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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 or 15d-16 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of December, 2001

Enodis plc

Washington House, 40-41 Conduit Street London, W1S 2YQ, United Kingdom (Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form	20-F:	X	Form	40-F:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes: N	o: X	

On or about December 14, 2001, the Registrant sent to holders of the Registrant's ordinary shares its Annual Report and Accounts 2001 and a circular and notice of meeting describing the items to be presented for approval by its stockholders at the Registrant's Annual General Meeting to be held January 16, 2002. Both documents are included in this Form 6-K.

Improved second half performance and business refocused

Enodis annual report and accounts 2001

The world's leading food equipment manufacturer

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Enodis is the leading provider of commercial food equipment solutions. The Group has a full range of "hot" and "cold" side core heavy equipment products, a leading technology position in the industry, and a leading portfolio of brands, with a wide range of blue chip customers. Whilst approximately 80% of its business is North American based, it provides products, distribution and service to global customers in over 100 countries around the world. Its businesses are strong cash generators with a high conversion of operating profit to operating cash flow.

¹ Enodis annual report

Strategy and highlights

The strategy of Enodis to restore shareholder value is

- To consolidate its position as the world's leading supplier of heavy core commercial food service equipment through product, distribution and service excellence
- To complete the turnaround of its Food Retail Equipment group and position the business for market recovery
- To reduce debt

Highlights

			Growth	
	(pound)m	2000 (pound)m	ଚ	୍ଚ
Food Equipment sales	887	884	_	(7)
Food Equipment operating profit before goodwill amortisation and				
exceptional items		111.5	, ,	, ,
Profit before tax, goodwill	63.8	102.2	(37)	
Exceptional items	(149.8)	3.0		
Adjusted diluted earnings per share	22.0p	35.0p		
Dividend per share	2.0p	13.75p		
Free cash flow	61.6	89.5		

* Continuing business only at constant foreign exchange rates

2 Enodis annual report Chairman's statement

Chairman's statement Clear strategy to restore shareholder value and reduce debt

Below: Profit before tax, goodwill amortisation and exceptional items was (pound) 63.8m. Of that figure, (pound) 45.1m is attributable to a revitalised second half.

[PHOTO]

Above: Peter Brooks

Chairman

[GRAPH]

(pound) 63.8m (pound) 45.1m

Overview The year ended 29 September 2001 has been extremely challenging and, overall, the results are disappointing. We began the year with high hopes and ambitions on the basis of our growth strategy. By March, however, it had become clear that significant change was required to refocus the business and to address what had rapidly become a much more difficult market. So, in late March, we announced a number of major actions including the establishment of our Executive Committee led by Andrew Allner, the departure of David Williams, and a range of critical actions to improve the business.

These actions took place against a declining market backdrop. For example, in North America the market for food service equipment fell by some 10% in March. The market for food retail equipment, display cases and systems fell by some 15-20% in the first half and declined further to some 25-30% below last year by the year-end.

The prompt actions taken by management included a range of measures. In summary, we simplified the organisation and reduced costs by headcount reduction and discretionary cost savings amounting to over (pound)15m in the second half. In Food Service Equipment, they have resulted in a refocused business, in which we leverage the scale, product range, technology and relationships of Enodis; this refocusing targets both revenue improvement and cost reduction. In North America, this strategy is leading to market share gain.

In Food Retail Equipment, we are implementing a turnaround plan, which is yielding results in a very challenging market. We believe that this plan, building on our having become a low-cost producer, will position the business for recovery when markets improve.

We completed the sale of our Building and Consumer Products business, Magnet, in June 2001. This enabled us to reduce debt by some (pound)100m, enabling us to focus solely on food equipment.

Whilst we have made good progress in reducing net debt, (pound)365.9m at the year-end, this is still above a level we consider prudent. Plans are in place to reduce debt further.

During the year, the Board undertook a detailed and rigorous review of the strategic options for the Group. The review confirmed the strength of our product portfolio in North America and that our strategy was appropriate.

Subsequent to the year-end, we have taken further actions to reduce costs and target market share gain opportunities, addressing the likelihood of further market declines following the tragic events of 11 September 2001. Our challenge here is to turn adversity into opportunity for revenue and market share gains and outperformance against the competition.

Results Profit before tax, goodwill, amortisation and exceptional items was (pound) 63.8m compared with (pound) 102.2m in the prior year. However, the second half profit of (pound) 45.1m was significantly ahead of the (pound) 18.7m in the first half.

Dividends An interim dividend of 2.0p per share was paid on 6 July 2001. As announced on 2 November 2001, the Board has decided that in the current uncertain environment it is prudent to minimise cash outflow and preserve the Group's financial flexibility. Accordingly, no final dividend will be paid.

People This has been a very demanding year for all our employees and we are very grateful for all their hard work, commitment and loyalty through this period. That we have succeeded in producing significantly better results in the second half has been due to all our people and to the skills, efforts and leadership shown by our management.

This has led naturally to the new arrangements we have now in place. Andrew Allner, who has led the Executive Committee since March, has been appointed Chief Executive Officer. Our group heads, Dave McCulloch, President Global Food Service Equipment, and Dave Odum, President Food Retail Equipment, have joined the Board and will provide highly valuable input to our discussions. The team passionately believes in the strategy and the strength of the Enodis business. It was announced in September that Andy Roake, Chief Operating Officer, would leave the Board on 31 December and we thank him for his contribution.

Outlook The Group's strategy is to consolidate and extend its position as the world's leading supplier of heavy core commercial food service equipment through product, distribution and service excellence. We have a fully developed, coherent Global Food Service Equipment strategy which we are confident will lead to market share gains. We will complete the Food Retail Equipment turnaround, positioning this business for market recovery.

The further reduction of debt remains a key priority. The Group's businesses are highly cash generative. In addition, we have plans to realise cash by the disposal of surplus property and non-core businesses.

We have a powerful strategy and, as we continue to implement it, Enodis will emerge stronger, with improved market share and will be well positioned for market recovery when it comes. I am, as are all my colleagues, acutely conscious of the further declines in the company's share price. We believe that we are taking the right steps to restore shareholder value and are determined that, as we work our way through this uncertain period, we will produce results that will lead to an improving share price performance.

/S/ Peter Brooks

Peter Brooks

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Chief Executive Officer's review

Chief Executive Officer's review Improved second half performance and business refocused

Below: Second half Food Equipment operating profit of (pound) 54.0m improved on first half of (pound) 36.7m - despite worsening market conditions, reflecting the benefits of cost reduction actions and some seasonality.

Food Equipment Operating profit 2001(Pound)

H1 36.7

H2 54.40

Introduction

The results for the full year are disappointing. However we have ended the period with a significantly improved second half performance and the business refocused for the future.

Results

Profit before tax, goodwill amortisation and exceptional items was (pound) 63.8m ((pound) 102.2m): foreign exchange movement benefited this result by around (pound) 2m. The second half profit of (pound) 45.1m was significantly ahead of the (pound) 18.7m in the first half. Second half property profits of (pound) 9.0m were partially offset by the dilution effect of the Magnet sale (approximately (pound) 4m).

In Food Equipment, operating profit before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items was (pound)90.7m ((pound)111.5m): operating profit for the year benefited by around (pound)4m from foreign exchange movements compared to the prior year and included (pound)2.0m from acquisitions. The second half operating profit of (pound)54.0m was significantly ahead of the (pound)36.7m in the first half despite the further underlying market decline, reflecting the benefits of cost reduction and some seasonality. Operating margins in the second half were 11.6% compared to 8.7% in the first half.

Financing

Net debt at 29 September 2001 was (pound) 365.9m ((pound) 434.2m); down from (pound) 493.8m at the half year.

The further reduction of debt remains a key priority for the Group. The Group's businesses are highly cash generative with relatively low requirements for capital expenditure. Very tight operating cash flow management will accordingly play a central role in debt reduction. In addition, plans are in place to reduce debt further, including the sale of non-core businesses and surplus property. We have targeted profit from surplus property disposals of some (pound) 7m in the new financial year. We have also targeted proceeds of around (pound) 50m from non-core disposals, though in the current climate this programme will take time to deliver.

Our target is to reduce net debt to (pound) 250m over the next two years.

Food Service Equipment - North America

Our Food Service Equipment group in North America offers a full range of core heavy equipment products to the industry, comprising cooking, warming, refrigeration, ventilation, dishwashing and food preparation equipment as well as ice machines. Customers include quick service and full service restaurants, hotels and institutional customers. Competitive advantage is achieved through leveraging the group's scale, product range and leading brands, technology and relationships with end users, channel partners and suppliers. This business represents over 50% of our Food Equipment sales.

The market for food service equipment in North America declined by some 10% in March and remained at about that level below the prior year to the financial year end. The market decline reflected the slowdown in the US economy with leading restaurant chains curtailing new store openings and refurbishment programmes and many independent restaurant and hotel operators delaying new

openings and non-essential replacement of equipment. The slowdown has been particularly marked in the QSR chains, which represent some 30% of our North American food service equipment business.

Whilst short-term market conditions are unfavourable there is no evidence that long-term food service growth trends will not resume when the economic background improves. Lifestyle changes continue to drive growth in out-of-home food and beverage consumption. Thus in the long term we see these markets as attractive.

We have taken tough actions to cut costs including a 271 headcount reduction, 7% of the workforce, and discretionary cost savings. These savings amounted to over (pound)11m in the second half and are forecast to be some (pound)19m in the new financial year. The organisation has been refocused during the period to enable us to leverage effectively our scale, product range, technology and relationships. Particular actions taken include the alignment of 17 out of 21 (20 out of 21 by the end of November) of our independent sales representatives in North America so that in each aligned territory Enodis now has a single representative covering the full range of Enodis products. We believe these representatives constitute the strongest sales force in the industry. We have partnered with dealers, distributors and other channel partners and have introduced new incentive schemes, programmes and communications. We have established a new key account management structure, which more effectively services global, national and regional customers. These actions clearly target revenue improvement as well as cost reduction.

Technology is a key driver and important source of competitive advantage for Enodis. In order to support and service our customers we have maintained our investment in new technology despite pressure to reduce costs. This investment is co-ordinated through our technology centre in Tampa, Florida, which is unique in the industry. Our technology focus led to an unprecedented number of new products being on display at the North American Food Equipment Manufacturers

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New product development to meet customer needs

Below: Significant reduction in debt in the second half.

[GRAPHIC]

[GRAPHIC]

[GRAPHIC]

[GRAPHIC]

Net debt (Pound) m

September 2001 365.9

March 2001 493.8

September 2000 434.2

Above: Merrychef Mealstream Series 5.5 is the market leader for electronic combination cooking, reducing cooking times by up to five times.

("NAFEM") show in Orlando in early September. Encouragingly, industry data and other evidence available confirms Enodis is gaining market share. Our "like for like" decline in sales of 8% is less than estimates of decline in the market. Our ice businesses, where industry statistics are available, have grown market share and our sales to the five major buying groups are up 6% in a market down 10%, with our products gaining new listings. Similarly, publicly available competitor information confirms Enodis is performing relatively strongly with lower sales declines and higher margins.

Operating profit was (pound) 62.6m ((pound) 66.3m). Importantly, operating profit for the second half was (pound) 39.6m compared to (pound) 23.0m in the first half with margins of 15.0% compared to 9.8%, reflecting the benefits of the cost reduction actions and some seasonal volume improvement.

Since 11 September we have taken further actions to reduce costs and target market share gain opportunities in the face of further weakening economic circumstances. Immediate action included discretionary spend savings, cutbacks in capital expenditure and the introduction of new programmes for buying groups and dealers and increased customer communication.

Additional plans are being developed to accelerate market share gains, including new product development, improving our international sales capability and further partnering opportunities with major dealers and buying groups, thus enhancing top line performance. Cost reduction actions include leveraging group purchasing, group IT and manufacturing best practices. We are targeting strategic headcount reductions and continuing our focus on ongoing manufacturing rationalisation.

The above cost reduction actions are targeted to save some (pound)7m in the new financial year at a cost of some (pound)2m.

Major strategic priorities include the consolidation of parts and service, increasing focus on core heavy equipment products and brands, selling non-core businesses and continuing to leverage the Enodis organisation.

Food Service Equipment - Europe and Rest of the World

Our Food Service Equipment business in Europe and Rest of the World ("ROW") comprises manufacturing companies of ice machines, ovens, ventilation, beverage and other food preparation and general food service equipment, together with the distribution of products manufactured in North America. This business represents approximately 20% of our Food Service Equipment group.

The market in food service equipment in Europe has been mixed, with the market overall estimated to be flat compared to the prior year. Our businesses in Germany and the UK beverage companies have been most impacted by the economic slowdown.

Actions have been taken to reduce costs including headcount reduction and discretionary cost savings. Headcount savings of some 108 employees have been achieved, which together with discretionary cost savings, have benefited second half performance by some (pound)1m with an annualised benefit of some (pound)4m.

Operating profit for the year was (pound) 17.7m compared to (pound) 22.6m in the prior year. The second half performance was (pound) 8.5m, a deterioration compared to (pound) 9.2m in the first half.

These results are disappointing and reflect losses at one of our UK beverage businesses, which has now been sold, weakening performance in our German businesses, increased overhead costs and margin pressure. The results include non-recurring property profits of (pound)1.5m.

Subsequent to the year end, we have combined our North American and Europe & ROW Food Service Equipment businesses into a single Global Food Service Equipment group under the leadership of Dave McCulloch. This has been done in order to improve top line performance, reduce costs, further streamline the organisation and provide our global customers with better service. Further actions to strengthen management have been taken.

Our strategy in Europe is to refocus the European portfolio on core heavy food equipment, leverage the strength of our North American brands for global customers, sell non-core activities, pool technology resources and revitalise our owned and third party distributors.

Food Retail Equipment

Our Food Retail Equipment group, which represents just over 20% of total Food Equipment, comprises four companies:- Kysor Warren and Austral, which manufacture display cases and refrigeration systems, Kysor Panel Systems, which manufactures walk-ins and systems, and Belshaw which manufactures doughnut equipment. Austral, Kysor Panel Systems and Belshaw have leading market positions. Kysor Warren, which accounts for over one third of this group, has a number four market position and has suffered from under-investment and a concentrated customer base in a very challenging market environment.

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Strong management actions

Teamwork and realism

[PHOTO]

Above: Robert Eimers

Vice President, Global Human Resources

Right: Prompt actions to reduce headcount as a response to market conditions.

Food Equipment headcount

2001 8,075

2000 8,796

1999 8,947

The North American market for display cases and systems declined during the year and is currently estimated to be down some 25-30% compared to the prior year. This decline has been driven by economic slowdown and consolidation within the US retail sector. The market for walk-ins and systems is also down and Belshaw has been impacted by a trend towards larger equipment. Austral is showing some recovery from a low base. The whole industry has been affected by this very severe turndown with all major competitors in the display case and systems

business closing plants and laying off employees. We estimate that some 20% of display case capacity has been eliminated.

