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SPANJAARD LIMITED



PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THE GROUP

Special lubricants and allied chemical products

We are the largest South African manufacturer of a complete range of products for the consumer/automotive markets and also the industrial/marine markets. The company is highly regarded in the markets in which it operates and counts leading South African and international companies amongst its most important customers.

This division was approved by the South African Bureau of Standards to comply with ISO 9002 Quality Management System, in November 1994 and upgraded to ISO 9001: 2000 in December 2003.



These are two extremely useful and popular products from our extensive consumer/automotive range.

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the members of the Company will be held at Spanjaard Limited, 748 - 750 Fifth Street, Wynberg, Sandton, at 12h00 on 11 June 2004 for the following purposes:

1. To consider and approve the annual financial statements for the year ended 29 February 2004.
2. To elect as directors Mr TS Gien and Mr RB Spanjaard who retire by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company and who offer themselves for re-election.
3. To authorise the directors, at their discretion and subject to the requirements of the JSE Securities Exchange SA, to allot and issue shares during the forthcoming year.
4. To confirm the reappointment of the auditors for the forthcoming year.
5. To transact such other ordinary business of the Company which may be transacted at an annual general meeting.

A member entitled to vote at this meeting may appoint a proxy, who need not be a member, to attend, speak and vote in his stead.

By order of the Board



R Sack
Secretary



CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS:	RJW Spanjaard (Executive Chairman) TS Gien RG Nicholson C.A.(S.A.), A.C.M.A., F.P.R.I. (Non-executive) DH Petersen B.Sc (German) R Sack B.Comm, B.Compt (Hons), C.A.(S.A.) RB Spanjaard B.Comm, C.T.A. (Non-executive)
COMMERCIAL BANKERS:	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited Johannesburg Branch 88 Commissioner Street Johannesburg 2001
AUDITORS:	PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc 2 Eglin Road Sunninghill 2157
SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE:	R Sack 748 – 750 Fifth Street Wynberg Sandton 2090
TRANSFER SECRETARIES:	Computershare Investor Services Limited 70 Marshall Street Johannesburg 2001
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	1960/004393/06



Back row: DH Petersen, TS Gien, R Sack, RB Spanjaard
Front row: RJW Spanjaard, RG Nicholson

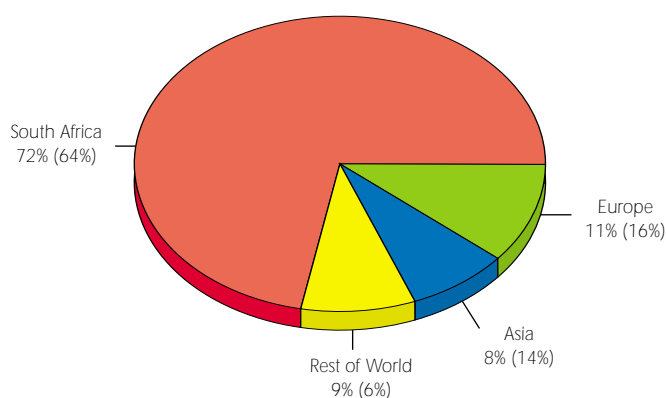
FIVE YEAR REVIEW

	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2002 R'000	2001 R'000	2000 R'000
Sales	65 778	72 244	62 000	63 854	53 369
Profit from operations	5 427	2 320	3 526	3 465	1 614
Finance costs	(148)	1 936	53	1 249	1 844
Interest expense – net	902	1 166	1 039	1 444	1 564
(Profit)/loss on foreign exchange	(1 050)	770	(986)	(195)	280
Profit/(loss) before tax	5 575	384	3 473	2 216	(230)
Income tax expense	970	(43)	1 146	370	128
Net profit/(loss)	4 605	427	2 327	1 846	(358)
Dividend declared ¹	570	57	228	171	–
Profit/(loss) after dividend	4 035	370	2 099	1 675	(358)
Earnings/(loss) per ordinary share (cents)	80,8	7,5	40,8	32,4	(6,3)
Headline earnings/(loss) per ordinary share (cents)	29,0	12,6	43,4	34,8	(5,6)
Net asset value per ordinary share (cents)	232,7	171,6	168,4	138,9	112,3
Dividend declared per ordinary share (cents) ¹	10,0	1,0	4,0	3,0	–

¹ Dividend declared comprises the final dividend of the respective year

SALES REVENUE BY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKET

for the year ended 29 February 2004



	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
South Africa	47 456	46 134
Europe	7 478	11 805
Asia	4 809	9 908
Rest of world	6 035	4 397
	65 778	72 244

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

for the year ended 29 February 2004

GENERAL REVIEW

It is a great privilege to be at the company's helm in its 44th year.

The beneficial effects of the sale of our South African Cook 'n Bake and Antonio's Olive Oil trademarks, whilst retaining the manufacturing on a long-term contract, were thoroughly documented in the Circular prepared for the Special General Meeting of shareholders held January 8, 2004 to approve it, and the motivation for it proved well founded and some of the benefits are already reflected in this year's results, for example, the reduction in borrowings and the corresponding decrease in finance costs of R2,1 million.

Export sales in US Dollar terms were flat in respect of both divisions, but down by 11% in Rand terms. Measured at the peaks, however, the Rand doubled in strength against some currencies over a very short period. This strengthening of the Rand was unprecedented. In order to maintain our position in international markets so as to not lose a customer base built up over many years, the Group had to increase operating efficiency. This was achieved, but the adjustment in the metal powder division was difficult and has taken longer to implement, but is now on course for the required improvement. Management has also implemented new pricing structures and base metal forward contracts in the new financial year in addition to forward exchange rate cover.

With margins under pressure in our international markets, increasing volumes is essential, and this approach is helping to entrench our position in the niche markets in which we operate.

Innovation in our marketing strategy is also showing great promise.

DIVIDEND

The directors have approved the declaration of a dividend of 10 cents per share.

PROSPECTS

The year ended 29 February 2004 has proved to be a record year for the Company. To make it a watershed year will require that we continue to innovate and to remain flexible enough to respond without delay to new threats and opportunities. I believe we have never been better placed than we are now, to respond to the demands of the market and our customers.

I wish to extend my thanks to my colleagues on the Board of Directors, the management team and each employee for their contribution.



RJW Spanjaard

Executive Chairman

21 April 2004

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The directors endorse the Code of Corporate Practice and Conduct as set out in the King Report on Corporate Governance 2002 and have adopted those parts of the Code that are deemed applicable and efficient for a group of this nature and size.

In supporting the Code, the directors recognise the need to conduct the business of the enterprise with integrity and in accordance with generally accepted corporate practice.

THE BOARD

The Board of Directors is based on a unitary structure and comprises four executive directors and two non-executive directors. Any new directors are appointed by the Board of Directors as a whole. The Board of Directors meets at least quarterly in order to set overall Group policies and takes decisions on matters of strategic importance to the Group. The executive directors, including the Chairman, are involved in the day-to-day management of the business. The roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer are combined as the size of the Group does not warrant the segregation of the two roles.

