shareholders' of Yamaha Motor (UK) Limited:	
Mitsui & Co Limited, Tokyo, Japan	37.5
Mitsui & Co UK plc	37.5
Yamaha Motor Company Limited, Japan	15
Yamaha Motor Europe NV, Holland	10

100% owned subsidiary undertakings (see note 9):

Yamics Limited

Fellow subsidiary undertakings traded with in the year:

Datatag ID Limited

The following material transactions were made during the year by Yamaha Motor (UK) Limited:

	Description	**Payments £'000**	**Receipts £'000**
Mitsui & Co UK plc	Stock purchases and services	74,631	-
Yamaha Motor Europe NV	Stock purchases and promotional items	1,018	-
	Promotional support	-	316
Yamaha Motor Japan	Warranty receipts	-	937
Datatag ID Limited	Stock purchases	1,659	-
	Sales	-	1,034

Amounts due from/to the above parties at the period end were:

	Description	**Receivable £'000**	**Payable £'000**
Mitsui & Co UK PLC	Parent undertaking	-	29,838
Yamaha Motor Europe NV	Associated undertaking	52	4,489
Datatag ID Limited	Group undertaking	210	67
Yamics Limited	Group undertaking	-	42

There were no amounts written off during the period in respect of debts to or from the related parties.

24 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group of which the company is a member

The ultimate parent company, which is also the parent undertaking of the only group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up, is Mitsui and Co Limited which is incorporated in Japan. Copies of the group accounts are available from 2-1 Ohtemachi 1-Chome, Chiyoda-KU, Tokyo, Japan.