We have developed and are implementing a turnaround plan for this business. This has included the appointment of new management, led by Dave Odum, two major plant closures and a headcount reduction of almost 500 employees, product refreshment, the consolidation of facilities in Australia and aggressive actions to broaden the customer base. The actions taken reduced costs by some (pound) 2.5m in the second half and over (pound) 7m on an annualised basis. We believe Kysor Warren is now positioned as the low-cost producer in what remains a very competitive market.

Operating profit for the period was (pound)10.4m ((pound)22.6m). Operating profit for the second half was (pound)5.9m up from (pound)4.5m in the first half despite a further decline in the market.

Success has been achieved in broadening the customer base with important new customers won at Kysor Warren, Kysor Panel Systems and Austral. The market, however, is very competitive, and margins have suffered accordingly.

Additionally, actions are being taken to further reduce the cost base including headcount reduction and other manufacturing and rationalisation savings.

These cost savings are targeted to be (pound)2m in the new financial year at a cost of (pound)2m. Strategic priorities include completing the turnaround plan, broadening the customer base and positioning the business for recovery when markets eventually improve.

People

The year has been very challenging for all our management and employees who have responded outstandingly. We are very grateful for their continued considerable efforts, contribution and support.

We now have a full executive team working well together, and strong and experienced operating company presidents running our individual business units. We have a strong team and management stability.

New values for the organisation are being encouraged including internal teamwork, partnering with third parties, respect for people, realism and industry leadership. Already we have seen a major change in culture and attitudes.

Communication with employees will continue to be a key priority for us as we build on the momentum already established and take our business forward.

Current trading and outlook

Trading in October and November to date has been at levels close to our original plans. Nevertheless, the trading climate is likely to become more difficult following the events of September 11 and the extent of any further market decline remains unclear. All prudent actions are being taken to address the situation, reducing costs further and taking advantage of market share gain opportunities. We have based our planning on the experience at the time of the Gulf War in 1991, when the market for food service equipment in the USA fell by some 15%.

We are targeting further cost savings of some (pound) 10m for the new financial year relating to strategic headcount reductions, discretionary cost savings, leveraging Group purchasing and ongoing manufacturing rationalisation. We estimate exceptional items of some (pound) 6m in the new financial year relating

to these actions.

We are also taking actions to improve top line performance and believe that our scale, broad product range, technology, and industry relationships ideally position us to achieve this.

/s/ Andrew Allner

Andrew Allner Chief Executive Officer

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Global Food Service Equipment Group Market challenges and transformation

Below: Improved second half as benefits of restructuring become apparent.

Global Food Service Equipment Operating profit 2001 (pound) m

H1 32.2

H2 48.1

[PHOTO]

Above: Dave McCulloch

President, Global Food Service Equipment Group

Overview

Last year saw a thorough transformation of Enodis' Food Service Equipment (FSE) business into a Global Food Service Equipment group.

Starting in North America in March, the management of FSE devised and began implementation of a step-change in their group's structure and performance. Within 30 days FSE returned to historical quality of earnings and enjoyed double-digit earnings growth for several months. All of this was accomplished in a market that was down 10%. For two companies in the group - Frymaster and Lincoln - earnings were up 50% over the previous year. In July, Delfield enjoyed an all-time record for both sales and profit.

In Europe, in September the organisation was delayered and simplified to mirror the structure in North America, thereby creating one global team.

Process and potential

Clearly, the group was on the right track, but getting to that point was not easy. It involved a highly demanding process, calling for the participation of the entire organisation.

Given the level of performance in the first few months of 2001, the process of simplification had to be implemented quickly. Unfortunately, this could not be done painlessly.

The task began with North American operations and the announcement of a 15% reduction in the salaried workforce. The remaining 85% of the workforce shared the pain of a week off without pay, and some sacrifices on benefits.

To help map out the recovery route, the entire management team gathered in Atlanta. Their objective was to determine how best to maximise each of 10 individual company results whilst simultaneously leveraging total FSE efforts.

They decided to return to 10 individual units with responsibility for profit and loss; institute a flatter, more efficient management structure and create a shared sales force supporting the channels of distribution.

Among the other outcomes of the Atlanta meeting were commitments to:

- establish new levels of partnership (in part through the establishment of
 "advisory councils") with sales representatives, dealers and service agencies;
- pool efforts in advertising to make maximum use of limited budgets in an integrated Enodis advertising campaign;
- ${\--}$ improve communications to ensure dissemination of comprehensive information during a period of rapid change.

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Alignment of sales representatives

Award-winning new products

[PICTURE]

Above: The Enodis booth at the NAFEM show in Orlando featured the introduction of over 20 new products.

[PICTURE]

Above: The Paris show, Equip Hotel, featured French TV star Vincent Ferniot on the Enodis stand assisting with demonstrations.

The European team agreed to:

- leverage the technology centre in Tampa;
- consolidate Beverage Systems;
- continue the investment plans in new factories for Convotherm in Germany and Viscount Catering and Vent Master in the United Kingdom.

Leveraging strengths

The new team began a drive to leverage best practices throughout the organisation. These included Lincoln's implementation of an impressive "Lean Manufacturing System" in its Merco Savory division and Delfield's successful implementation of value analysis.

The group's commercial team began working more effectively with the operating company sales and marketing teams, offering co-ordinated packages of products and services to the distribution network.

The group aligned 80% of its US territory sales representatives, and invested in significant training and improved communications. Three commercial presidents developed new measurement tools focusing on market share by product and territory.

Operating company international sales managers volunteered to perform the dual role of Enodis regional managers to begin the process of integrating international sales.

Forty key account teams were established to leverage existing individual brand relationships with national and global quick service restaurants, casual dining and contract catering accounts to other brands within the Enodis portfolio. The new global team has the ability to leverage its factories around the world to make global brands to local standards. When appropriate and as described later in this review, the Enodis Technology Center provided specific equipment solutions to these teams.

The formation of Enodis Dealer, Service and Representative Councils, along with enhanced efforts with industry associations such as FCSI, CFESA and FEDA, opened up stronger two-way communications and resulted in several innovative programmes.

One was the announcement of Enodis sponsorship of the Dealer Sales Representative of the Month in concert with FES magazine.

Other communications programmes included:

- letters were sent regularly to industry partners, and a bi-weekly newsletter to all employees was instituted;
- new product and FSE organisation brochures were developed and distributed.

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Innovative solutions

[PICTURE]

Above: At the Enodis Technology Center (ETC), in Tampa, Florida, expert engineers and food technologists develop food service equipment to satisfy the unique requirements of major customers. The facility is also used extensively for training.

No.1 for innovation

In the financial year just ended, the energetic efforts of FSE companies resulted in several awards:

- Delfield was named the 2001 Taco Bell Equipment Supplier STAR award winner;
- Scotsman Ice Systems was honoured as outstanding supplier for Heavy Equipment-Refrigeration by SEFA (Supply Equipment Foodservice Alliance);
- Pride Marketing and Procurement named the Enodis ice machine companies Scotsman and Ice-O-Matic as joint recipients of their Vendor of the Year Award.

Winning awards is edifying. However, FSE's primary objective is the profitable production and provision of equipment that meets customers' needs for food safety, energy efficiency, working speed, menu flexibility and greater reliability. Consequently, despite reduced headcount and spending, the group was determined not to slow down its new product development efforts.

The focal point of this activity is the Enodis Technology Center (ETC) in Tampa, Florida.

There, in the industry's only facility of its kind, expert engineers and food technologists work on food service equipment to meet the unique requirements of individual operators. If, for example, a customer wants to increase productivity, ETC can undertake a workstation flow analysis in combination with innovative equipment design to reduce cooking and preparation time. ETC can also come up with solutions to conserve space through the development of multi-purpose equipment.

ETC's advanced technological capabilities, testing procedures and top-of-the-line engineering teams are proving to be among the restructured FSE's most important resources.

Success on show

ETC, in conjunction with the operating companies, targeted the industry's largest equipment show, NAFEM in Orlando, Florida.

There, the group's aim was to position Enodis as the industry's food service equipment technological leader. To that end, NAFEM was the launch pad for more than 20 important new products, more than three times as many as the year before. Among the year 2001 products featured were:

- the new Delfield reach-in line: Vantage, Supremacy and Meridian series, featuring over 40% lower energy consumption than industry norms;
- Frymaster's FootPrint Pro Series fryer/filtration system, delivering a simpler filtration system that accepts three forms of filtration paper, stainless steel screens and charcoal. A new larger capacity drawer design with coved corners reduces the likelihood of spilling or overflows and improves safety of operation and maintenance;

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Exciting developments

[PICTURE]

Above: Delfield Reach-In range offers a full spectrum of solutions from the budget to high-end market with flexible shelving systems and energy saving designs.

[PICTURE]

Above: New ultra-violet technology and commercial kitchen ventilation from Vent Master treat contaminated air by using ultra-violet enhanced oxidation technology.

- Cleveland's Gemini 10 Convection Steamer with gas-fired, high-speed production and a capacity for five 21/2" steam tablepans;
- Delfield's Blast Chiller, a new line including the DBC-10, a 100-pound unit featuring four modes of operation and four temperature probes. With two independent 50-pound units, the DBC-10 can run on half capacity or accommodate menu variety;
- Garland's Master Series Xpress Grill, delivering significant productivity increases and ensuring product quality through automated control of two-sided cooking. A programmable controller regulating time, temperature and gap between griddle plates enhances food safety through consistency of internal food temperatures;
- three new models from Ice-O-Matic: the 22"ICE Series Cube Ice Maker, the EFD 300 Series Flake Ice Maker/Dispenser and the EMF 1300/3300 Low Side Series Flake Ice Maker plus the debut of Scotsman Ice's MAR 1400 and MAR 2000 Industrial Flake Ice Machines;
- Vent Master's new ultra-violet technology in a broad range of ventilation products using new technology that treats contaminated air with ultra-violet enhanced oxidation, destroying airborne grease and thereby reducing odours, fire hazards and duct cleaning;
- Garland's Mealstream Series 5, combining microwave and convection cooking technology in a fully programmable format that offers increased cooking speed and finishing flexibility for operations offering broad menus with limited space;
- Delfield's LiquiTec Drop-in Cold Pan with a super-cooling effect that allows pans and food to be flush with countertop displays while maintaining NSF-7 safe food temperatures all with energy cost savings of up to 75%;
- Aladdin Temp-Rite's Heat on Demand pellet system, an induction base and dome heater that maintains plated food temperature for up to one hour through the use of energy-efficient pellets that can be completely heated in 10 seconds.

The atmosphere at the group's NAFEM stand was buoyant. As far as the industry was concerned - and the team itself - the group's turnaround was an unqualified success. By the time NAFEM ended, we believed that Enodis' technology leadership in food service equipment was evident.

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Rapid reaction

[PICTURE]

Above: Jackson's Meiko Warewashing Machines offer end-users significant savings through lower operational costs and energy consumption.

Below: NAFEM was the launch pad for more than 20 important new products, more than three times as many as the year before.

20 new products

Project Adversity/Opportunity

The tragic events of 11 September 2001 have changed the market outlook with expected further downturn in levels of demand in a more uncertain and difficult environment. However, the Enodis team has rallied, confident in their ability to work together and achieve success.

One response is Project Adversity/ Opportunity, a company-wide effort aimed at reducing current spending while investigating every opportunity to reduce costs. Just as important is the objective of capturing market share through leveraging the power of Enodis.

Part of this effort was a two-month "customer blitz", which saw the deployment of all executives and managers on an intensive round of customer visits. This is in line with the group's overall objective of differentiation as the supplier with the highest visibility and greatest dedication to customer service.

In the first days following the 11 September tragedies, the group identified the potential for \$2m in reduced spending and \$4m in reduced cash use in the first quarter of the new financial year.

A subsequent two-day meeting in early October devised strategic initiatives that identified another \$10m in cost saving opportunities.

Immediate actions in the aftermath of 11 September included:

- announcement of the planned closure of Booth on 26 September 2001. The closure of Dallas-based Booth, a manufacturer of dispensing products for the soft drink and beer industries, was aimed at further streamlining the Food Service Equipment business in North America. Booth had struggled over the past several years with a declining market for its products, coupled with significant changes in the buying habits of its two major customers;
- the sale of Scotsman Response, a beverage service unit, located in Preston, England;
- the transfer of responsibility for manufacturing and marketing Seco Systems from Aladdin Temp-Rite to Delfield;
- $\mbox{-}$ the phasing out of Garland's residential business, and renewed focus on its core commercial operation;

- $\mbox{-}\mbox{a}$ gradual exit from Delfield Walk-ins, permitting the honouring of all outstanding customer commitment;
- the realignment of Jackson MSC as a member of the Delfield group of companies to provide marketing, finance and IT synergies;
- the move of Dean's operations from Los Angeles to Frymaster's world-class facilities in Shreveport, Louisiana.

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Capturing market share

[PICTURE]

Above: E-Flow brand ovens by Lincoln come in any size from countertop models to the highest capacity models. E-Flow offers better quality food faster, reducing labour and energy costs substantially.

[PICTURE]

Above: US Range Cuisine Gas Ranges offer ultimate durability for the high performance kitchens where power and simplicity are of the utmost importance.

[PICTURE]

Above: Scotsman CME456R Remote Air-cooled Ice Machine produces up to 500lbs of ice per day. Equipped with CM3 technology with Auto IQ control system.

These developments are consistent with the group's strategy to concentrate on core food service equipment products and brands. In particular the Dean move to Shreveport is a signal that the group is fully committing to increased focus on the fryer business. The consolidation will foster the development of the next generation Frymaster and Dean fryers – both open vat and tube type technologies – to provide customers with the best choice in high performance fryers.

Clearly, these developments, some of which were planned and initiated months before the tragedies of 11 September, will help to give the group competitive advantage.

But there is still more to do. A particularly promising area is in joint US/European projects. The newly formed global group is ideally placed to transfer knowledge and opportunities among European and North American companies. The objective, as always, will be to improve customer service and gain market share, reduce costs and maximise shareholder value.

Several initiatives are underway, including global expansion of Merrychef's high-speed ovens, leveraging Garland's distribution network; developing the next generation of ice technology for global production; introduction of Vent Master Europe's innovative ulta-violet technology in North America; and an expanded reach of the Enodis Technology Center to include European operations.

Expansion of its European product offering is an urgent priority. FSE will accelerate integrated selling of North American and pan-European products through Enodis' distribution units in UK, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. New manufacturing plants for Convotherm, Viscount and Vent Master, in addition to several existing plants throughout Europe, provide a foundation to build selected US brands and/or technologies for local distribution.