All directors have access to the advice and service of the Company secretary, who is responsible for ensuring that board procedures are followed.

All directors are entitled to seek independent professional advice about the affairs of the Group at the Group's expense.

During the year directors attended board meetings as follows:

Director	Board of Directors meetings					Total meetings	Total attended	% Meetings attended
	13/05 2003 Attended	04/07 2003 Attended	22/10 2003 Attended	08/01 2004 Attended	12/01 2004 Attended			
RJW Spanjaard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	100
RB Spanjaard	Y	A	Y	A	A	5	2	40
DH Petersen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	100
RG Nicholson	Y	Y	Y	A	A	5	3	60
R Sack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	100
TS Gien	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	5	4	80

Y = Attended

A = Absent

Re-election of board members is on a rotational basis to ensure board continuity. The curriculum vitae of the directors to be re-elected are set out below:

TS Gien (45) – Joined the group as Area Sales Manager (Consumer) in March 1988 and was appointed to the board in October 1995.

RB Spanjaard (42) – Is Executive Chairman of Sovereign Foods Investments Limited and was appointed to the board of Spanjaard Limited in March 2001.

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee's primary functions are that of accounting policy matters, risk identification and monitoring, and internal control.

The Audit Committee is governed by terms of reference set by the Board of Directors and comprises a non-executive director, RG Nicholson, who chairs the committee, and the Group Financial Director, R Sack. The external auditors of the Group, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc, have unrestricted access to this committee.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(continued)

The following non-audit services were provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc during the year under review:

Factual findings report in respect of government grants (R9 000); and
Circular relating to the disposal of the Cook 'n Bake trademark (R290 000).

THE REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee comprises the executive chairman, RJW Spanjaard, and one non-executive director, RB Spanjaard. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for ensuring that executive directors and senior management are appropriately remunerated and incentivised for their contribution to the Group's financial and operating performance.

INTERNAL CONTROL

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for the Group's system of internal financial controls which have been established in order to provide reasonable assurance of the safeguarding of assets against unauthorised use or disposal and the maintenance of proper and reliable accounting records and financial information.

The responsibility for the operation of these systems of internal controls lies with the executive directors who review them regularly to be satisfied that they are appropriate to provide reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss. Because of this compensating control and the small size of the Group, it is the view of the board that no internal audit function is required.

The control systems include established policies and procedures, limits of authority, delegation and detailed reporting mechanisms, with comparisons against expectations and budgets.

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The Group is committed to complying with the Employment Equity Act and has submitted its plan to the Department of Labour.

The employment objective of the Group is to achieve workplace equity by promoting equal opportunity and fair treatment in the workplace through:

- the elimination of unfair discrimination
- the implementation of Affirmative Action measures to redress the disadvantages in employment experienced by designated groups, women and people with disabilities, in order to ensure their equitable representation in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce.

Various measures have been implemented in the workplace to ensure that the objectives of the Employment Equity Act are attained. Measures to increase awareness include the display of a summary of the Act as well as discussions with employees and employee representatives.

A number of factors have impacted on the Group's ability to reach its objectives, not the least of which has been the low staff turnover experienced by the Group as well as a shortage of appropriately skilled and trained labour. For this reason the workforce profile, as submitted to the Department of Labour, is not anticipated to change materially.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The annual financial statements for the year ended 29 February 2004, which appear on pages 9 to 36, have been approved by the Board of Directors on 21 April 2004.

The directors are responsible for the fair presentation to shareholders of the affairs of the Company and of the Group as at the end of the financial year, and of the results of this period, as set out in the annual financial statements. The directors are responsible for the overall co-ordination of the preparation, presentation, and for the approval of the financial statements. Responsibility for the initial preparation of these statements has been delegated to the officers of the Company and the Group.

The auditors are responsible for auditing and reporting on the financial statements in the course of executing their statutory duties. The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, conform with applicable accounting standards and are presented applying consistent accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. To discharge this responsibility, the Group maintains accounting and administrative control systems designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are executed and recorded in accordance with generally accepted business practices and procedures. The accounting policies are set out on pages 15 to 19 of this report.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 April 2004 and are signed on its behalf by:



RJW Spanjaard



R Sack

SECRETARY'S CONFIRMATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 268G (d) OF THE COMPANIES ACT

I confirm that the Company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required to be lodged by a public company in terms of the Companies Act 61 of 1973, as amended, and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date as at 29 February 2004.



R Sack
Company Secretary

21 April 2004

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SPANJAARD LIMITED

We have audited the annual financial statements and group annual financial statements of Spanjaard Limited set out on pages 9 to 36 for the year ended 29 February 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the directors of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

SCOPE

We conducted our audit in accordance with Statements of Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in South Africa. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatements.

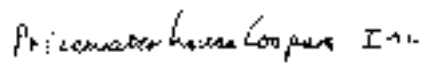
An audit includes:

- examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures included in the financial statements;
- assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and
- evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

AUDIT OPINION

In our opinion, the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and of the Group at 29 February 2004, the results of their operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and in the manner required by the South African Companies Act.



PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc

Chartered Accountants (SA)

Registered Accountants and Auditors

Johannesburg

21 April 2004

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 29 February 2004

The directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report which forms part of the audited financial statements of the Company and of the Group for the year ended 29 February 2004.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Company is a manufacturer and distributor of specialised lubricants and allied chemical products for industrial and consumer/automotive applications. Subsidiaries comprise two companies producing metal powders, two property companies, one foreign company trading in the United Kingdom and one dormant company in Zimbabwe.

Export business continues to form a significant part of turnover.

GENERAL REVIEW AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial statements on pages 9 to 36 set out fully the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended 29 February 2004. During the year the Company disposed of the Cook 'n Bake trademark for R4,75 million and concluded a 20 year manufacturing agreement with the purchaser.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matter which is material to the financial affairs of the Company or the Group has occurred between 29 February 2004 and the date of approval of the annual financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

There were no changes to authorised or issued share capital of the Company during the year.

DIVIDENDS

The directors have declared a final dividend (No. 11) of 10 cents per share for the year ended 29 February 2004. The last day to trade cum dividend is Friday, 14 May 2004, payable to all shareholders of Spanjaard Limited recorded in the books of the company at the close of business on Friday, 21 May 2004. Shares will commence trading ex-dividend on Monday, 17 May 2004. The dividend is payable on Monday, 24 May 2004. The dividend totalled R570 000 for the year (2003 – R285 000).

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

During the year the Group purchased plant and equipment amounting to R827 000 (2003 – R451 000), consisting mainly of plant and machinery and computer and office equipment. Future capital expenditure will be funded from internal resources and, if appropriate, borrowings.

HOLDING COMPANY

The Company's ultimate holding company is Spanjaard Group Limited, which held 64,6% (2003 – 81,7%) of the issued share capital at 29 February 2004.

PROPERTY

Details of the freehold land and buildings of the various companies are contained in registers, which are available for inspection at the registered offices.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable judgements and estimates. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue as a going concern.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Apart from the sale of Spanjaard EU BV to Spanjaard Group Limited, no changes in the group structure took place during the year. The following information relates to the Company's financial interest in its subsidiaries.