Another significant area of opportunity is after-sales service. The group is determined to move to the next level of service through greater consolidation of its global service network, supported by a more integrated Enodis parts and service management structure.

The past year has demonstrated that the Global Food Service Equipment team is capable of rising to the challenges ahead.

/s/ Dave McCulloch

Dave McCulloch President Global Food Service Equipment Group

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Food Retail Equipment Group Business turnaround

Below: Operating profit in the second half up despite a further declining market.

Food Retail Equipment Operating profit 2001(pound)m

H1 4.5 H2 5.9

[PHOTO]

Above: Dave Odum

President, Food Retail Equipment Group

Overview

The supermarket sector in North America has witnessed significant change.

In the space of a few years, mergers and acquisitions more than halved the number of major supermarket chains — from 55 companies to 22. Not surprisingly, the winners in that frenzy of acquisition are still digesting the losers.

Since North American supermarket chains have traditionally been the lead customers for Enodis' Food Retail Equipment group ("FRE"), the group went through a difficult period in 2001, reflecting a fall in the market of as much as 30% by year end.

Yet the operations in this sector are fundamentally sound. Therefore, Enodis management put a turnaround plan in place for the group. This plan, which subsequently resolved or ameliorated the problems which FRE faced at the beginning of 2001, consisted of four elements:

- new management;
- cost reduction;
- product refreshment;
- wider customer base.

The first priority in its implementation was a change in management. We have attracted the talents of a number of managers with decades of sector experience and expertise. This enthusiastic and dedicated team put the rest of the plan in place with noteworthy success, particularly in the second half of the year.

Improvements were apparent across all of FRE's business units as performance was re-energised.

Belshaw

Belshaw, for example, achieved a year-on-year sales increase in a declining market

The world's leading manufacturer of on-site doughnut making equipment, Belshaw, experienced a significant change in customer buying patterns. Increasingly, customers are moving from smaller volume equipment to larger units that produce more than 2,400 doughnuts an hour.

Though Enodis margins on the smaller machines are higher, returns on the larger machines are still healthy.

Wal-Mart, FRE's largest single customer, is an important Belshaw account as well, with sales to 200-300 stores annually.

The year also saw a deal with Dunkin Donuts to supply Belshaw equipment to 100 outlets.

Belshaw continued to supply machine components to Krispy Kreme. Negotiations are underway for the provision of complete machines in the near future.

Though Belshaw's international sales have dropped somewhat since 11 September, overall sales remain strong in a sector that supplies a low-cost comfort food in uncertain and troubling times.

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Broadening customer base

[PICTURE]

Above: Kysor refrigeration system in a custom-built enclosure.

Below: Kysor Panel Systems is a key player in the North American food equipment business, with a leading market share and penetration into 15 out of the top 22 retail chains.

out of 22

Austral

Austral is the Antipodes' foremost refrigeration specialist for the retail sector, with company operations extending to every state and major city in Australia and New Zealand.

In Australia two names - Coles and Woolworth - serve most of the market and Austral supplies them both. As the region's premier manufacturer, the company enjoys a leading market share. In 2001 Austral managed to retain this leading position throughout a challenging year that saw a slowdown in new store development and refits following a massive building programme throughout the supermarket sector three years ago.

In complete conformity with group strategy, Austral has embarked on a number of ways to deal with this situation. Under guidance of a new managing director, the company consolidated its four Sydney facilities into one.

The company also managed to increase profitability by putting spare capacity to work with the start-up of a contract-based service and installation business.

Looking ahead, Austral management is positioning the company to benefit from the imminent break-up of the Franklin chain of stores and their subsequent remodelling and refitting by new owners. The arrival of the Pick n' Pay chain from South Africa is eagerly awaited.

Austral is also gearing up for the launch of an important addition to its product range, the Millennia line of refrigerated display cases.

More attractive and more energy-efficient than its predecessors, Millennia will begin production by May 2002 and will be providing the cornerstone for Austral's anticipated sales expansion.

Kysor Panel Systems

Kysor Panel Systems is a key player in the North American food equipment business, with a leading market share and penetration into 15 out of the top 22 retail chains.

To accommodate the consolidations that the market has seen in recent years, Kysor Panel Systems closed its Portland, Oregon plant in 2001. The company accomplished this with no loss of customers and no diminution in customer service. Thanks to efficient order processing/manufacturing/dispatch in the three remaining Kysor Panel Systems plants, lead times are no more than five to six weeks, with only a short backlog on orders.

With the contraction in the North American market, Kysor Panel Systems has had great success by focusing on the promotion of its walk-in range in markets in Mexico and the Caribbean. Sales in Puerto Rico have been particularly noteworthy.

As some customer brands disappear, new opportunities arise and Kysor Panel Systems is positioning itself to take advantage of these. New business with Target Stores provides a prime example.

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Increased efficiency

[PICTURE]

Above: A parallel rack system designed for maximum product protection in a new or refurbished supermarket.

Kysor Warren

The challenges facing Kysor Warren, FRE's largest business unit, at the beginning of the period were particularly demanding.

Though its products are usually sold in tandem with those of Kysor Panel Systems, Kysor Warren does not enjoy the same market position: it is number four, compared to its sister company's role as market leader. Compounding Kysor Warren's difficulties as the year began was its narrow customer base, with only five customers accounting for 80% of sales.

In response to these pressures, Kysor Warren closed its Conyers, Georgia plant and merged its operations with those of the Columbus, Georgia plant at the end of June. This move reduced excess capacity, increased efficiency and cut costs.

A new management team expanded the company's horizons beyond the United States to take a very aggressive stance in the Canadian market. South of the border, Kysor Warren managed to triple sales in Mexico.

An intensive sales expansion campaign resulted in the tripling of sales to K-M and a broadening of the customer base to include, for the first time, Kroger.

In applying the third element of the group's recovery plan - product refreshment - Kysor Warren was particularly ambitious. In the first major overhaul of its product line in 15 years, the company launched its new E-Line range of display cabinets.

E-Line combines contemporary European styling with state-of-the-art energy efficiency. Just as important, it is also easier and more cost-effective to manufacture than the designs which it is replacing. After an investment of \$3m in new tooling, powder paints, sheet metal fabrication and coil-making facilities, Kysor Warren managed to bring E-Line production on-stream in less than six months.

With the backup of a dedicated advertising campaign, E-Line was soon a success. The range was also the focal point of Kysor Warren's stand at the influential Food Marketing Institute Show in Chicago in May. It proved to be the exhibition's most heavily visited site. Just months after its launch, E-Line accounted for 30% of Kysor Warren's sales. It is due to replace entirely older, less efficient product lines by the end of 2002.

Turning a corner

Thanks to all of these developments across the Food Retail Equipment group, and to all the people within the group who made these good things happen, the business turned a corner in the 2001 financial year.

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Low-cost producer

Well positioned

[PICTURE]

Above: A portion of our state-of-the-art 185,000 square-foot assembly plant in Columbus, Georgia where we provide Refrigeration System Solutions.

[PICTURE]

Above: The Kysor shop-around glass door reach-in cases are designed to merchandise frozen food, ice cream, and medium temperature products.

Despite the tragedies of 11 September, optimism in, and for, the group remains.

The Food Retail Equipment group is now well positioned as a low-cost producer of quality goods. This will stand the group in good stead as our traditional markets in the United States gradually recover. There are some indications that this is already happening as housing starts, traditionally a reliable indicator for the future of the retail market, begin to stabilise as a result of lower interest rates.

In the meantime, the Food Retail Equipment group is looking for new trade beyond its traditional supermarket customer base. Both Kysor Panel Systems and Kysor Warren have had considerable success in targeting major chains of convenience stores such as 7-11, Circle K and the oil majors. Such diversification into smaller goods for smaller facilities has also opened up new custom business, such as a deal with the drugstore chain, Walgreens.

Widening the customer base even further is a recent promotion of the group's range of electrical houses, prefabricated machine rooms, that were first developed for K-Mart. Thanks to some innovative thinking, electrical houses are now proving attractive to a number of new customers entirely outside the group's usual remit.

Such lateral thinking, combined with cost-consciousness, new product development and effective management, will provide a sound and adaptable basis for continuing success.

/s/ Dave Odum

Dave Odum President Food Retail Equipment Group

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Financial review

[PHOTO]

Above: Stuart Miller Chief Financial Officer - Group

Cash conversion %

2001 105

2000 98

1999 84

Operating cash flow as a percentage of operating profit before exceptional items

The Group's results reflect the difficult trading environment, the disposal of the Building and Consumer Products business and the strong management actions taken during the year. The results again demonstrate strong operating cash flow before exceptional costs.

Turnover

Our turnover of (pound)1,081m is (pound)99m below last year, predominantly due to the disposal of our Building and Consumer Products business, Magnet, in June 2001. Turnover of our Food Equipment business at (pound)887m was in line with last year, although this included (pound)43m of benefit due to favourable exchange rates in 2001 and (pound)22m due to acquisitions, offset by lower sales at our ongoing businesses. On a like-for-like basis, Food Equipment sales were down 7% on last year.

Profits

Profits before interest, tax, goodwill amortisation and exceptional items decreased by (pound)39.8m to (pound)99.9m. This reflects a favourable foreign exchange movement of some (pound)4m offset by the disposal of Building and Consumer Products of (pound)18.0m. Total shortfalls in Food Retail Equipment and Food Service Equipment were (pound)12.2m and (pound)8.6m respectively.

In Food Equipment, operating profit before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items decreased by (pound)20.8m or 18.7% to (pound)90.7m. Despite further market decline, the second half performance of (pound)54.0m was significantly ahead of the (pound)36.7m in the first half, reflecting the benefits of the cost reduction programme and seasonality. Operating margins in the second half strengthened to 11.6% overall compared to 8.7% in the first half.

Property

During the year we sold a further tranche of the Felsted, Essex, UK property, which, along with some smaller property disposals, gave rise to turnover of (pound)16.6m and profits of (pound)9.0m. Profits from property development are expected to be around (pound)7m in 2002, with significantly lower levels in future years.

Operating exceptional items

Operating exceptional items of (pound)167.5m consist of goodwill impairment of (pound)100.0m, costs of restructuring of (pound)33.1m, settlement of the Bomar-related litigation of (pound)12.2m, costs related to the Board's review of options of (pound)8.5m and reassessment of accounting estimates in the light of FRS18 of (pound)13.7m. Some of these costs represent non-cash amounts. Of the balance (pound)27.8m has been paid in 2001 with a further (pound)17.5m expected in 2002.

Non-cash goodwill impairment relates predominantly to the Scotsman acquisition. We amortise this US dollar denominated asset over 20 years. As a result of the softening of the US market, particularly in Food Retail Equipment,

and the impact of the events of 11 September, we have made a prudent decision to book an impairment of goodwill of (pound) 100m.

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Strong operating cash flow

[PHOTO]

Above: Dave Wrench Chief Financial Officer - Global Operations

Below: We generated strong operating cash flow in 2001. It represented 105% of operating profit before exceptional items.

105%

This will have no impact on future cash flow, but will reduce our annual amortisation charge.

Business disposals

In June 2001, we completed the disposal of our non-core Building and Consumer Products business. We received net cash in the year of (pound) 98.6m together with a vendor loan note of (pound) 20m. The gain on disposal of Building and Consumer Products of (pound) 29.1m is offset by a loss on disposal of Scotsman Response of (pound) 5.6m (of which (pound) 2.3m represents goodwill).

Interest

The Group's net interest cost in the period before exceptional items was (pound) 36.1m, down (pound) 1.4m on the prior year reflecting lower average principal and interest rates, offset by adverse foreign exchange effects.

Interest cover before exceptional items and goodwill amortisation was 2.8 times, a deterioration from the prior year figure of 3.7 and the effective interest rate on the Group's net debt, which is primarily denominated in US dollars, was 7.8%.

Profit/(loss) before tax

The pre-tax loss for the period of (pound)109.0m is disappointing, reflecting the difficult trading conditions, associated write down of non-cash goodwill and the cost/benefits associated with our prompt management actions to reduce expenses and debt.

Taxation

Lower profits have led to a reduced tax charge on trading results of (pound)8.6m compared to (pound)14.2m in the prior year. A constant underlying rate of 13.5% reflects the continued benefits of brought forward operating losses in the UK and US. A tax credit of (pound)2.0m was taken on exceptional items.

In the short term, we expect our tax rate to be between 13% and 17%. US tax losses are not expected to be utilised until 2005/06 when the Group will return to a more normal effective tax rate.

Earnings per share

Adjusted diluted earnings per share, before exceptional items and goodwill amortisation, were 22.0p, down from 35.0p last year.

Dividend

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, there is a downturn in our markets as a result of the tragic events of 11 September 2001. The extent and duration of this downturn remains unclear and we are taking all actions to mitigate the effect on our finances and reduce debt.

The Board considers it prudent, in the current uncertain environment, to minimise cash outflow and preserve the Group's financial flexibility. Accordingly, no final dividend payment will be made for the year ended 29 September 2001 (2000: 9.35p). An interim dividend of 2.0p (2000: 4.4p) was paid during the year.

Operating cash flow

The Group continues to generate strong cash flow before exceptional items.

2001	2000
(pound)m	(pound)m
99.9	139.7
22.7	23.8
(1.7)	(0.3)
(6.0)	(4.6)
5.9	1.9
(16.3)	(23.3)
104.5	137.2
(36.9)	(37.5)
(6.0)	(10.2)
61.6	89.5
	(pound) m 99.9 22.7 (1.7) (6.0) 5.9 (16.3) 104.5 (36.9) (6.0)

^{*} before exceptional items and goodwill amortisation

Whilst operating profits before interest, tax, goodwill amortisation and exceptional items have fallen by (pound)39.8m, operating cash flow is only (pound)32.7m lower at (pound)104.5m. This reflects our prompt actions to limit capital expenditure ((pound)7.0m lower at (pound)16.3m) and improve working capital controls ((pound)4.0m better at (pound)5.9m inflow). Cash flow is one of our key performance indicators - monitored regularly at all levels of the Group.

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Building and Consumer Products disposal

Below: We received net cash of (pound) 98.6m on the disposal of Magnet.

(pound) 98.6m

Net debt

Net debt at 29 September 2001 was (pound) 365.9m compared to (pound) 434.2m at the beginning of the year. The movement of (pound) 68.3m is analysed as follows:

	(pound)m
Not dobt at 20 Contambon 2000	424.2
Net debt at 30 September 2000	434.2
Free cash inflow	(61.6)
Exceptional items	27.8
Acquisitions	26.5
Disposals	(98.6)
Bank refinancing costs	4.0
Dividends	28.0
Foreign exchange rate movement	5.6
Net debt at 29 September 2001	365.9

The acquisition costs primarily relate to the \$36.2m paid for the acquisition of Jackson in November 2000. This is offset by the net (pound)98.6m received from the disposal of the Building and Consumer Products business, Magnet, in June 2001.