	Country of incorporation	Issued share capital	% Interest held	Shares at cost 2004 R'000	Amounts due (to)/from subsidiary company 2004 R'000
Bronzmet (Pty) Limited ¹	South Africa	R100	100	-	-
Coppermet (Pty) Limited	South Africa	R10 100	100	-	2 016
Slip Products (S.A.)(Pty) Limited	South Africa	R200	100	-	(33)
Torpedo Investments (Pty) Limited	South Africa	R2	100	-	(275)
Spanjaard UK Limited	United Kingdom	GBP24 181	100	228	(313)
Molyslip Zimbabwe (Pvt) Limited ²	Zimbabwe	Z\$500	100	-	-
				228	1 395

The holding company's interest in the aggregate after tax loss incurred by subsidiaries during the year amounted to R6 000 (2003 – loss of R121 000).

¹ Indirectly held via Coppermet (Pty) Limited

² Indirectly held via Spanjaard UK Limited

DIRECTORATE

Composition of board

The Board of Directors consists of two non-executive directors and four executive directors.

The following were the directors of the Company during the financial year:

	Appointed on:
RJW Spanjaard (Executive Chairman)	2 December 1960
TS Gien	17 October 1995
RG Nicholson (Non-executive)	17 May 1996
DH Petersen	4 September 1989
R Sack	8 May 2000
RB Spanjaard (Non-executive)	15 March 2001

Interests of Directors

The interests of directors in the shares of the Company were as follows:

2004

Director	Direct		Indirect		Total
	Beneficial	Non-beneficial	Beneficial	Non-beneficial	
Mr RJW Spanjaard	35 600	-	3 680 550	-	3 716 150
Mr DH Petersen	368 100	-	-	-	368 100
Mr T Gien	441 500	-	-	-	441 500
Mr R Sack	339 500	-	-	-	339 500
Mr RB Spanjaard	25 700	-	-	-	25 700
	1 210 400	-	3 680 550	-	4 890 950

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

2003

Director	Direct		Indirect		Total
	Beneficial	Non-beneficial	Beneficial	Non-beneficial	
Mr RJW Spanjaard	35 600	219 490	4 655 870	–	4 910 960
Mr DH Petersen	82 600	–	–	–	82 600
Mr TS Gien	56 000	–	–	–	56 000
Mr R Sack	54 000	–	15	–	54 015
Mr RB Spanjaard	25 700	–	–	–	25 700
	253 900	219 490	4 655 885	–	5 129 275

The interests of senior management totalled nil shares (2003 – 8,000). There were no contracts of significance during or at the end of the financial year in which the directors of the Company are materially interested. No material change in the directors' interests, has taken place between 29 February 2004 and the date of this report.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration for the year under review in aggregate was as follows:

	Fees R'000	Basic salary R'000	Allow- ances R'000	Medical aid R'000	Retire- ment benefits R'000	Bonus R'000	Other R'000	2004 Total R'000	2003 Total R'000
Executive directors									
Mr TS Gien	–	390	132	34	84	–	17	657	726
Mr DH Petersen	–	351	156	41	82	–	18	648	529
Mr R Sack	–	547	144	38	109	–	–	838	677
Mr RJW Spanjaard	–	252	204	37	123	–	41	657	482
Non-executive directors									
Mr RG Nicholson	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	25
Mr RB Spanjaard	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	25
	58	1 540	636	150	398	–	76	2 858	2 464
Paid by holding company during year									(482)
	58	1 540	636	150	398	–	76	2 858	1 982

In terms of the Articles of Association the fees for directors' services are determined by the Company in an annual general meeting. Fees for services as a director are currently between R27 000 and R30 000 per annum. These fees have been waived by the executive directors.

ADMINISTRATION

An ordinary resolution was passed for the disposal of the Cook 'n Bake trademark on 8 January 2004.

SECRETARY

The secretary of the Company is Mr R Sack, whose business and postal addresses are:

Business address:

748 – 750 Fifth Street
Wynberg
Sandton
2090

Postal address:

P O Box 7294
Johannesburg
2000

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc will continue as auditors in accordance with Section 270(2) of the Companies Act.



BALANCE SHEETS

at 29 February 2004

		Group		Company	
	Notes	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	5	4 402	4 688	1 469	1 536
Intangible assets	7	72	1 877	–	1 300
Investments in subsidiaries	6			1 623	2 532
Deferred tax assets	17	655	230	142	–
Amount due by holding company	13	777	–	777	–
		5 906	6 795	4 011	5 368
Current assets					
Inventories	8	6 533	7 461	4 789	4 533
Trade receivables	9	9 194	11 807	6 797	9 317
Other receivables and prepayments	10	553	376	211	114
Current tax prepayments		103	64	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	11	4 844	542	4 222	6
		21 227	20 250	16 019	13 970
Total assets		27 133	27 045	20 030	19 338
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Ordinary shares	12	285	285	285	285
Share premium		235	235	235	235
Foreign currency revaluation reserve		608	746		
Retained earnings		12 138	8 518	9 099	5 059
		13 266	9 784	9 619	5 579
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	16	1 122	875	338	51
Amount due to holding company	13	–	354	–	354
Deferred tax liabilities	17	420	112	–	18
		1 542	1 341	338	423
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	14	8 868	10 946	7 183	9 041
Provisions	18	891	637	623	429
Shareholders for dividends		578	64	578	64
Current tax liabilities		708	426	493	202
Borrowings	16	1 280	3 847	1 196	3 600
		12 325	15 920	10 073	13 336
Total liabilities		13 867	17 261	10 411	13 759
Total equity and liabilities		27 133	27 045	20 030	19 338

INCOME STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
Sales		65 778	72 244	48 100	51 540
Cost of sales		47 655	48 604	32 031	32 129
Gross profit		18 123	23 640	16 069	19 411
Profit on sale of trademark		3 157		3 157	
Operating expenses		15 853	21 320	13 467	17 634
Profit from operations	19	5 427	2 320	5 759	1 777
Finance costs – net	22	(148)	1 936	124	892
Profit before tax		5 575	384	5 635	885
Income tax expense	23	970	(43)	610	337
Net profit		4 605	427	5 025	548
		Cents	Cents		
Earnings per ordinary share	24	80,8	7,5		
Headline earnings per ordinary share	24	29,0	12,6		
Dividend per ordinary share		10,0	5,0		