Financing facility

The Group entered into new medium term facilities to refinance the Scotsman acquisition debt in March. Due to uncertainties arising from the possible sale of Enodis and the review of strategic options, and latterly due to the more uncertain and difficult outlook, these new facilities have not been syndicated. Syndication is planned to proceed on revised terms appropriate in today's much more difficult banking market as soon as practicable. Subsequent to the year end, the Company and its principal subsidiaries entered in to an agreement to grant the underwriting banks a fixed and floating charge over the Group's assets. Thus, whilst medium term facilities are in place, it is likely that a significantly higher borrowing cost will be payable on outstanding balances in the future.

The further reduction of debt remains a key priority for the Group. The Group's businesses are highly cash generative with relatively low requirements for capital expenditure. Very tight operating cash flow management will accordingly play a central role in debt reduction. In addition, plans are in place to reduce debt further, including the sale of non-core businesses and surplus property. We have targeted profit from surplus property disposals of some (pound)7m in the new financial year. We have also targeted proceeds of around (pound)50m from non-core disposals, though in the current climate this programme may take time to deliver.

Treasury management

The Group treasury function of Enodis is responsible for ensuring the availability and flexibility of funding arrangements in order to meet the ongoing requirements of the Group.

In addition, it is responsible for managing the interest rate risks, liquidity risks and foreign exchange risks of the Group. Appropriate policies

that regulate the activity of the Group treasury function are in place. The Group treasury function, in turn, has implemented policies and guidelines to regulate the activities of subsidiary companies.

Foreign exchange risk management

Foreign exchange transaction exposures are generally managed directly by operating subsidiaries within policies and guidelines established by Group treasury. Group treasury also enters into foreign exchange hedging transactions on behalf of subsidiaries where this is beneficial to the Group. It is the Group's policy not to enter into market transactions to hedge profit and loss account foreign exchange translation exposures. The Group's US dollar denominated interest cost provides a partial hedge to the Group's results.

Enodis has significant capital employed in overseas operations. As a result, the Group's balance sheet can be affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The Group seeks to limit the impact of these currency exposures by borrowing in the same currencies as the capital

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Reducing debt

Below: Debt reduced in the second half from(pound)493.8m at 31 March 2001 to(pound)365.9m at 29 September 2001.

(pound) 365.9m

employed in its main overseas operating units. Foreign exchange contracts are also used to match the currency of the Group's borrowings to such functional currencies.

Interest rate risk management

The Group finances its operations through a mix of retained profits and borrowings. Borrowings are made at both fixed and floating rates of interest. The Group uses a combination of interest rate swaps, interest rate caps and collars and forward rate agreements to generate the desired interest profile and to manage the Group's exposure to interest rate fluctuations. As at 29 September 2001, the Group had total net debt of (pound) 365.9m. Using interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements, (pound) 136.1m (37%) was fixed for a period greater than six months with a further (pound) 68.9m (19%) fixed for a period greater than one year. The remaining (pound) 160.9m (44%) remains floating. The interest rate profile is in line with the Group's objectives.

Investment

In the current climate we do not envisage further acquisitions. Furthermore, the

Board's review of options identified certain non-core Food Equipment businesses that might generate more shareholder value if sold rather than retained. A process of disposal has been commenced which, in the current economic climate, may take some time to maximise shareholder value.

US GAAP

Enodis is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker ENO and accordingly files accounts in the US under US GAAP. The principal differences arise due to the treatment of goodwill, pensions costs and deferred tax.

The pre-tax loss (including discontinued operations) under US GAAP is (pound)110.4m (2000: income of (pound)66.5m); the net loss after tax under US GAAP is (pound)113.7m, (2000: income of (pound)25.3m).

Summary

The overall trading performance of the Group during the year reflects the difficult economic environment. However, due to the actions taken to reduce the cost base the second half performance was significantly ahead of the first half.

The imperative of the Group is to further reduce the level of debt.

The underlying strong cash flows of the operations together with proceeds from the sale of non-core businesses and surplus property will in due course bring the level of debt down to a more appropriate level.

/s/ Stuart Miller Stuart Miller Chief Financial Officer - Group

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Key people

The Directors

Peter Brooks, Chairman (54 years), joined the Enodis Board as a non-executive Director on 21 May 1998 and was appointed Chairman on 17 January 2000. He was formerly General Counsel to the Board of the Global and Corporate and Institutions Division at the Deutsche Bank Group and is currently Chairman European corporate coverage at City solicitors Clifford Chance. He is also Chairman of Chesterton International plc. He is a member of the Remuneration Committee, Audit Committee and Nominations Committee.

Robert Briggs, non-executive Director (54 years), joined the Enodis Board on 15 August 2000. He is currently Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Diageo's US subsidiary, The Pillsbury Company. He was previously President of Arby's International and Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Kentucky Fried Chicken. He is a member of the Audit Committee.

Andrew Allner, Chief Executive Officer (47 years), joined the Enodis Board as Chief Financial Officer on 30 October 2000. He was appointed Chief Executive Officer on 2 November 2001 having led the executive team since the former CEO resigned in March. He was formerly Group Finance Director of Dalgety plc and CFO

and Senior Vice President of its successor company PIC International Group plc, based in California. He is a non-executive director of Moss Bros Group plc. He is a member of the Nominations Committee.

Eryl Morris, non-executive and Senior Independent Director (58 years), joined the Enodis Board as a non-executive Director on 27 July 1998. He was formerly Deputy Chief Executive of Courtaulds plc. He is Chairman of Airinmar Group Ltd and HPI Group Limited and a non-executive Director of awg plc and Mill Digital Media Limited. He is Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Remuneration Committee.

Dave McCulloch, President - Global Food Service Equipment Group (54 years), joined the Group in 1986. Progressively he held the positions of President Garland Canada (1992), President Garland Group (1995), President Specification Group (1999), President NA Foodservice Group (March 2001) before taking up his current appointment (September 2001). He was appointed to the Board on 2 November 2001. Prior to joining Enodis, he spent 17 years in the residential appliance business with Camco Inc, a subsidiary of General Electric.

Waldemar Schmidt, non-executive Director (61 years), joined the Enodis Board on 3 April 2000. He was Chief Executive of ISS Group since October 1995 and had been employed by ISS since 1973, until he left in September 2000. He is a member of IMD's Foundation Board, Chairman of Superfos A/S, Tholstrup Cheese Holding A/S, Navision A/S, Thrane & Thrane A/S, and non-executive Director of Group 4 Falck A/S, Alfa Laval International AB, F Group A/S and Viterra AG. He is Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committees.

Dave Odum, President - Food Retail Equipment Group (47 years), joined Enodis in September 2000 and was appointed to the Board on 2 November 2001. He has been in the refrigeration industry for over 23 years and held numerous manufacturing, marketing and managerial positions within the industry. Before joining Enodis he was the Vice President Marketing for the Hussmann Corporation. Prior to this he was President of the Krack Corporation.

Andy Roake, Chief Operating Officer (49 years), was appointed to the Board on 29 September 1997, joining the Group as Chief Executive, Welbilt Corporation in the US, appointed Chief Operating Officer on 1 January 2000. He was formerly Vice President Corporate Development of Raychem Corporation in California. He will resign on 31 December 2001.

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Executive Committee

The members of the Executive Committee are Andrew Allner, Dave McCulloch and

The members of the Executive Committee are Andrew Allner, Dave McCulloch and Dave Odum, together with:

Robert Eimers, Vice President - Global Human Resources (53 years), joined Enodis in July 2001. Prior to his employment with Enodis, he was the senior human resources officer for three major corporations; Household International, Inc.,

Sonoco Products Company, and Service Merchandise Company, Inc.

Stuart Miller, Chief Financial Officer - Group (52 years), joined Enodis in April 2001 as Deputy Chief Financial Officer. Previously he was CFO with Dexion Ltd which was acquired by Apax Partners in 1997. Prior to this his experience has been in senior international finance roles with Grand Metropolitan Plc, Lex Service Plc and Rexam Plc, including five years in the USA.

Dave Wrench, Chief Financial Officer - Global Operations (55 years), joined Enodis in February 2000, as CFO for the Specification Group and was appointed to his current position in November 2001. He worked for GE Canada for 23 years in both CFO and general management positions. Prior to joining Enodis he held executive positions with three different companies that included responsibilities for operations in the USA, Canada and Mexico.

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Directors' report

1 Principal activities, business, operating and financial reviews

The principal activities of the Group consist of the manufacture and sale of commercial food equipment through its Global Food Service Equipment and Food Retail Equipment groups. The Group's Building and Consumer Products business was sold on 14 June 2001. The Group's turnover, operating profit and total assets less current liabilities are shown by business sector in note 1 to the accounts. A review of the business and future development plans, together with operating and financial reviews, are contained on pages 2 to 19 which constitute an integral part of this report.

2 Results and dividends

The loss of the Group before taxation amounted to (pound) 109.0m (2000 profit: (pound) 83.8m). Having adjusted for goodwill amortisation and exceptional items, profit before taxation was (pound) 63.8m (2000: (pound) 102.2m). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2000: 9.35p net per ordinary share). An interim dividend of 2.0p net (2000: 4.4p net) has been paid in respect of the period.

During the period the Company complied with the waiver by Mourant & Co of its rights to receive a dividend payable then and in the future in respect of the Company's ordinary shares.

3 Research and development

During the period the Group incurred expenditure on research and development of (pound) 13.8m (2000: (pound) 13.6m).

- 4 Share capital
- (a) Details of movements of the Company's ordinary shares during the period are provided in note 21 to the accounts.

(b) During the period, the Company did not exercise the authority granted by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 17 January 2001 for the Company to purchase up to 25.0 million ordinary shares.

5 Board of Directors

The current Directors of the Company, their ages and the dates of their appointment are shown on page 20. Peter Brooks, Robert Briggs, Eryl Morris, Andrew Roake and Waldemar Schmidt held office throughout the period. Andrew Allner, a Director at the end of the period was appointed on 30 October 2000. Penny Hughes and David Williams, Directors at the beginning of the period, left the Board on 17 January 2001 and 23 March 2001 respectively.

Peter Brooks and Waldemar Schmidt will retire at the next Annual General Meeting by rotation in accordance with Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company and, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment in accordance with Article 98 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Dave McCulloch and Dave Odum, having been appointed Directors since the last Annual General Meeting, will retire at the next Annual General Meeting and, being eligible offer themselves for reappointment in accordance with Article 95 of the Company's Articles of Association. Both US Executives, they each have a service contract which contains provisions which were in place some time before their appointment to the Board, whereby the contract is terminable by a Group company without cause on payment of 24 months base salary in the event of termination on or before 31 March 2003, or in the event of a change of control. In the event of termination without cause after 31 March 2003, payment will be of an amount in accordance with the Group's then severance policy for senior executives (currently 12 months base salary).

As reported on 25 September 2001, Andrew Roake will retire from the Board on 31 December 2001. The interests of the Directors in the share capital and other securities of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings are shown on page 28.

6 Substantial shareholdings

The following shareholdings are disclosed as having been notified in accordance with Sections 198 to 208 of the Companies Act 1985 as at 21 November 2001.

Shareholder	Ordinary shares of 50p each	Percentage of issued share capital
Harris Associates L.P.	31,822,500	12.74%
Standard Life Investments Limited	9,435,317	3.77%
Legal & General Investment Management	7,551,726	3.02%

7 Charitable and political donations

The Group made charitable donations of (pound)59,000 during the period (2000: (pound)133,000), (pound)50,000 of which was donated in the USA (2000: (pound)100,000). Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries made any donation for political purposes in either 2001 or 2000.

8 Close company status

The Company is not a close company within the provisions of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 nor was it a close company during the period.

9 Auditors

Resolutions to reappoint Deloitte & Touche as the Company's auditors and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration will be proposed at the next Annual General Meeting.

10 Disabled employees

Applications for employment from disabled persons are considered on their merits and regard is paid only to the ability of an applicant to carry out satisfactorily the functions required. The same policy is adopted when considering career development and promotion, while in the field of training, a distinction would be made only in order to meet the particular requirements of the disabled person. If an employee became disabled while in employment, all due consideration would be given to continue employment whether in the same or in an alternative capacity and training would be given where necessary.

11 Employee consultation

The Group places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued its previous practice of keeping them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Group. This is achieved in many Group companies through newsletters, formal and informal meetings. UK employees are encouraged to align their interests with those of shareholders by participating in the savings-related share option scheme.

12 Creditor payment policy

The terms of payment to most suppliers are agreed, and abided by, on an ongoing basis by each group company. Trade creditors at 29 September 2001 represented, on average, 35 days' purchases (2000: 30 days) for the Company and 63 days' purchases (2000: 66 days) for the Group.

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13 Environmental policies of the Company's operating groups

Throughout Enodis' Food Equipment businesses — incorporating what are now the Global Food Service Equipment and Food Retail Equipment groups — there are consistent efforts to enhance employee health and safety at work and to minimise any adverse environmental impacts. This means complying with the spirit — as well as the letter — of environmental health and safety legislation.

The Group's efforts in these areas extend to the Enodis Technology Center ("ETC"), where safety and environmental considerations are intrinsic to the design of new products and processes.

The following sections contain examples of progress in reducing environmental impacts in the year ended 29 September 2001.

Recycling/consumption/dry waste Much of the wood, enamel slag, copper, steel and brass used in the manufacture of food equipment were recycled, as were packaging materials and the waste paper and used toners generated by office work.

Noteworthy examples include: Lincoln's wood recycling programme that uses waste material to generate garden mulch; Viscount Catering's new waste compactor, which halves production of landfill waste; Merrychef's initiative in recycling office waste paper as packaging, which entirely replaces previous polystyrene use; Convotherm's cleaning/recycling programme for aluminium dishes for frozen foods.

Energy conservation Energy is employed in both the manufacture and end-use of Enodis products. The Company's objective is to save as much energy as possible in both areas of application, benefiting shareholders and customers alike. As part of this commitment in the commercial refrigerator and freezer ranges, in 2001 Enodis continued the previous year's participation in an Arthur D. Little project to develop technologies that further minimise energy consumption. The programme is under the direction of the US Department of Energy and also involves the development of energy use standards as part of the US Environmental Protection Agency's "Energy Star" programme.

Other conservation developments in refrigeration include:

- Scotsman and Ice-O-Matic's work with Frimont and ETC on new technologies following the success of Scotsman's revolutionary 22-inch cuber, using 23% less energy and 34% less water than the unit it replaces -- an achievement independently verified by the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute.
- Ice-O-Matic's changes to boilers, compressors and testing facilities to reduce energy use in total and the start of an evaluation of plant lighting -both opportunities for energy saving in the manufacturing process.
- Kysor Warren's switch to energy efficient fluorescent bulbs in its refrigerated display case line.