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

for the year ended 29 February 2004

	Share capital R'000	Share premium R'000	Foreign currency revaluation reserve R'000	Retained earnings R'000	Total R'000
Group					
Balance at 1 March 2002	285	235	701	8 376	9 597
Currency translation differences			45		45
Net profit				427	427
Dividend relating to 2002				(228)	(228)
Dividend relating to 2003				(57)	(57)
Balance at 1 March 2003					
– as previously reported	285	235	746	8 518	9 784
– effect of adopting AC133				(415)	(415)
– as restated	285	235	746	8 103	9 369
Currency translation differences			(138)		(138)
Net profit				4 605	4 605
Dividend relating to 2004				(570)	(570)
Balance at 29 February 2004	285	235	608	12 138	13 266
Company					
Balance at 1 March 2002	285	235		4 796	5 316
Net profit				548	548
Dividend relating to 2002				(228)	(228)
Dividend relating to 2003				(57)	(57)
Balance at 1 March 2003					
– as previously reported	285	235		5 059	5 579
– effect of adopting AC133				(415)	(415)
– as restated	285	235		4 644	5 164
Net profit				5 025	5 025
Dividend relating to 2004				(570)	(570)
Balance at 29 February 2004	285	235		9 099	9 619

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004

		Group		Company	
	Notes	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash receipts from customers		68 322	70 126	50 620	48 162
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(63 792)	(67 251)	(47 821)	(47 076)
Cash generated from operations	25	4 530	2 875	2 799	1 086
Finance costs		148	(1 936)	(124)	(892)
Tax paid	26	(738)	(1 127)	(479)	(518)
Dividend paid	27	(56)	(227)	(56)	(227)
Net cash generated by/(utilised in) operating activities		3 884	(415)	2 140	(551)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of plant, machinery, vehicles and equipment for expansion		(211)	(451)	(186)	(385)
Disposal of plant, machinery, vehicles and equipment		–	48	–	5
Disposal of trademarks		4 379		4 379	
Decrease in interest in subsidiary				909	488
Disposal of investment in subsidiary (note 4)		740		777	
Net cash generated by/(utilised in) investing activities		4 908	(403)	5 879	108
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Repayments of borrowings		(1 888)	(256)	(1 405)	(215)
Net cash utilised in financing activities		(1 888)	(256)	(1 405)	(215)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		6 904	(1 074)	6 614	(658)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		(3 060)	(1 986)	(3 392)	(2 734)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	11	3 844	(3 060)	3 222	(3 392)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

A. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities held-for-trading.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The Group adopted AC133 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement on 1 March 2003. The financial effects of adopting this standard are summarised in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity and further information is disclosed in accounting policies and in notes.

The Group adopted AC135 Investment Property on 1 March 2002. The financial effects of adopting this standard were reported in the previous year's consolidated financial statements.

B. Group accounting

Subsidiaries, which are those entities in which the Group has an interest of more than one half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to govern the financial and operating policies, are consolidated.

The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are presently exercisable or presently convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases. The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given up, shares issued or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired is recorded as goodwill. See note E for the accounting policy on goodwill. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless cost cannot be recovered. Where necessary, accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

C. Foreign currency translation

(1) Measurement currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to that entity ("the measurement currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in South African Rands, which is the measurement currency of the parent.

(2) Transactions and balances

Translation differences on debt securities and other monetary financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are included in foreign exchange gains and losses. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities held for trading are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(3) Group companies

Income statements and cash flows of foreign entities are translated into the Group's reporting currency at average exchange rates for the year and their balance sheets are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the end of February. Exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities are taken to shareholders' equity. When a foreign entity is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly factories and offices and are shown at historic cost, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost or revalued amount of each asset to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	25 – 50 years
Plant and equipment	3 – 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office furniture and equipment	3 – 10 years
Land is not depreciated.	

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts and are included in operating profit.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Group. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

E. Intangible assets

(1) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets.

Goodwill is amortised using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. Management determines the estimated useful life of goodwill based on its evaluation of the respective companies at the time of the acquisition, considering factors such as existing market share, potential growth and other factors inherent in the acquired companies. Goodwill is generally amortised over 10 years.

At each balance sheet date the Group assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of goodwill is fully recoverable. A write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The gain or loss on disposal of an entity includes the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(2) Research and development

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs incurred on development projects (relating to the design and testing of new or improved products) are recognised as intangible assets when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technological feasibility, and only if the cost can be measured reliably. Other development expenditures are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that have been capitalised are amortised from the commencement of the commercial production of the product on a straight-line basis over the period of its expected benefit, not exceeding five years.

(3) Other intangible assets

Expenditure to acquire patents, trademarks and licences is capitalised and amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, but not exceeding 20 years. Intangible assets are not revalued.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

F. Impairment of long lived assets

Property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets, including goodwill and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

G. Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

H. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

I. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest for similar borrowers.

J. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

K. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than in connection with business combination, are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Share issue costs incurred directly in connection with a business combination are included in the cost of acquisition.

Where the Company or its subsidiaries purchases the Company's equity share capital, the consideration paid including any attributable incremental external costs net of income taxes is deducted from total shareholders' equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

L. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective yield method; any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings.

M. Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

N. Employee benefits

(1) Provident fund obligations

Group companies have various provident fund schemes. The schemes are funded through payments to defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plan is a provident plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations. The regular contributions constitute net periodic costs for the year in which they are due and as such are included in staff costs.

(2) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

(3) Bonus plans

A liability for employee benefits in the form of bonus plans is recognised in other provisions when there is no realistic alternative but to settle the liability and at least one of the following conditions is met:

- there is a formal plan and the amounts to be paid are determined before the time of issuing the financial statements; or
- past practice has created a valid expectation by employees that they will receive a bonus and the amount can be determined before the time of issuing the financial statements.

Liabilities for profit sharing and bonus plans are expected to be settled within 12 months and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled.

O. Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised only when received.

P. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments, and are recognised in the period in which the Group becomes legally or constructively committed to payment. Costs related to the ongoing activities of the Group are not provided in advance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Q. Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods and services net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts, and after eliminating sales within the Group. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer. Revenue from rendering of services is based on the stage of completion determined by reference to services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Revenue arising from royalties is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements. Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the Group. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

R. Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Group's financial statements in the period in which they are declared.

S. Segment reporting

Business segments provide products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other segments. Geographical segments provide products or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments.

T. Derivatives

Forward exchange contracts are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and subsequently are remeasured at their fair value. While providing effective economic hedges under the Group's risk management policies, the forward exchange contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in AC133. Changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognised immediately in the income statement.

The fair value of publicly traded derivatives and trading and available-for-sale securities is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for the specific or similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted value of future cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The face values less any estimated credit adjustments for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

U. Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign exchange contracts to reduce certain exposures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial risk factors (continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to United States Dollars, European Union Euros and Swiss Francs. Entities in the Group use forward exchange contracts to reduce their exposure to foreign currency risk in connection with the measurement currency.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are exposed to changes in market interest rates. Cash is managed to ensure surplus funds are invested in a manner to achieve maximum returns while minimising risks.

(iii) Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Derivative counterparties and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The Group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Lubricants R'000	Metal powders R'000	Other R'000	Group R'000
3. SEGMENT INFORMATION				
(a) Business segments:				
2004				
Segment sales	48 100	16 612	1 066	65 778
Segment result	6 095	18	(686)	5 427
Finance income – net				148
Profit before tax				5 575
Income tax expense				(970)
Net profit				4 605
Segment assets	18 021	7 550	804	26 375
Unallocated assets				758
Total assets				27 133
Segment liabilities	9 010	2 646	1 083	12 739
Unallocated liabilities				1 128
Total liabilities				13 867
Other segment items				
Capital expenditure	741	86	–	827
Depreciation	837	276	–	1 113
Amortisation	78	72	46	196
2003				
Segment sales	51 540	20 518	186	72 244
Segment result	1 998	87	235	2 320
Finance cost - net				(1 936)
Profit before tax				384
Income tax expense				43
Net profit				427
Segment assets	17 598	7 673	1 480	26 751
Unallocated assets				294
Total assets				27 045
Segment liabilities	13 535	2 553	635	16 723
Unallocated liabilities				538
Total liabilities				17 261
Other segment items				
Capital expenditure	392	59	–	451
Depreciation	816	275	–	1 091
Amortisation	104	71	63	238

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(a) Business segments (continued):

At 29 February 2004, the Group is organised into two main business segments:

- Lubricants: the manufacture of specialised industrial and consumer lubricants
- Metal powders: the manufacture of various types and grades of metal powders.

Other operations of the group mainly comprise the distribution of manufactured goods to consumers in overseas markets and dormant companies, neither of which are of a sufficient size to be reported separately.

There are no sales or other transactions between the business segments.

Segment assets consist primarily of property, plant, equipment, intangible assets, inventory, receivables and operating cash and exclude taxation assets. Segment liabilities comprise operating liabilities and exclude taxation liabilities. Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment (note 5) and intangible assets (note 7).

(b) Geographical segments:

Although the Group's two business segments are managed on a worldwide basis, they operate in two main geographical areas:

- South Africa is the home country of the parent company which is also the main operating company. The areas of operation are principally the manufacture of specialised lubricants and metal powders.
- Europe is the main area of operation from where export sales are distributed.

Sales by geographical market, detailed on page 3, are based on the region in which the customer is located. Net profit, assets and additions to property, plant and equipment by geographical area, based on the location of the assets, are as follows:

	Segment result		Segment assets		Capital expenditure	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
South Africa	4 447	269	27 102	24 242	827	451
Europe	161	161	31	2 800	–	–
Other countries	(3)	(3)	–	3	–	–
	4 605	427	27 133	27 045	827	451

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

4. SALE OF SPANJAARD EU BV

Spanjaard EU BV was sold on 1 December 2003 to Spanjaard Group Limited. The sales, results, cash flow and net assets of Spanjaard EU BV were as follows:

	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
Sales	825	8 126
Cost of sales	795	7 272
Gross profit	30	854
Operating expenses	259	476
Operating (loss)/profit from operations	(229)	378
Finance costs	46	408
Loss before tax	(275)	(30)
Income tax expense	-	14
Loss after tax	(275)	(44)
Operating cash flows	274	740
Investing cash flows	(420)	-
Financing cash flows	(280)	(487)
Total cash flows	(426)	253
Non-current receivables	423	-
Goodwill	387	433
Inventory	92	1 352
Current receivables	69	1 211
Cash and cash equivalents	37	464
Total assets	1 008	3 460
Borrowings	-	(281)
Payables	(314)	(2 027)
Net assets	694	1 152
The loss on disposal was determined as follows:		
Net assets sold	694	
Reclassifications from shareholders' equity		
– currency translation differences	83	
Proceeds from sale	(777)	
Loss on disposal	-	
The net cash outflow on sale was determined as follows:		
Proceeds from sale	777	
Less: cash and cash equivalents in subsidiary sold	(37)	
Net cash outflow on sale	740	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Freehold land and buildings R'000	Plant and equipment R'000	Motor vehicles R'000	Office furniture and equipment R'000	Total R'000
5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT					
2004 GROUP					
Cost					
Balance at 1 March 2003	1 936	7 625	368	2 734	12 663
Additions	–	648	95	84	827
Disposals	–	–	(70)	–	(70)
Balance at 29 February 2004	1 936	8 273	393	2 818	13 420
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 March 2003	596	4 976	307	2 096	7 975
Charge for the year	41	683	54	335	1 113
Disposals	–	–	(70)	–	(70)
Balance at 29 February 2004	637	5 659	291	2 431	9 018
Net book value at 29 February 2004	1 299	2 614	102	387	4 402
2003 GROUP					
Cost					
Balance at 1 March 2002	1 936	7 444	708	2 526	12 614
Additions	–	236	–	215	451
Disposals	–	(55)	(340)	(7)	(402)
Cost at 28 February 2003	1 936	7 625	368	2 734	12 663
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 March 2002	555	4 383	374	1 768	7 080
Charge for the year	41	605	116	329	1 091
Disposals	–	(12)	(183)	(1)	(196)
Balance at 28 February 2003	596	4 976	307	2 096	7 975
Net book value at 28 February 2003	1 340	2 649	61	638	4 688

The Group's land and buildings comprise Erf 116, Wynberg, Sandton, with a factory, a warehouse and offices erected thereon and Erf 547, Alrode Extension 7, with a factory and offices erected thereon. The Group's land and buildings were last valued during August 2002 by CB Richard Ellis (Pty) Limited, a member of the South African Institute of Valuers. Valuations were made on a depreciated replacement basis. The Wynberg and Alrode properties were valued at R1 823 000 and R1 719 000 respectively.

Mortgage bonds are secured on properties to the value of R819 000 (2003 – R867 000) (Note 16)

Group assets encumbered by instalment sale agreements with a book value of R559 006 (2003 – R218 145), include motor vehicles, plant and equipment and computer equipment.

Additions include R616 102 (2003 – Rnil) assets leased under finance leases where the Group is the lessee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Plant and equipment R'000	Motor vehicles R'000	Office furniture and equipment R'000	Total R'000
5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)				
2004 COMPANY				
Cost				
Balance at 1 March 2003	4 182	350	2 542	7 074
Additions	579	78	84	741
Disposals	–	(70)	–	(70)
Balance at 29 February 2004	4 761	358	2 626	7 745
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 March 2003	3 288	295	1 955	5 538
Charge for the year	433	49	326	808
Disposals	–	(70)	–	(70)
Balance at 29 February 2004	3 721	274	2 281	6 276
Net book value at 29 February 2004	1 040	84	345	1 469
2003 COMPANY				
Cost				
Balance at 1 March 2002	4 004	690	2 342	7 036
Additions	178	–	207	385
Disposals	–	(340)	(7)	(347)
Balance at 28 February 2003	4 182	350	2 542	7 074
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 March 2002	2 935	364	1 636	4 935
Charge for the year	353	114	320	787
Disposals	–	(183)	(1)	(184)
Balance at 28 February 2003	3 288	295	1 955	5 538
Net book value at 28 February 2003	894	55	587	1 536

Company assets encumbered by instalment sale agreements with a book value of R500 810 (2003 – R218 145) include motor vehicles, plant and equipment and computer equipment.

Additions include R554 932 (2003 – Rnil) assets leased under finance leases where the Company is the lessee.

	Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
6. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES		
Investments in subsidiaries are made up as follows:		
Shares at cost	228	228
Amounts receivable from subsidiaries	2 016	2 791
Amounts payable to subsidiaries	(621)	(487)
	1 623	2 532
Directors' valuation of subsidiaries	3 542	4 392

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS				
Goodwill				
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	1 339	1 339	-	-
Disposals	(620)	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	719	1 339	-	-
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance at beginning of year	762	628	-	-
Amortisation charge	118	134	-	-
Disposals	(233)	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	647	762	-	-
Net book value at end of year	72	577	-	-
Trademarks				
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Disposals	(2 000)	-	(2 000)	-
Balance at end of year	-	2 000	-	2 000
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance at beginning of year	700	596	700	596
Amortisation charge	78	104	78	104
Disposals	(778)	-	(778)	-
Balance at end of year	-	700	-	700
Net book value at end of year	-	1 300	-	1 300
Total	72	1 877	-	1 300
8. INVENTORIES				
Raw materials (at cost)	4 465	5 078	3 015	3 152
Finished goods (at cost)	2 068	1 402	1 774	1 381
Finished goods (at net realisable value)	-	981	-	-
	6 533	7 461	4 789	4 533
9. TRADE RECEIVABLES				
Trade receivables	9 296	11 977	6 873	9 393
Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(102)	(170)	(76)	(76)
Trade receivables – net	9 194	11 807	6 797	9 317

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited due to the Group's large number of customers and are generally covered by third party insurance agreements. Due to these factors, management believes that no additional credit risk, beyond amounts provided for collection losses, is inherent in the Group's trade receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
10. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS				
Prepayments	34	78	31	46
Value added tax	69	192	–	–
Forward foreign exchange contracts (note 28)	352		119	
Other	98	106	61	68
	553	376	211	114
11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Cash at bank	4 836	532	4 216	–
Cash on hand	8	10	6	6
	4 844	542	4 222	6
For the purposes of the cash flow statement, the cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:				
Cash at bank and on hand	4 844	542	4 222	6
Bank overdrafts (note 16)	–	(3 602)	–	(3 398)
Bank borrowings (note 16)	(1 000)	–	(1 000)	–
	3 844	(3 060)	3 222	(3 392)
			Group and Company	
			2004 R'000	2003 R'000
12. SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised				
15 000 000 ordinary shares of 5 cents each			750	750
Issued				
5 700 000 ordinary shares of 5 cents each			285	285
The directors are authorised until the forthcoming annual general meeting to dispose of the unissued shares for any purposes and upon such terms and conditions as they deem fit. All issued shares are fully paid up.				
	Group		Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
13. AMOUNT DUE (BY)/TO HOLDING COMPANY				
Spanjaard Group Limited	(777)	354	(777)	354
The loan (to)/from the Company's holding company is unsecured, has no fixed terms of repayment and bears interest at the prime interest rate (2003 – 17%).				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES				
Trade payables	8 154	10 279	6 545	8 490
Accrued expenses	525	613	494	529
Other payables	189	54	144	22
	8 868	10 946	7 183	9 041
15. CONTINGENCIES				
The directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities.				
16. BORROWINGS				
Current				
Bank overdrafts	–	3 602	–	3 398
Bank borrowings	1 000	–	1 000	–
Finance lease liabilities	228	202	196	202
Mortgage bonds	52	43		
	1 280	3 847	1 196	3 600
Non-current				
Finance lease liabilities	355	51	338	51
Mortgage bonds	767	824		
	1 122	875	338	51
Total borrowings	2 402	4 722	1 534	3 651
Finance lease liabilities				
Instalment sale agreements covering certain machinery, motor vehicles and office equipment, having a net book value of R616 102 (2003 – R218 145)	583	253	534	253
Generally agreements bear interest at 1,5% below the prime overdraft rate, the current weighted average rate being 10,0% (2003 – 15,6%). Repayments are made on a monthly basis and the remaining repayment periods on these agreements vary from 1 to 51 months.				
Less: Current portion	(228)	(202)	(196)	(202)
	355	51	338	51
Mortgage bonds				
First mortgage bond over land and buildings, Erf 116 Wynberg, Sandton, bearing interest at participation bond rates, the current rate being 10,85% (2003 – 14,9%). The bond is repayable in 14 annual instalments of R31 000, with a final payment of R26 000.	305	336		
Less: Current portion	(31)	(31)		
	274	305		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
16. BORROWINGS (continued)				
Mortgage bonds (continued)				
First mortgage bond over land and buildings, Erf 547 Alrode Extension 7, bearing interest at the prime overdraft rate, the current rate being 11,5% (2003 – 17,0%). The balance of the bond is repayable in 156 monthly instalments. Current repayments are R8 477 per month.	514	531		
Less: Current portion	(21)	(12)		
	493	519		
Bank borrowings				
The borrowings consist of short-term loans of R1 000 000 at an interest rate of 10,10% payable on 15 March 2004.	1 000		1 000	
Less : Current portion	(1 000)		(1 000)	
	-		-	
Maturity of mortgage bonds and bank borrowings:				
Less than 1 year	1 052	43	1 000	
Later than 1 year, but less than 5 years	174	200		
More than 5 years	593	624		
	1 819	867	1 000	
The present value of finance lease liabilities is as follows:				
Less than 1 year	228	202	196	202
Later than 1 year, but less than 5 years	355	51	338	51
	583	253	534	253
Finance lease liabilities – minimum lease payments:				
Less than 1 year	274	227	238	227
Later than 1 year, but less than 5 years	406	52	388	52
	680	279	626	279
Future finance charges on finance leases	(97)	(26)	(92)	(26)
	583	253	534	253

The mortgage bonds are secured over certain of the land and buildings of the Group. Finance lease liabilities are effectively secured as the right to the leased asset to revert to the lessor in the event of default. The bank overdraft and bank borrowings are secured by guarantees and cession of trade receivables.

Borrowing facilities

The Group has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	Group	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
Bank overdraft – prime rate	5 500	7 000