Some examples of conservation progress in the Group's cooking and warming brands include:

- Garland's use of convection ovens with auto setback functions that put units in idle mode when not in use. - Rescheduling of paint processes to reduce both oven use and gas consumption - also at Garland.

Among energy saving initiatives at Enodis facilities outside the United States was that at Castelmac in Italy where a 35% reduction in gas use was achieved following substitution of the old central heating facility and installation of new insulation shields in polycarbonate.

Hazardous materials In Ontario, Canada, Garland worked with the Ministry of Environment and Energy in meeting regulations on the transportation of dangerous goods, including paint and enamel sludge, contaminated oil from compressors and other materials. Work is underway on the elimination of painted parts by 2002. Other developments in dealing with hazardous materials include:

- Frimont's elimination of painted products.
- Vent Master's segregation, double bagging and allocation to special bins of hazardous wastes including used thinner containers, two-part paint and adhesive remnants, broken glass, fluorescent tubes and light bulbs, used silicon sealant tubes, pressurised aerosol containers and used chemical containers.

Drainage and liquid wastes Lincoln received an industrial water users' award from the mayor of Fort Wayne for outstanding compliance and 100% accuracy of reporting. Frimont installed a water recovery system that reduced water consumption by 8%. Convotherm installed a water purification facility to enable reuse of wastewater produced during the degrading of steel parts. Water supplies for the process need only be topped up to replace the minute amounts lost

through evaporation.

Refrigerants The Group made further progress in achieving its goal of complete conversion to ozone-friendly HFCs by 2002 - well ahead of the mandatory deadline of 2010. Ice-O-Matic had been a leader in the introduction of HFC refrigerants in 1994. Looking beyond HFCs, the Ice Group launched a project with ETC to explore alternative refrigerants as they are developed. Meanwhile, the programme of state training for all employees who test or handle refrigerants continued in 2001.

14 Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at Radisson SAS Portman Hotel, 22 Portman Square, London W1H 7BG on 16 January 2002 at 11.30 a.m.

A separate Circular to shareholders, containing the Notice of the Annual General Meeting and requisite information on the Resolutions to be proposed as special business at the Meeting, accompanies this Report and Accounts.

15 Directors' and Officers' insurance

In the year, the Company continued to purchase insurance for its Directors and certain Officers, as permitted by Section 310(3) of the Companies Act 1985, against liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company.

By order of the Board

D R Hooper Secretary 21 November 2001

24 Enodis annual report Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements/Independent Auditors' report to the Members of Enodis plc

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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 the Group as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Group 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; and
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

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 are also responsible for the Group's system of internal control, for safeguarding the assets of the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other

irregularities.

D R Hooper Secretary 21 November 2001

Independent Auditors' report to the Members of Enodis plc

We have audited the financial statements of Enodis plc for the 52 weeks ended 29 September 2001 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheets, the cash flow statement, the statement of total recognised gains and losses and the related notes 1 to 28. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors As described in the statement of Directors' responsibilities, the Company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant UK legal and regulatory requirements, auditing standards, and the Listing Rules of the Financial Services Authority.

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 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 or the Listing Rules regarding Directors' remuneration and transactions with the Company and other members of the Group is not disclosed.

We review whether the corporate governance statement reflects the Company's compliance with the seven provisions of the Combined Code specified for our review by the Listing Rules and we report if it does not. We are not required to consider whether the Board's statements on internal control cover all risks and controls, or form an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's corporate governance procedures or its risk and control procedures.

We read the Directors' report and the other information contained in the Annual Report for the above period as described in the contents section and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

Basis of audit opinion We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom auditing standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Directors in the preparation of the financial statements and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the circumstances of the Company and the Group, 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 affairs of the Company and the Group as at 29 September 2001 and of the loss of the Group for the 52 weeks then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche

Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors Hill House, 1 Little New Street, London EC4A 3TR

21 November 2001

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Corporate governance

The Combined Code Your Board is accountable to shareholders for the running of the Company and is committed to the principles of good corporate governance.

The Company has applied the principles set out in Section 1 of the Combined Code - Principles of Good Governance and Code of Best Practice ("the Code") as detailed herein.

The Board

Board balance Composition of the Board is balanced, with an independent non-executive Chairman, three further independent non-executive Directors and four executive Directors. Their biographies, which are set out on page 20, demonstrate a range of business backgrounds and international experience.

Re-election Non-executive Directors are appointed for a specific term of five years but all Directors are subject to election by shareholders at the first opportunity after their appointment, and to re-election thereafter by rotation and at least every three years in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. The names of the Directors submitted for re-election are detailed in the Directors' report on page 22 and biographical details for each of them appear on page 20.

Board procedures and support Your Board considers that it provides effective leadership and control and has a formal schedule of matters reserved for its specific approval, including Group strategy and performance, acquisitions and disposals, major capital projects, Board appointments and dividend recommendation. It meets regularly and maintains a close dialogue between formal meetings. Briefing papers are circulated in advance of planned meetings and, during the year, your Board visited several Group sites. Newly appointed Directors receive an induction programme which includes a pack of Board papers for recent meetings, analysts' reports on the Company, a description of the Board's operations and the Memorandum and Articles of Association. A procedure exists for the Directors, in the furtherance of their duties, to take independent professional advice, if necessary, under the guidance of the Company Secretary and at the Company's expense. All Directors have the opportunity to undertake relevant training, have full and timely access to relevant information and the advice and services of the Company Secretary.

Appointments Appointments to the Board are reviewed by the Board as a whole with a Nominations Committee established to undertake the search process and recommend candidates to the Board as necessary. That committee comprises Waldemar Schmidt (Chairman), Peter Brooks and Andrew Allner.

Relations with shareholders There is an agreed allocation of responsibilities

for regular executive Director communication with institutional investors and analysts in both the UK and USA. Structured presentations accompany the announcement of both interim and final results. Furthermore, the Annual General Meeting provides an excellent opportunity for private shareholders to question the Board and discuss issues with executive management after the meeting.

Audit Committee The Committee's Chairman is Eryl Morris who sits together with Peter Brooks and Robert Briggs. At all times, it shall comprise solely non-executive Directors and consist of not less than three members. It met four times during the period. Other Directors and executives may attend by invitation.

The Committee monitors accounting policies and financial reporting, and reviews the half-yearly and annual accounts before they are presented to the Board. It also maintains a liaison with external auditors and keeps under review the scope and results of the audit and its cost effectiveness and the independence and objectivity of the auditors, taking into account where necessary any non-audit services provided to the Group by the auditors.

Remuneration Committee The Remuneration Committee is chaired by Waldemar Schmidt, an independent non-executive Director. Peter Brooks and Eryl Morris, also independent non-executive Directors, are members of the Committee. The Committee's terms of reference include reviewing and advising upon the remuneration and benefits packages of the executive Directors. The fees of the non-executive Directors are determined by the full Board. The Committee is advised and assisted as required by independent consultants and the Vice President - Global Human Resources. It reports to the full Board, whose Remuneration Report is set out on pages 26 to 28.

Going concern The Directors believe that the Group has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

Internal control

Introduction The Board has established procedures to implement in full the Turnbull Guidance "Internal Control: Guidance for Directors on the Combined Code" for the year under review and to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts. These procedures, which are subject to regular review, provide an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing any significant risks faced by the Group.

Responsibility The Board has overall responsibility for the system of internal control. A sound system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Control structure There is a defined operating structure with lines of responsibility and delegated authority. This is managed on a day to day basis by the Executive Committee chaired by the Chief Executive Officer.

Written policies and procedures have been issued which define the limits of delegated authority and provide a framework for management to deal with areas of significant business risk. These policies and procedures are reviewed and where necessary updated. The Board reviews the operations of the Group treasury function, which sets appropriate limits to mitigate treasury risk.

The Board reviews the most significant risks facing the Group, their potential impact and likelihood of occurrence and the control procedures put in place to mitigate those risks.

Control environment The Group's operating procedures include a comprehensive system for reporting information to the Directors. This system is documented and regularly reviewed.

Budgets are prepared by operating company management and subject to review by both Group management and the Directors. Forecasts are revised during the year and compared against budget. When setting budgets and forecasts management identifies, evaluates and reports on the potential significant business risks.

Monthly reports of operating performance, with commentary on variances against budget, forecasts and prior year, are prepared at operational and Group levels. Key performance indicators are monitored.

The acquisition of any business requires a rigorous analysis of the financial implications of the acquisition and key performance figures. A sensitivity analysis takes place of the key assumptions made in the acquisition case. Post investment appraisals of the Group's investments are conducted on a periodic and timely basis.

A treasury report, with details of treasury borrowings and investments, is distributed to corporate management on a weekly basis.

The Audit Committee reviews a half yearly report detailing any significant legal actions faced by Group companies.

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Monitoring and review activities There are clear processes for monitoring the system of internal control and reporting any significant control failings or weaknesses together with details of corrective action.

A formal annual self assessment is provided by the presidents and controllers of each Group company detailing the operation of their control systems and highlighting any weaknesses. Regional management, the Audit Committee and the Board review the results of this assessment taking action as appropriate.

Group risk management issues are reviewed by a Group Risk Management Committee, chaired by the Chief Financial Officer - Group and comprising cross functional representatives from across the Group. The Committee reports to the Board, or in the case of internal financial controls, to the Audit Committee, on all risk management matters.

Reports from the external auditors, Deloitte & Touche, on certain internal controls and relevant financial reporting matters are presented to the Audit Committee and management. Where, as a result of these reviews, issues are identified in the internal control environment, prompt corrective actions are taken.

Review of effectiveness The Directors believe that the Group's system of internal control provides reasonable but not absolute assurance that problems are identified on a timely basis and dealt with appropriately.

The Directors confirm that they have reviewed the effectiveness of the system of internal control through the monitoring process set out above for the year under review and to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts.

Compliance statement The Listing Rules require your Board to report on

compliance with the Code throughout the accounting period. The Company has complied throughout the accounting period ended 29 September 2001 with the provisions set out in Section 1 of the Code.

Board remuneration report

Remuneration policy The remuneration arrangements for senior executives are designed to enable the Company to recruit and retain executives of the calibre needed to maintain Enodis' position as the world's leading Food Service Equipment Group. The Remuneration Committee has established an overall framework for the remuneration of executives throughout the Group, in order to achieve internal equity and to encourage operational synergies, whilst also taking into account remuneration levels in the countries in which executives are based.

Particular emphasis is placed upon linking executives' remuneration to performance. To achieve this goal, our general approach is to set basic salaries at around median levels for analogous businesses in the relevant countries in which executives are based, whilst enabling executives to earn significant payments under short-term and long-term incentive schemes subject to the achievement of specific targets relating to the performance of individual executives, the businesses for which they are responsible, and the performance of the Group as a whole.

The performance targets are reviewed by the Remuneration Committee each year, in order to ensure that they remain appropriately challenging. The incentive schemes are also designed to align executives' interests with shareholders' interests, particularly in the case of the long-term scheme.

In forming its remuneration policy, the Remuneration Committee has given full consideration to the principles in Section B of the Code. The Board believes that the total remuneration package aligns senior executives' interests with those of the shareholders and gives these individuals keen incentives to perform at the highest levels.

Elements of executive Directors' remuneration Certain details of Directors' contracts, remuneration and interests in the Company's securities, including share options, are set out on pages 26 to 28.

The remuneration arrangements for the executive Directors consist of:

- Base salary Base salaries are determined by reference to those of similar positions in international businesses of broadly comparable size and structure, taking account of turnover, market value, business sector and international involvement. Independent consultants are used to provide comparative information for the Remuneration Committee.
- Annual bonus Annual cash bonuses are based on performance targets. The principal measure for senior executives for the period was Group profit before tax. The Remuneration Committee approved certain other incentive arrangements for executive directors during the year in recognition of the particular circumstances prevailing during the period. The Remuneration Committee may add other corporate or job-related measures as it considers appropriate.
- Long-term incentives: executive share option schemes Options are outstanding under the Enodis 1995 Executive Share Option Scheme, which uses new shares, and the Enodis 1993 Executive Share Option Scheme, which uses shares purchased by an employee share trust. Additionally, there is in existence the 1984 Executive Share Option Scheme. No further options can be granted under these schemes.

In the year ended 29 September 2001, options have been granted under the Enodis 2001 Executive Share Option Scheme. In normal circumstances, the value of shares

under options which an executive may receive in any year may not exceed twice basic salary. Exercise of the options will be subject to meeting challenging performance conditions. The options granted in the period will be exercisable in full only if the Company's total shareholder return is ranked in the upper quartile relative both to other Mid 250 companies (excluding Investment Trusts) and to a group of about 20 other quoted companies in the UK and overseas with analogous businesses. Options will be exercisable on a sliding-scale basis if the Company's total shareholder return falls between the median and upper quartile levels, as compared with the two comparator groups. The Board has reviewed these performance conditions and concluded that, whilst continuing to be challenging, they should be simplified to provide a clearer incentive to our employees.

- Long-term incentives: share matching scheme Shareholder approval has also been obtained for the Share Matching Scheme, under which executives may be awarded matching free shares linked to the deferral of their annual cash bonuses. No awards have been made under this scheme and the Board has decided not to operate it for the time being.
- Other benefits Executive Directors are provided with a fully expensed company car (or an allowance in lieu thereof), medical insurance, disability insurance and other benefits in line with practice in other listed companies of similar size. All UK employees, including the executive Directors, are eligible to participate in the savings-related ("SAYE") share option scheme.
- Pension UK executive Directors are eligible to join a tax-approved defined benefits plan that is part of the Berisford (1948) Pension Scheme. The plan is non-contributory and provides for up to two-thirds of final salary up to the Inland Revenue earnings cap at normal retirement age of 60 after 20 years' service. Andrew Allner has opted not to belong to the Company's pension arrangements and therefore instead receives a salary supplement of 27% of base salary.

A Funded Unapproved Retirement Benefits Scheme ("FURBS") which is a money purchase arrangement provided additional retirement and death benefits for David Williams until his employment ended on 31 March 2001. The Company contributed 30% of pensionable salary in excess of the Inland Revenue earnings cap and paid additional life assurance premiums and all expenses incurred in administering the arrangements.

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Service contracts and compensation Service contracts will normally contain a notice period to the Director of one year with consideration being given to two years in exceptional circumstances. As part of the terms agreed with Mr Allner in connection with his appointment as Acting Chief Executive Officer, arrangements were established giving him and the Company the ability, at various times (the earliest being 2 February 2002), to terminate his employment following the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer. In such an event, Mr Allner would become entitled to receive a retention bonus payment equivalent to 155% of one year's salary, 95% of one year's pension contributions, 12 months' benefits and transfer of his company car, together with, at the Board's discretion, a minimum of 60% of salary by way of bonus pro-rated from 1 October 2001 to date of termination. Mr Allner was appointed Chief Executive Officer on 2 November 2001. Discussions are underway to finalise the terms of his remuneration package, which will supersede those arrangements.

The service contracts with each of D S McCulloch and D W Odum (each US executives) contain provisions, which were in place some time before their appointment to the Board, whereby the contracts are terminable by a Group company without cause on payment of 24 months' base salary in the event of termination on or before 31 March 2003, or in the event of a change of control. In the event of termination without cause after 31 March 2003, payment will be of an amount in accordance with the Company's then severance policy for senior executives (currently 12 months' base salary).

Directors' remuneration, period to 29 September 2001 The remuneration of the Directors (excluding pension costs), is shown below:

					С
Director	Notice period from Company	_			Benefits++
			·	(pound,	(pound)
A J Allner	12 months	293 , 686*	-	250,000	21,496
R E Briggs	n/a		27,500	_	
P M Brooks (Chairman)	n/a		161,461		
J P Findler (prior year Director)	n/a	-			-
P L Hughes (resigned 17/1/01)	n/a		10,833		-
G E Morris	n/a		32,500		
D J Mulhall (prior year Director)	n/a				-
A F Roake+++	12 months	364,382			8,333
W Schmidt	n/a		31,250		-
J R Sclater (prior year Director)	n/a				
D W Williams (resigned 23/3/01)	n/a	162,500			55,162**
		820,568	263,544	250,000	84,991

- * Includes a salary supplement of 27% of basic salary in lieu of membership of Company pension arrangements.
- ** Including payment in relation to relocation following appointment as Chief
- *** Together with compensation for 12 months' loss of benefits.
- + Bonuses paid by reference to achievement by the Group of budgeted financial targets, or as approved by the Remuneration Committee in respect of special circumstances.
 - Bonuses are not included in pensionable salary.
- ++ Benefits are not included in pensionable salary.
- +++ In connection with the termination of the employment of A F Roake on 31 December 2001, the Company will pay US\$535,000 (one year's base salary) in 26 instalments commencing 1 January 2002. The termination payment will

increase to two years' base salary and will be paid in a lump sum in the event of a change of control prior to 31 December 2001. In the event of a change of a control subsequently, any outstanding instalments of the termination payment would be accelerated and paid as a lump sum. The Company will also pay his benefits for 2002.

Directors' pension information

	Years of service	Increase in accrued pension during the period (pound) p.a.	Transfer value of increase (pound)
D W Williams (resigned 23/3/01)	5	1,200	15,700

The above disclosure relates to defined benefit arrangements for D W Williams. The transfer value above does not represent a sum paid or payable to the Director. Instead it represents a potential liability of the pension scheme. In addition, sums of (pound) 22,003 and (pound) 31,410 (2000: (pound) 38,053 and (pound) 70,085) have been paid during the period by the Group to unapproved money purchase arrangements for the benefit of A F Roake and D W Williams respectively.

Directors' interests in contracts and other transactions with Group companies. No Director has a material interest in any contract with Group companies other than service contracts.

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The beneficial interests of Directors in office at 29 September 2001 (or earlier resignations) in the ordinary shares and American depositary shares ("ADSs") of the Company were as follows:

1 Ordinary shares and ADSs

	29 September 2001 (or earlier resignation)		30 Septer (or subsequent	mber 2000 t appointmen
Director	ADSs	Ordinary shares	ADSs	Ordinary shares
A J Allner (appointed 30 October 2000)	Nil	4,500	Nil	Nil
R E Briggs	2,000	Nil	2,000	 Nil

P M Brooks	Nil	20,000	Nil	20,000
P L Hughes (resigned 17 January 2001)	Nil	2,000	Nil	2,000
G E Morris	Nil	20,000	Nil	20,000
A F Roake	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
W Schmidt	Nil	2,300	Nil	2,300
D W Williams (resigned 23 March 2001)	100	8,353	100	8,353

- i The above interests are in the ordinary share capital and the ADSs of the Company. No Director had any beneficial interest in any share capital of other Group companies or in any debenture of any Group company. As at 21 November 2001 there were no changes to the interests of the Directors in office at the period end as stated above and in paragraph 2 hereof.
- ii Pursuant to the requirements of the Companies Act 1985, each UK executive Director, as well as all UK employees, is deemed to be interested in the Company's shares held by the Trustees of the Company's Employee Share Trust. As at 29 September 2001, that interest was in 1,269,341 ordinary shares (30 September 2000: 1,337,341).
- 2 Share options Options to subscribe for or acquire shares of the Company were held by the following Directors during the period:
- i The Berisford 1984 Executive Share Option Scheme ("Executive Scheme (1984)"), the Berisford 1993 Executive Share Option Scheme and the Berisford 1995 Executive Share Option Scheme ("Executive Scheme (1995)").

Director	2000	during Granted	the period Exercised	At 29 September 2001 (or earlier resignation)	Exercise
A F Roake	254,802	Nil	Nil	254,802	
	137,935	Nil	Nil	137,935	
	90,197	Nil	Nil	90,197	
	77,640	Nil	Nil	77,640	322.
D W Williams (resigned 23 March 2001)	123,655	Nil	Nil	123,655	186.
				159 , 722*	
	52 , 173*	Nil	Nil	52 , 173	230.
	83,333*	Nil	Nil	83 , 333	301.
	93,170	Nil	Nil	93,170	322.

*Options granted by the Trustees of the Company's Employee Share Trust over ordinary shares of the Company acquired by the Trustees for the purpose.

During the year the shares have traded in the range 206.0p to 78.0p. On 29 September 2001, the closing mid market share price was 78.0p. Gross gains on exercise of Inland Revenue approved options are normally subject to capital gains tax on disposal of the shares acquired. Gross gains on exercise of unapproved options are subject to income tax.

The Company has agreed to grant to A J Allner an option under the 2001 Executive Share Option Scheme, with a value of twice his annual base salary, based on an exercise price of (pound)1.81 per Enodis Share. If the price of the Enodis Shares increases above (pound)1.81 before the date of grant, options will be granted at that higher price. Mr Allner is entitled upon exercise of the options to the difference between the actual exercise price and (pound)1.81 per Enodis Share. If there is a change of control of Enodis prior to the date of grant, Mr Allner will receive a cash payment of the amount that would have been paid to him if he had been granted and had exercised the option at an exercise price of (pound)1.81 per Enodis Share and had sold the shares at the purchase price paid by the acquirer.

Enodis has also agreed to grant to A F Roake an option under the 2001 Executive Share Option Scheme, on the same terms as the option granted to Mr Allner as referred to above. These options are exercisable by 31 December 2003.

ii The Berisford 1992 Sharesave Scheme ("Sharesave Scheme (1992)").

	At
	29 September
At	Number of options 2001
30 September	during the period (or earlier
Director 2000	Granted Exercised resignation) Exercise pric
D W Williams (resigned 23 March 2001) 8,510	Nil Nil 8,510 202.

iii In the above tables the exercise prices have been rounded to the nearest 0.1p.

iv No benefit has been attached, in the table set out on page 27, to options granted under the Executive Share Option Schemes.

By order of the Board D R Hooper Secretary 21 November 2001

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Group profit and loss account/Statement of total recognised gains and losses

Group profit and loss account

		52 we	eks to 29 September 2
	Notes	Pre- exceptional (pound)m	Exceptional items (see note 4) (pound)m
Turnover	1		
Food equipment		887.2	-
Property		16.6	
Continuing operations		903.8	
Discontinued operations		177.3	-
		1,081.1	
Profit from operations			
Food equipment		90.7	(43.4)
Property		9.0	-
Corporate costs		(8.9)	(24.1)
Continuing operations		90.8	(67.5)
Discontinued operations		9.1	-
		99.9	(67.5)
Goodwill amortisation/impairment		(23.0)	(100.0)
Operating profit/(loss)	1,3		
Continuing operations		67.8	(167.5)
Discontinued operations		9.1	-
			(167.5)
Profit on disposal of businesses	4	-	23.5
Profit on disposal of property fixed assets		-	-
		76.9	(144.0)
Net interest payable and similar charges	7	(/	(5.8)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation			(149.8)
Tax on (profit)/loss on ordinary activities	8	(8.6)	
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation			(147.8)

Equity minority interest		(0.3)	-
Profit/(loss) for the period		31.9	(147.8)
Equity dividends	9	(4.8)	_
Retained profit/(loss)		27.1	(147.8)

No ⁴	tes	52 weeks to 29 September 2001 Pence per share	30 Septemb	oer 000 nce
Earnings/(loss) per share	10			
Basic earnings/(loss) per share		(46.5)	29	9.6
Adjusted basic earnings per share		22.1	3	7.4
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share		(46.5)	2°	7.7
Adjusted diluted earnings per share		22.0	3!	5.0

Statement of total recognised gains and losses $% \left\{ 1,2,\ldots ,2,\ldots ,2,\ldots \right\}$

52 W 29 Se

Profit/(loss) for the period	
Negative goodwill written back on disposals, previously written off	
Currency translation differences on foreign currency net investments	
Total recognised gains and losses for the period	23

Movements on reserves are set out in note 22.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these accounts.

Notes

30 Enodis annual report Group and Company balance sheets

Group and Company balance sheets

		Group 29 September 2001	Grou 30 Septembe 200
	Notes	(pound) m	
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets: goodwill	11	310.2	412.
Tangible assets	12	111.4	171.
Investments	13	6.2	7.
		427.8	591.
Current assets			
Stocks	14	105.6	153.
Debtors	15	200.7	221
Cash at bank and in hand		39.4	28.
		345.7	402
Creditors falling due within one year			
Borrowings	16	(2.4)	(90
Other creditors	16	(225.1)	(276
		(227.5)	(367
Net current assets/(liabilities)		118.2	35
Total assets less current liabilities	1	546.0	627
Financed by:			
Creditors falling due after more than one year	17	398.9	366
Provisions for liabilities and charges	20	59.1	45
		458.0	412

Called up share capital	21	125.1	125.
Share premium account	22	239.0	238.
Revaluation reserve	22	-	
Profit and loss account	22	(276.9)	(150.
Equity shareholders' funds	23	87.2	213.
Equity minority interests		0.8	1.
		546.0	627.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these accounts. Approved by the Board on 21 November 2001 $\,$

/s/ A J Allner Director

31 Enodis annual report Group cash flow statement

Group cash flow statement

		52 weeks t 29 Septembe 200
	Notes	(pound)
Net cash inflow from operating activities before exceptional items	a 	120.
Net cash outflow from operating exceptional items	a	(27.
Net cash flow from operating activities	a	
Return on investments and servicing of finance		
Interest paid		(40.
Taxation		
Overseas and UK tax paid		(6.
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(23.
Receipts from sale of tangible fixed assets		7.

Payments to acquire fixed asset investments		
		(16.
Acquisitions and disposals		
Purchase of subsidiary undertakings and minority interests	24	(25.
Sale of subsidiary undertakings		98.
Investment in joint venture	13	
		72.
Equity dividends paid		(28.
Cash inflow before use of liquid resources and financing		74.
Management of liquid resources*		
Cash transferred from term deposits		
Financing		
Issue of shares	21	0.
Redemption of CULS		
Additional net borrowings		398.
Repayment of term loan		(385.
Net increase/(decrease) in other loans		(72.
Capital element of finance lease repayments		(0.
		(60.
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the period		13.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these accounts.

32 Enodis annual report Notes to the Group cash flow statement

Notes to the Group cash flow statement

 $^{^{\}star}\text{Enodis}$ Group includes as liquid resources term deposits with a maturity less than 90 days.

	52 weeks Before	to 29 Septem	ıber 2
a) Reconciliation of operating profit/(loss) to net cash inflow from operating activities	-	items (pound)m	(po
Operating profit	76.9	(167.5)	
Depreciation	22.7	_	
Amortisation of goodwill	23.0	100.0	
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(1.7)	-	
Provisions (net)	(6.0)	16.5	
Decrease/(increase) in stock	12.1	0.5	
Decrease in debtors	10.7		
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(16.9)	22.7	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		(27.8)	

52 weeks 29 Septem

	2
b) Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt	(poun
Increase/(decrease) in net cash in the period	1
Loans and finance leases acquired with subsidiary undertakings	(0
Cash outflow from capital element of finance lease payments	
Repayment of/(increase in) other loans	
Borrowings repaid	5
Conversion of convertible unsecured loan stock ("CULS") to ordinary shares	
Cash redemption of CULS	
Translation difference	(5
Movement in net debt	6
Net debt at start of period	(434
Net debt at end of period	(365

c) Reconciliation of net debt to balar	nce sheet			2 (poun
Cash at bank and in hand				3
Current borrowing				(2
Exclude current proportion of deferred	d financing costs	:		(1
Current net debt				3
Long-term lease obligations				(1
Long-term debt				(400
Net debt at end of period				(365
d) Analysis of movement in net debt	2000 (pound)m	Cash flow (pound)m	Acquired with subsidiaries (pound)m	Trans adjus (p
Cash	28.5	13.8	-	
Borrowings due within one year	(92.1)	86.8		
Revolving multi-currency facilities				
01d	(64.5)	67.4		
New	-	(398.3)	-	
Term Loan	(287.3)	298.9	-	
Other long-term debt	(18.8)	6.0	(0.7)	
Net (debt)/funds	(434.2)	74.6	(0.7)	

Accounting policies

³³ Enodis annual report Accounting policies

Basis of accounting The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of certain assets and comply in all respects with applicable Accounting Standards in the UK.

Continuing operations include the results of those operations that are to be retained by the Group. Discontinued operations are those businesses whose sale or termination has been completed prior to the period end.

The profit for the period on a historical cost basis, excluding the effect of the revaluation of certain assets, was not materially different from the profit reported on page 29.

Basis of consolidation These accounts consolidate the accounts of the Company and all its subsidiary companies and undertakings ("subsidiary entities") made up to the period end.

The results of the subsidiary entities are included in the Group profit and loss account from the date of acquisition to the date of disposal.

Investments

- (a) Subsidiary entities In the accounts of the Company, up to 2 October 1999, investments in subsidiary entities were valued at cost plus post-acquisition retained profits, unless there was evidence of an impairment in value in which case the lower value is adopted. The valuations have not been updated since 2 October 1999.
- (b) Other fixed asset investments These are shown at cost less amounts written off. Income is recognised upon receipt.

Acquisitions and disposals On the acquisition of a business, including an interest in an associated undertaking, fair values are attributed to the Group's share of net separable assets. Where the cost of the assets exceeds the fair values attributable to such net assets, the difference is treated as purchased goodwill. Following the implementation of FRS10, goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is capitalised in the Group balance sheet in the year of acquisition. Goodwill arising on associates is included with the carrying value of the associate.