The Group's borrowing powers are unlimited in terms of its Articles of Association.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
17. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES				
Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 30% (2003 – 30%).				
Components of deferred tax are as follows:				
Accelerated tax depreciation:				
– on plant and equipment	(282)	(428)	5	(144)
– on property	(60)	(50)	–	–
Prepaid expenses	(10)	(18)	(9)	(14)
Trademarks	68	61	68	61
Assessed losses	420	351	–	–
Unrealised intra-group profits	–	110	–	–
Provision for leave pay	67	69	61	62
Provision for doubtful debts	23	23	17	17
Provision for bonus	9	–	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	235	118	142	(18)
The movements in deferred tax during the period are as follows:				
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) at beginning of year	118	(353)	(18)	(107)
Taxable temporary differences:				
Plant and equipment	146	66	149	58
Property	(10)	(16)	–	–
Prepaid expenses	8	1	5	3
Deductible temporary differences:				
Trademark expenses	7	4	7	4
Assessed losses	69	351	–	–
Unrealised intra-group profits	(110)	39	–	–
Provision for leave pay	(2)	26	(1)	24
Provision for bonus	9	–	–	–
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) at end of year	235	118	142	(18)
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.				
Deferred tax assets	655	230	142	–
Deferred tax liabilities	(420)	(112)	–	(18)
	235	118	142	(18)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Audit fees R'000	Leave pay R'000	Compensation Fund R'000	Other R'000	Total R'000
18. PROVISIONS					
Group					
Balance at 28 February 2002	255	144	96	93	588
Exchange differences	(21)	–	–	–	(21)
Additional provision charged to income	214	85	96	86	481
Unused amounts reversed	(14)	–	(76)	–	(90)
	434	229	116	179	958
Utilised during the year	(208)	–	(20)	(93)	(321)
Balance at 28 February 2003	226	229	96	86	637
Additional provision charged to income	311	–	78	127	516
	537	229	174	213	1 153
Utilised during the year	(258)	(4)	–	–	(262)
Balance at 29 February 2004	279	225	174	213	891
Company					
Balance at 28 February 2002	90	127	78	49	344
Additional provision charged to income	99	81	78	44	302
Unused amounts reversed	(11)	–	(66)	–	(77)
	178	208	90	93	569
Utilised during the year	(79)	–	(12)	(49)	(140)
Balance at 28 February 2003	99	208	78	44	429
Additional provision charged to income	141	–	78	155	374
	240	208	156	199	803
Utilised during the year	(90)	(4)	–	(86)	(180)
Balance at 29 February 2004	150	204	156	113	623

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
19. PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS				
The following items have been included in arriving at profit from operations:				
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 5)	1 113	1 091	808	787
Buildings	41	41		
Plant and equipment	683	605	433	353
Motor vehicles	54	116	49	114
Office equipment and furniture	335	329	326	320
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 7)	196	238	78	104
Amortisation of goodwill	118	134	-	-
Amortisation of trademarks	78	104	78	104
Repair and maintenance expenditure on property, plant and equipment	547	670	419	506
Directors' emoluments	2 858	1 982	2 858	1 982
Non-executive directors – fees	58	50	58	50
Executive directors				
Remuneration	1 540	1 597	1 540	1 597
Other benefits	1 260	335	1 260	335
Executive directors – number in office				
during year	4	4	4	4
– aggregate months paid	48	48	48	48
Auditors' remuneration				
Audit fees	604	231	181	88
Current	279	214	150	99
Under/(over) provision	26	(14)	31	(11)
Other services	299	31	-	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	158	-	158
Profit on disposal of trademark	(3 157)		(3 157)	
Profit on disposal of investment	-		(777)	
Staff costs (note 20)	13 919	12 644	11 546	10 712
Government grants received	34	138		
20. STAFF COSTS				
Salaries and wages	13 638	12 405	11 321	10 499
Statutory contributions	233	211	194	189
Provident Funds – defined contribution plans	48	28	31	24
	13 919	12 644	11 546	10 712
Average number of employees	129	131	97	99

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business at arm's length.

The following related party transactions occurred during the financial year:

Name of party	Relationship	Indebtedness	Transactions undertaken
Spanjaard Group Limited	Holding company	R777 000 (2003 – R354 000)	Royalties paid for use of trademarks – R418 000 (2003 – R1 200 000) Interest received on loan R6 424 (2003 – paid R13 178)
RJW Spanjaard	Executive director	Nil	Rent paid – R240 000 (2003 – R180 000)

	Group		Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
22. FINANCE COSTS – NET				
Interest expense				
Long-term loans	123	151	36	26
Finance leases	80	64	76	63
Bank overdrafts	726	934	674	758
Other	2	28	2	16
	931	1 177	788	863
Interest income	(29)	(11)	(531)	(471)
Net foreign exchange transaction (gains)/losses	(1 050)	770	(133)	500
	(148)	1 936	124	892

23. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

South African normal tax				
Current tax – current	906	495	571	390
– prior year overprovision	–	(61)	–	–
Deferred tax – current	(72)	(345)	(160)	(89)
– prior year adjustment	(45)	(11)	–	–
Capital gains tax	128	–	128	–
Secondary tax on companies	71	36	71	36
Foreign tax	(18)	(157)	–	–
Tax for the year	970	(43)	610	337

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2004 %	2003 %	2004 %	2003 %
23. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)				
The tax on the profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate of the home country of the Company as follows:				
South African normal tax rate	30	30	30	30
Adjustments for:				
Disallowable expenditure	1	21	1	4
Exempt income (including trademark disposal)	(17)	(11)	(23)	–
Prior year adjustments	–	(19)	–	–
Prior tax losses utilised to raise deferred tax asset	–	(27)	–	–
Capital gains tax	2	–	2	–
Secondary tax on companies	1	1	1	4
Foreign tax	–	(14)	–	–
Net (decrease)/increase	(13)	(49)	(19)	8
Effective tax rate	17	(19)	11	38
Gross calculated tax loss of companies in the Group at the end of the financial year available for utilisation against future taxable incomes of these companies	1 571	1 188		
Less: Applied in the reduction of deferred tax	(1 170)	(1 170)		
Net calculated tax losses carried forward	401	18		
Tax relief calculated at current rates	120	5		

The tax relief is dependent on sufficient taxable income being earned in future by the companies concerned.

24. EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

	Group	
	2004	2003
Net profit attributable to shareholders (R'000)	4 605	427
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000s)	5 700	5 700
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	80,8	7,5
The calculation of headline earnings per share is based on earnings as calculated below and 5 700 000 (2003 – 5 700 000) ordinary shares in issue throughout the year.		
Net profit attributable to shareholders (R'000)	4 605	427
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of goodwill (R'000)	78	134
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (R'000)		158
Profit on disposal of trademark (R'000)	(3 028)	
Headline earnings (R'000)	1 655	719
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000s)	5 700	5 700
Headline earnings per share (cents)	29,0	12,6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
25. CASH GENERATED BY OPERATIONS				
Net profit before tax	5 575	384	5 635	885
Adjustments:				
– Depreciation and amortisation	1 309	1 329	886	891
– Finance costs	(148)	1 936	124	892
– Loss on disposal of assets	–	158		158
– Profit on deconsolidation of Molyslip Zimbabwe	(35)			
– Profit on disposal of trademark	(3 157)		(3 157)	
– Surplus from translation of foreign subsidiaries	(195)	45		
– Profit on disposal of investment			(777)	
Movements in working capital:				
– Decrease/(increase) in inventories	836	341	(256)	(1 284)
– Increase in provisions	273	49	194	85
– Decrease/(increase) in trade accounts receivable	2 544	(2 548)	2 520	(3 335)
– (Increase)/decrease in other receivables	(177)	430	(97)	(43)
– (Decrease)/increase in accounts payable	(2 295)	754	(2 273)	2 791
– Decrease in amount due to holding company		172		172
– Decrease in current portion of borrowings		(175)		(126)
Cash generated by operations	4 530	2 875	2 799	1 086
26. TAX PAID				
Opening balance	362	1 061	202	294
Charge per income statement excluding movement in deferred tax	1 087	428	770	426
Disposal of subsidiary (note 4)	(106)			
Closing balance	(605)	(362)	(493)	(202)
Tax paid	738	1 127	479	518
27. DIVIDEND PAID				
Opening balance	64	6	64	6
Declaration for the year	570	285	570	285
Closing balance	(578)	(64)	(578)	(64)
Dividend paid	56	227	56	227