Goodwill and intangible fixed assets Goodwill arising on acquisitions has been capitalised and is amortised over a period of 20 years; the Directors regard 20 years as a reasonable maximum for the estimated useful life of goodwill since it is difficult to make projections exceeding this period. When it is apparent that the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the estimated net present value of future cash flows less operating assets, an impairment provision is charged against the profit for the period. FRS10 does not require reinstatement of goodwill previously eliminated against reserves; in accordance with FRS10 such goodwill has been offset against the profit and loss account reserves. Goodwill previously taken to reserves is charged in the profit and loss account when the related business is sold.

Tangible fixed assets Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write-off the cost or valuation of each asset, predominantly on a straight line basis, over its expected useful life as follows:

- Freehold land: nil.
- Freehold and long leasehold buildings: 1%-2%.
- Short leasehold properties: over the unexpired period of the lease.
- Plant and equipment: 10%-331/3%.

Leases Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the expected useful life of the asset. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Stocks Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of work-in-progress and finished goods includes an appropriate portion of manufacturing overheads.

Turnover Turnover is the invoiced value of sales excluding value added tax.

Research and development Research and development expenditure is written off as it is incurred.

Taxation Corporation tax payable is provided on taxable profits at the current rate. Credit is taken for Advance Corporation Tax written off in previous years when it is recoverable against current corporation tax liabilities. Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method to the extent that it is probable a liability will crystallise.

Pension costs It is the general policy of the Group to fund pension liabilities, on the advice of professionally qualified actuaries, by payments to independent trusts or to insurance companies. Independent actuaries' valuations are carried out at regular intervals, on a projected unit funding or attained age basis. In addition, the impact of any significant related events, such as major changes in stock market values, are assessed through a formal review process.

Charges in respect of defined benefit schemes are made to the profit and loss account so as to spread the costs of pensions at a substantially level percentage of payroll costs over employees' estimated service lives within the Group. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are charged to the profit and loss account on a payment basis.

Foreign currency translation Translation differences arising from exchange rate variations on trading transactions are included in operating profit. Overseas profits remitted to the United Kingdom during the period are dealt with at actual rates of exchange.

The balance sheets of overseas subsidiary entities are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the year end. Profit and loss accounts are translated at the average rate for the month in which the profits were earned. Differences arising from the restatement of opening foreign currency net investments and net overseas profits or losses are dealt with through reserves, as are differences on long-term foreign currency borrowings used to finance overseas investment. Other translation differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

34 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts

Notes to the accounts

1 Analyses of turnover, operating profit/(loss) and total assets less current liabilities

	52 weeks to 29 September 2001 (pound)m	52 we 30 Se
a) Turnover		
Food Service Equipment - North America	476.6	
Food Service Equipment - North American acquisitions	22.1	
Food Service Equipment - Europe and Rest of the World	185.4	
Food Retail Equipment	203.1	
Food Equipment	887.2	
Property	16.6	
Continuing operations	903.8	
Discontinued operations	177.3	
	1,081.1	
	52 weeks to 29 September 2001 (pound)m	52 w 30 Se
b) Turnover by origin: geographical analysis		
United Kingdom	262.0	
North America	667.1	
Rest of Europe	112.3	
Rest of the World	39.7	
	1,081.1	
	52 weeks to 29 September 2001 (pound)m	52 v 30 Se
c) Turnover by destination: geographical analysis		
United Kingdom	264.0	
North America	622.7	

Rest of Europe	99.7
Rest of the World	94.7
	1,081.1

	52	weeks to 29 Septemb Exceptional
	Pre-exceptional items (pound) m	items (see Note 4)
d) Operating profit/(loss)		
Food Service Equipment - North America	60.6	(25.6)
Food Service Equipment - North American acquisitions	2.0	-
Food Service Equipment - Europe and Rest of the World	17.7	(5.2)
Food Retail Equipment	10.4	, ,
	90.7	(43.4)
Food Equipment goodwill amortisation and impairment	(23.0)	
Food Equipment	67.7	, ,
Property	9.0	-
Corporate costs	(8.9)	(24.1)
Continuing operations	67.8	(167.5)
Discontinued operations	9.1	-

35 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts

Analyses of turnover, operating profit/(loss) and total assets less current liabilities continued

76.9 (167.5)

Pre-exceptional

Exceptional

items

	rre-exceptional items (pound) m	(see Note 4) (pound)m	Total (pound)m
e) Geographical analysis: operati	ing profit		
United Kingdom	11.9	(13.7)	(1.8)
North America	72.0	(49.0)	23.0
Rest of Europe	14.9	(2.4)	12.5
Rest of the World	1.1	(2.4)	(1.3)
Goodwill amortisation	(23.0)	(100.0)	(123.0)
	76.9	(167.5)	(90.6)
			2001 (pound)m
f) Total assets less current liak	pilities		
Food Service Equipment - North Ar			80.4
Food Service Equipment - North Ar			4.3
Food Service Equipment - Europe a			 50.5
Food Retail Equipment			45.9
Food Equipment goodwill			310.2
Food Equipment			491.3
Property			10.9
Investments			4.8
Discontinued operations			
			507.0
Corporate			2.0
Net cash/(debt)			37.0
			546.0
			2001 (pound)m

g) Total assets less current liabilities: geographical analysis	
United Kingdom	58.7
North America	389.3
Rest of Europe	44.4
Rest of the World	16.6
Net cash/(debt)	37.0
	546.0
2 Operating costs	
	52 weeks to 29 September 2001 (pound)m
Cost of sales	888.2
Net operating expenses:	
Distribution costs	23.6
Administration expenses	90.8
Other operating expenses	1.6
Operating costs before exceptional items	1,004.2
Operating exceptional items (see Note 4)	167.5
Operating costs	1,171.7

Gross profit for the period was(pound)192.9m (2000:(pound)237.0m).

The total figures above include the following amounts relating to discontinued operations: cost of sales(pound)145.3m (2000:(pound)213.1m), distribution costs(pound)13.3m (2000:(pound)19.1m), administration expenses(pound)9.5m (2000:(pound)14.8m) and other operating expenses(pound)0.1m (2000: (pound)1.6m).

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3 Operating profit/(loss)

(pour Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting): Depreciation of tangible fixed assets: C - leased Rental of plant and equipment under operating leases Rental of land and buildings Rental income Research and development 13 Auditors' remuneration: - audit fees 1 - other fees ______ Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets (1 ______ The audit fees for the period include (pound) 14,000 (2000: (pound) 13,000) in respect of the Company. A further (pound)1.2m was paid to the auditors in relation to the disposal of the Building and Consumer Products business. This has been charged against the profit on disposal of (pound) 29.1m (note 4b). 4 Exceptional items 52 weeks Food equipment (pound)m a) Operating exceptional items Restructuring costs Revisions to working capital provisions and other exceptional warranty costs Litigation costs Costs associated with the Board's review of strategic options Goodwill impairment 100.0

Restructuring costs of (pound) 33.1m comprise the costs associated with a number of rationalisation projects including headcount savings and manufacturing efficiency improvements announced before 29 September 2001.

Following the publication of FRS18 "Accounting Policies", the Group has reassessed its accounting estimates for warranty provisions and provided an additional (pound) 8.0m. Further exceptional warranty costs of (pound) 4.5m have arisen in the period and previously capitalised development costs of (pound) 1.2m have been written off.

The Group settled the long-standing Bomar cases for \$17.5m ((pound)12.2m) to extinguish all claims. A payment of \$10.0m was made in the period with a further \$7.5m in October 2001. The Board undertook a review of the Group's strategic options during the year with the objective of maximising shareholder value. Costs of (pound)8.5m, predominantly professional fees, were incurred.

Following recent downturns in the US economy, in particular in the retail markets, it was necessary to reassess the carrying value of goodwill in respect of the Scotsman acquisition. In accordance with the methodology prescribed in FRS11 "Impairment of Fixed Assets and Goodwill", which requires consideration of the net present value of estimated future cash flows, the carrying value of goodwill has been written down by (pound)100.0m (see note 11).

37 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts

4 Exceptional items continued

		52 weeks to 29 September 2001	
	Building and		
	Consumer	Scotsman	
	Products	Response	
	(pound) m	(pound) m	(po
b) Disposal of businesses			
Proceeds - cash	114.0	-	
- vendor loan note (note 15)	20.0	_	
	134.0		
Less:			
Book value of net assets	(85.7)	(3.1)	
Payment into pension fund	(10.0)	-	
Costs	(13.6)	(0.2)	

Goodwill	4.4	(2.3)
Profit/(loss) on disposal	29.1	(5.6)

On 14 June 2001, the Group completed the sale, announced on 23 April 2001, of its Building and Consumer Products business to Nobia AB for a total consideration of (pound)134.0m (subject to asset adjustments). Prior to completion the Group paid a contribution of (pound)10.0m to Magnet in respect of pension scheme funding. (pound)4.4m of negative goodwill previously written off to reserves was credited to the profit and loss account on disposal.

On 14 September 2001, the Group disposed of Scotsman Response Limited for consideration of up to (pound) 45,000.

c) Net interest payable and similar charges

Deferred finance fees written off

On 12 March 2001, the Group entered into a new revolving multi-currency facility to refinance the Scotsman acquisition debt. The capitalised, unamortised costs of the previous financing arrangements relating primarily to arrangement and other fees totalling (pound) 5.8m have been written off.

5 Staff costs

	52 weeks to 29 September 2001 (pound)m	52 weeks to 30 September 2000 (pound)m
a) Staff costs, including Directors, comprised:		
Wages and salaries	217.6	255.5
Social security costs	26.5	29.8
Pension costs	4.5	7.5
	248.6	292.8

52 weeks to

		2000
b) The average monthly number of employees was:		
Food Service Equipment - North America		4,319
Food Service Equipment - North American acquisitions	268	-
Food Service Equipment - Europe and Rest of the World		2,273
Food Retail Equipment	2,043	2,386
Corporate and Property	26	23
	8,333	9,001
Discontinued businesses		2,413
	9,890	11,414

38 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts

6 Directors' remuneration

	52 weeks to 29 September 2001 (pound)m	52 weeks to 30 September 2000 (pound)m
Fees as Directors	0.26	0.18
Salaries and benefits	0.91	0.97
Bonuses	0.25	0.22
	1.42	1.37
Pension contributions	0.05	0.17
	1.47	1.54
Compensation for loss of office	0.33	0.31
	1.80	1.85

Disclosure on Directors' remuneration, share options, pension contributions and pension entitlements required by the Companies Act 1985 and those specified for audit by the UK Listing Authority is included in the Board's remuneration report on pages 26 to 28 and forms part of these financial statements.

7 Net interest payable and similar charges

		52 weeks to 30 September 2000 (pound)m
Interest payable and similar charges:		
Loan stock repayable in more than five years	-	(0.3)
Amortisation of deferred financing costs	(1.2)	(2.6)
Term loan and revolving multi-currency facility	(36.7)	(35.3)
Other loans	(0.7)	(0.3)
	(38.6)	(38.5)
Interest receivable:		
Bank balances	1.8	0.9
 Other	0.7	0.1
	2.5	1.0
Net payable before exceptional write-offs	(36.1)	(37.5)
Exceptional finance costs (see note 4)	(5.8)	_
Net interest payable and similar charges	(41.9)	(37.5)
8 Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	52 weeks to 29 September 2001 (pound)m	30 September 2000
The tax charge for the period comprised:		
UK taxation at 30% (2000: 30%)		
- current year		0.
Foreign taxation:		
	8.6	

Tax relief on exceptional items (2.0)	_
6.6	14.2
A substantial proportion of the Group's earnings are in jurisdictions where tax losses are available to reduce current year tax payable.	
Tax relief on exceptional items in the current year is limited to (pound)2.0m due to costs being incurred in jurisdictions where there is little or no current tax payable, principally the USA.	
39 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts	
9 Equity dividends	
	5
	29
Interim paid, 2.0p net per ordinary share (2000: 4.4p net)	
Final, nil payable (2000 payable: 9.35p net per ordinary share)	
10 Earnings/(loss) per share	
	5 29
Basic earnings/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation and minority interests	 S
Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock finance costs	
	5
	29

Basic weighted average number of shares

Dilution effect of:
- employee share options
- share save options
- CULS
Diluted weighted average number of shares
52 w 29 Se
Basic earnings/(loss) per share
Effect per share of exceptional items
Effect per share of goodwill amortisation and impairment
Adjusted basic earnings per share
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share
Effect per share of exceptional items
Effect per share of goodwill amortisation and impairment
Adjusted diluted earnings per share
Adjusted earnings per share before exceptional items (note 4) and goodwill

Adjusted earnings per share before exceptional items (note 4) and goodwill amortisation (note 1d) are disclosed to reflect the underlying performance of the Group.

40 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts

11 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Group	2001 (pound)m	2000 (pound)m
Cost:		
At the beginning of the period	439.1	373.7
Additions:		-
- acquisitions in the period (note 24)	20.4	19.4
- adjustments to prior period goodwill		3.4

(2.7)	
3.8	42.6
460.6	439.1
26.4	2.7
23.0	21.4
100.0	_
(0.4)	
1.4	2.3
150.4	26.4
310.2	412.7
	3.8 460.6 26.4 23.0 100.0 (0.4) 1.4 150.4

	Land and buildings (pound)m	Plant and equipment leased (pound)m	Assets under construction (pound) m
a) Group:			
Cost:			
At the beginning of the period	113.4	221.1	11.0
Additions	3.9	11.6	8.2
Acquisitions	1.4	3.6	-
Disposals	(5.8)	(5.0)	(2.2)
Disposals of subsidiary entities or businesses		(58.7)	
Reclassifications	1.3	1.4	, ,
Transfer to current assets	(5.7)	(2.8)	
Currency realignment	0.3	0.4	-
At the end of the period	77.1	171.6	2.8
Depreciation:			
At the beginning of the period	26.2	147.5	-
Provided during the period	4.7	18.0	

Acquisitions	0.3	2.3	
Disposals	(2.6)	(4.7)	
Transfer to current assets	(1.6)	(0.5)	
Disposals of subsidiary entities or businesses	(4.4)	(45.4)	
Currency realignment	0.1	0.2	
At the end of the period	22.7	117.4	
Net book value at the end of the period	54.4	54.2	2.8
Net book value at the beginning of the period	87.2	73.6	11.0
The net book value of land and buildings comprises:			
Freehold			
Short leasehold			

Plant and equipment net book value includes (pound) 0.7m (2000: (pound) 1.4m) of leased assets.