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 29 February 2004 (continued)

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments

The Group has entered into the following short-term forward exchange contracts to cover foreign commitments in respect of future imports:

Currency	Maturity date	Foreign currency amount	Rand to foreign currency	Rand equivalent
Euro	8 March 2004	40 000	9,5512	382 048
Euro	8 March 2004	40 000	8,2566	330 264
Euro	15 March 2004	60 000	9,5651	573 906
Euro	15 March 2004	60 000	8,2673	496 038
US Dollars	8 March 2004	14 120	7,3568	103 878
US Dollars	8 March 2004	5 000	6,8969	34 485
US Dollars	18 March 2004	40 000	7,6660	306 640
US Dollars	8 April 2004	14 120	7,3884	104 324
US Dollars	8 April 2004	10 000	6,9337	69 337
US Dollars	8 April 2004	4 236	6,6665	28 239
US Dollars	8 April 2004	23 000	6,7426	155 080
US Dollars	10 May 2004	10 000	6,9700	69 700
US Dollars	10 May 2004	21 180	6,8583	145 259
US Dollars	8 June 2004	10 000	7,0043	70 043
US Dollars	8 June 2004	21 180	6,8909	145 949
US Dollars	8 July 2004	10 000	7,0405	70 405
US Dollars	18 March 2004	25 000	7,6660	191 650
				3 277 245

The Group has entered into the following short-term forward exchange contracts to cover foreign amounts receivable:

Currency	Maturity date	Foreign currency amount	Rand to foreign currency	Rand equivalent
Euro	8 March 2004	40 000	10,2893	411 572
Euro	8 March 2004	40 000	9,0743	362 972
Euro	8 March 2004	5 500	8,4956	46 726
Euro	15 March 2004	60 000	10,3687	622 122
Euro	15 March 2004	60 000	9,0853	545 118
Euro	15 March 2004	27 392	8,4706	232 022
Euro	19 March 2004	13 600	9,1787	124 830
Euro	15 April 2004	31 200	8,4927	264 972
Euro	16 April 2004	46 500	8,7862	408 558
Euro	14 May 2004	52 000	8,6611	450 377
US Dollars	12 March 2004	16 500	6,5909	108 750
US Dollars	18 March 2004	40 000	8,2285	329 140
US Dollars	5 March 2004	17 000	7,1863	122 167
US Dollars	18 March 2004	25 000	8,2285	205 713
US Dollars	19 March 2004	6 000	6,6178	39 707
US Dollars	19 March 2004	11 250	6,6240	74 520
				4 349 266

The net fair value of the derivative financial instruments at the balance sheet date were:

	Group		Company	
	2004 R'000	2003 R'000	2004 R'000	2003 R'000
Forward foreign exchange contracts				
– with negative fair values		(415)		(415)
– with positive fair values (note 10)	352		119	

SHARE INFORMATION

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDING

The following information has been extracted from the register of shareholders at 29 February 2004:

	Number of shareholders	% of total shareholders	Number of shares held '000	% of total shares issued
Share categories:				
1 – 5 000 shares	343	93,4	111	1,9
5 001 – 10 000 shares	5	1,4	41	0,7
10 001 – 50 000 shares	10	2,7	181	3,2
50 001 – 100 000 shares	3	0,8	191	3,4
100 001 – 1 000 000 shares	5	1,4	1 495	26,2
greater than 1 000 000 shares	1	0,3	3 681	64,6
	367	100,0	5 700	100,0

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDING

	Number of shareholders	% of total shareholders	Number of shares held '000	% of total shares issued
Group categories:				
Individuals	242	66,0	1 946	34,1
Banks	2	0,5	18	0,3
Trust funds	2	0,5	20	0,4
Other companies	121	33,0	3 716	65,2
	367	100,0	5 700	100,0

Shareholding in the Company

	Number of shareholders	% of total shareholders	Number of shares held '000	% of total shares issued
Share type:				
Public	361	98,4	631	11,0
Non-public				
Directors	5	1,4	1 388	24,4
Holding company	1	0,2	3 681	64,6
	367	100,0	5 700	100,0

The following shareholders directly hold more than five percent of the issued share capital:

	Number of shares held '000	% of total shares issued
Spanjaard Group Limited	3 681	64,6
T Gien	442	7,8
D Petersen	368	6,4
R Sack	340	6,0
	4 831	84,8



NOTES

Lined area for notes, consisting of multiple horizontal lines.



PROXY FORM

SPANJAARD LIMITED

(Registration number 1960/004393/06)

I/We _____

of _____

being a member/members of the company, and entitled to _____ votes, hereby appoint

_____ or failing him

of _____

as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the annual general meeting of the company to be held at 12h00 on Friday, 11 June 2004 and any adjournment thereof.

Signed by me at _____

on this _____ day of _____ 2004

Signature of member _____

This proxy form must be deposited with the company secretary, R Sack, at 748 – 750 Fifth Street, Wynberg, Sandton, 2090 or posted to P.O. Box 7294, Johannesburg, 2000, to arrive at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.



NOTES TO PROXY FORM

1. Each member is entitled to appoint one or more proxies (who need not be a member(s) of the company) to attend, speak and, on a poll, vote in place of that member at the annual general meeting.
2. A member may insert the name of a proxy or the name of an alternative proxy of the members choice in the space provided. The person whose name stands first on the proxy form and who is present at the annual general meeting shall be entitled to act as proxy to the exclusion of the person whose name follows.
3. The chairman of the annual general meeting may reject or accept any proxy form that is completed and/or received other than in accordance with these instructions and notes.
4. Any alterations or corrections to this form of proxy must be initialled by the signatories.
5. The completion and lodging of this form of proxy shall not preclude the relevant member from attending the annual general meeting and speaking and voting in person thereat to the exclusion of any proxy appointed in terms hereof, should such member wish to do so.
6. This proxy form is to be completed only by those members who are:
 - (a) Holding shares in certificate form; or
 - (b) Recorded in the sub-register in electronic form in their own name.
7. Dematerialised shareholders who wish to attend the annual general meeting have to contact their Central Securities Depository Participant (CSDP) or broker who will furnish them with the necessary authority to attend the annual general meeting, or they have to instruct their CSDP or broker as to how they wish to vote in this regard. This has to be done in terms of the agreement entered into between such shareholder and his CSDP or broker.

PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THE GROUP

Raw materials for Industrial use

The company manufactures and sells a large range of raw materials used by various industries in respect of which it is the market leader in South Africa and an important world player. Customers include mainly friction material manufacturers (brake pads and clutch facings etc.) and lubricant manufacturers.

This division was approved by the South African Bureau of Standards to comply with ISO 9002 Quality Management System, in February 1997 and upgraded to ISO 9001: 2000 in August 2003.