41 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts

12 Tangible fixed assets continued

	Plant and equipment owned 2001 (pound)m	equipment owned
b) Company:		
Cost:		
At the beginning of the period	1.6	1.0
Additions	0.5	0.8
Disposals	(0.9)	(0.2)
At the end of the period		1.6
Depreciation:		

At the beginning of the period		0.5	0.4		
Provided during the period		0.2	0.2	_	
Currency realignment		-	(0.1)		
At the end of the period		0.7	0.5	_	
Net book value at the end of the period		0.5	1.1	-	
		2001	2000		
		Group (pound)m	Group (pound)m		
c) Capital commitments:					
Contracted commitments for future capita	l expenditure	2.9	2.2		-
13 Fixed asset investments					
	Joint ventures	and associat	ed underta	kings	
	Share of net assets (pound)m			her unlisted investments (pound) m	Own (p
a) Group:					
At the beginning of the period	1.8	1.2	3.0	2.1	
Acquisitions and additions	0.2	-	0.2		
Disposals			-	(0.1)	

Own shares comprise 1,269,341 ordinary shares of the Company (2000: 1,337,341), held in an ESOP trust. At 29 September 2001 the market value of the shares was

2.0 1.2 3.2

Amounts written off:

At the beginning of the period

Net book value at the end of the period

Written off in the period

At the end of the period

less than cost. Accordingly, a provision has been charged to restructuring costs in respect of a diminution in value. The market value of the shares held by the trust at 29 September 2001 was (pound) 1.0m.

42 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts

13 Fixed asset investments continued

Group undertakings				
	Shares at			
		Loans		
	-	(pound)m	-	
b) Company:				
At the beginning of the period			2.4	
Additions	10.0	-	-	
Recoveries	-	(8.1)	-	
Reclassifications	-	(1.4)	-	
Provisions	-	-	(1.1)	
Disposals	(100.7)	-	-	
At the end of the period	518.2	286.1	1.3	

Details of principal subsidiaries and significant investment and their activities are shown in note $28. \,$

14 Stocks

	2001 Group (pound)m	2000 Group (pound)m	2001 Company (pound)m	2000 Company (pound)m
Raw materials and consumables	42.2	45.9	_	_
Work in progress	15.7	17.0	-	-
Finished goods	36.4	81.5	-	-
	94.3	144.4	-	-
Property	11.3	8.7	3.6	4.3

105.6 153.1 3.6 4.3

At the period end the Directors are not aware of any significant difference between book value and replacement value of stocks.

15 Debtors

	Group (pound)m	(pound)m	Company (pound)m	Compa (pound
Trade debtors			0.2	C
Amounts due from subsidiary entities	_	_	922.7	
Other debtors	23.6	21.8	2.3	1
Prepayments and accrued income	4.3	12.5	0.2	1
Current tax	3.2	5.3	3.2	5
	180.7	221.1	928.6	583
Vendor loan note	20.0	-	20.0	
			948.6	

The vendor loan note (see note 4b) is repayable in 2009 or on a sale or public offering of Nobia AB. The loan is subordinated to Nobia AB's bank and mezzanine debt and interest is payable to Enodis at 3.5% above LIBOR.

43 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts

16 Creditors falling due within one year

	2001 Group (pound)m	2000 Group (pound)m	C (p
a) Borrowings:			
Term loan	-	84.6	
Deferred financing costs	(1.1)	(1.2)	
Bank loans and overdrafts	2.7	6.3	

Other current borrowings	0.7	-	
Obligations under finance leases (note 27)	0.1	0.7	
Total (note 18)	2.4	90.4	
	2001 Group (pound)m	2000 Group (pound)m	g)
b) Other creditors:			
Trade creditors	81.8	102.2	
Other creditors	27.2	31.4	
Amounts due to subsidiary entities			
Current tax	21.5	20.8	
Other taxes and social security	2.9	6.2	
Accruals and deferred income	91.7	93.2	
Dividend payable		23.1	
	225.1	276.9	
17 Creditors falling due after more than one year			
	2001 Group (pound)m	2000 Group (pound)m	(þ
Term loan		287.3	
Revolving multi-currency loan facility	387.5	64.5	
Deferred financing costs	(2.9)	(4.5)	
Other loans	13.1	18.8	
Obligations under finance leases (note 27)	1.2	0.5	
	398.9	366.6	

44 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts

18 Total borrowings

2001 2000

	Group (pound)m	Group (pound)m	(
Term loan	_	371.9	
Revolving multi-currency loan facility		64.5	
Deferred financing costs	(4.0)	(5.7)	
Bank loans and overdrafts	3.2	6.3	
Other loans	13.3	18.8	
		455.8	
Obligations under finance leases		1.2	
	401.3		
Due within one year	2.4	90.4	
Due after more than one year		366.6	
	401.3	457.0	

An analysis of the maturity of debt is given in note 19.

On 12 March 2001, the Company entered into a new revolving multi-currency facility ("The Facility") to replace the previous facility that commenced in August 1999. The Facility, which was partly drawn down at the balance sheet date, bears interest at 1.375% above LIBOR (increasing to 2.25% from October 2001). The loans are guaranteed by the Company and a number of the major subsidiaries within the Group. The Facility of (pound) 600m was reduced by (pound) 100m on 10 July 2001 following the disposal of the Building and Consumer Product business; the remaining (pound) 500m Facility matures in March 2006.

Included in debt due after more than one year is (pound) 387.5m drawn under the Facility, repayable in March 2006. The Facility is underwritten by two banks pending syndication. The underwriting banks retain the right to alter the structure of the Facility to achieve a successful syndication. The underwriting banks have confirmed they will not exercise their right in such a way as to cause repayment within one year.

On 20 November 2001, the Company and its principal subsidiaries entered into an agreement to grant the underwriting banks a fixed and floating charge over the Group's assets. Other loans consist primarily of (pound)11.3m of Industrial Revenue Bonds (2000: (pound)15.7m). The Industrial Revenue Bonds are at favourable rates of interest, set periodically by reference to market rates. These bonds incurred rates of interest between 2.0% and 5.7% during the period.

19 Financial instruments

An explanation of the Group's treasury policy and controls is included in the Financial review on pages 16 to 19. The Group does not trade in financial instruments. Short-term debtors and creditors have been omitted from all disclosures other than the currency profile.

a) Maturity profile of financial liabilities

			2001	
	Bank			Banl
	borrowings			borrowings
	and	0+1	T-+-1	and
				debentures
		-		(pound) r
Within one year or less or on demand	1.6	0.8	2.4	89.
More than one year but not more than two years	384.6	1.1	385.7	83.5
More than two years but not more than five years				
	-		10.4	
Gross financial liabilities	386.7	14.6	401.3	437.0

In the maturity analysis of the Group's financial liabilities "Other" includes liabilities shown as other creditors and obligations under finance leases. Debt more than five years of (pound) 10.4m (2000: (pound) 12.3m) principally comprises Industrial Revenue Bonds with maturities ranging between 2007 and 2020.

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19 Financial instruments continued

The Group had the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the period:

	2001 (pound)m	2000 (pound)m
Expiry date		
In more than two years	106.9	138.4
b) Interest rate profile: financial liabilities		

Semi-fixed Non-interest
Total Floating rate Fixed rate rate bearing interest

				_
				_
39.4	39.4		-	-
1.1	0.7	0.4	-	-
401.3	332.0	69.3	-	-
16.5	15.3	1.0	-	0.2
429.7	267.8	91.3	67.6	3.0
10.0	9.0	1.0	-	-
0.8	0.6	0.2		
457.0	292.7	93.5		
	11.2 349.6 39.4 1.1 401.3 16.5 429.7 10.0 0.8 457.0	11.2 11.2 349.6 280.7 39.4 39.4 1.1 0.7 401.3 332.0 16.5 15.3 429.7 267.8 10.0 9.0 0.8 0.6 457.0 292.7	11.2 11.2 - 349.6 280.7 68.9 39.4 39.4 - 1.1 0.7 0.4 401.3 332.0 69.3 16.5 15.3 1.0 429.7 267.8 91.3 10.0 9.0 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.2 457.0 292.7 93.5	349.6 280.7 68.9 - 39.4 39.4 - - 1.1 0.7 0.4 - 401.3 332.0 69.3 - 16.5 15.3 1.0 - 429.7 267.8 91.3 67.6 10.0 9.0 1.0 - 0.8 0.6 0.2 -

The floating rate financial liabilities comprised bank loans and overdrafts bearing interest at rates based on local money market rates. The semi-fixed hedging principally comprised interest rate caps and interest rate collars. The fixed rate hedging principally comprised interest rate swaps.

c) Interest rate profile: financial assets

Financial assets	(pound)m	Floating rate (pound)m	bearing (pound)m	
Sterling		22.7		_
US\$	12.1	11.5	0.6	-
Euro	14.9	10.3	4.6	_
Other	7.4	7.3	0.1	_
At 29 September 2001	61.4	51.8	9.6	_
Sterling	6.1	5.7	0.4	-
US\$	14.1	5.9	8.2	-
Euro	8.8	1.4	7.4	_
Other	1.6	1.2	0.4	_

At 30 September 2000	30.6	14.2	16.4	-

The floating rate financial assets comprise a (pound)20m vendor loan note to Nobia AB due June 2009 bearing interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 3.5% and bank deposits bearing interest at rates based on local money market rates.

The non-interest bearing financial assets mainly comprise equity return investments and uncleared receipts.

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- 19 Financial instruments continued
- d) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities Set out below is a comparison by category of book values and fair values of all the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities at the period end.

Primary financial instruments held or issued to finance the Group's operations	Book val (pound
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term borrowings	(1.
Long-term borrowings	(385.
Cash deposits	39.
Investments	2.
Vendor loan note	20.
Other financial liabilities	(14.
Derivative financial instruments held or issued to manage the interest rate and currency profile	
Interest rate swaps and similar instruments	
Interest rate caps and collars	
Forward foreign currency contracts	

The fair value of the interest rate swaps, caps and collars and foreign exchange contracts have been estimated by reference to prices available from the markets on which the instruments are traded. All other fair values shown above have been calculated by discounting cash flows at prevailing interest rates.

The fair value of short-term deposits and borrowings approximates to the carrying amount because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The

fair value of the long-term borrowings approximates to the carrying value due to the debt being subject to floating rates or short-term fixed rates.

- e) Hedging As explained in the Financial review on pages 16 to 19, the Group's policy is to hedge the following exposures:
- Interest rate risk using interest rate swaps, caps and collars and forward rate agreements.
- Balance sheet translation risk using forward foreign exchange contracts and borrowings in functional currencies.

Gains and losses on instruments used for hedging are not recognised until the exposure that is being hedged is likely to be recognised. Unrecognised gains and losses on instruments used for hedging are as follows:

	2001 (pound)m	Gains 2000 (pound)m
Unrecognised gains and losses on hedges to the period end	4.3	0.9

f) Currency profile The main functional currencies of the Group are Sterling and US\$. The following analysis of net monetary assets and liabilities shows the Group's currency exposures after the effects of forward contracts used to manage currency exposure. The amounts shown represent the transactional exposures that give rise to the net currency gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account. Such exposures comprise the monetary assets and liabilities of the Group that are not denominated in the operating (or "functional") currency of the operating units involved.

					2001
	Sterling (pound) m	US\$ (pound)m	Other European currencies (pound)m	Other (pound)m	Total (pound)m
Sterling	-	0.1	1.2	-	1.3
US\$	-	_	_	_	_
Other European currencies	-	0.2	0.7	-	0.9
Other	_	1.6	-	_	1.6
	-	1.9	1.9	-	3.8

2000

2001

 Sterling (pound)m
 US\$ currencies (pound)m
 Other (pound)m
 Total (pound)m

 Sterling
 0.2
 1.6
 1.8

 US\$
 0.2
 0.2

 Other European currencies
 0.1
 2.0
 2.1

 Other
 1.0
 0.1
 0.2
 1.3

 Other
 1.0
 0.1
 0.2
 5.4

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20 Provisions for liabilities and charges

		Restructuring (pound)m		Deferred employee benefits (pound)m	₩ (
a) Analysis of movement in provisions:					
At the beginning of the period	1.0	1.5	3.3	23.1	
Charged to profit and loss account	0.1	_	0.3	-	
Charged to profit and loss account exceptional items	2.0	31.1	_	0.2	
Utilised		(14.5)	(0.8)	(0.1)	
Transfer (to)/from other balance sheet categories		(10.5)	_	(2.7)	
Currency realignment		0.3	0.1	0.7	
At the end of the period	4.6	7.9	2.9	21.2	

Property provisions relate primarily to lease payments under onerous contracts.

Restructuring costs relate mainly to costs associated with the changes described in Note 4 "Exceptional items", and are expected to be utilised within one year. Pension scheme details are set out in note 25.

Deferred employee benefits relate primarily to deferred compensation plans, supplemental retirement plans and post retirement benefit plans. It is not possible to estimate, with certainty, the timing of payments. Warranty provisions have been recognised for estimated claims under product guarantees. It is not possible to estimate, with certainty, the timing of payments.

b) Deferred taxation

- 1 Deferred taxation not provided Given the availability of losses and surplus ACT within the Group, it is not expected that any tax would be payable if the Group were to dispose of its land and buildings at their balance sheet values. No provision has been made for any potential taxation liability that would arise were the earnings of foreign subsidiary entities to be remitted to the UK.
- 2 Tax losses The Group has approximately (pound) 284m (2000: (pound) 280m) of losses available for offset against future profits, comprising (pound) 85m (2000: (pound) 85m) in the UK and (pound) 190m (2000: (pound) 195m) in the USA with a further (pound) 9m in other countries. In addition the Group has surplus ACT carried forward of (pound) 11.5m (2000: (pound) 11.5m).
- 21 Called up share capital

	2001 Number	2000 Number (
a) Number and value of shares:		
Ordinary shares of 50p each		
Authorised	344,200,000	344,200,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid	250,288,950	250,074,985

1,269,341 ordinary shares of the Company (2000: 1,337,341) are held in an independently managed Executive Share Option Plan ("ESOP trust").

The ESOP trust was established in 1994 when Mourant & Co. were appointed as trustees to purchase shares in the Company to meet some of the future obligations under employee option schemes. Shares are distributed to employees upon exercise of options held by them and payment by them of the exercise price. The Company finances the ESOP trust by way of an interest free loan (note 13) of (pound) 2.4m.

The ESOP trust has waived the right to receive dividends on all shares held. Costs are borne by the sponsoring company and written off in the period in which they are incurred.

	Ordinary	shares Number
b) Movement of ordinary shares during the period:		

At the beginning of the period	250,074,985
Exercise of share options under the Sharesave Scheme (1992)	193,965
Exercise of share options under the Executive Scheme (1995)	20,000
At the end of the period	250,288,950

The proceeds of the exercises of share options in the period amounted to (pound) 264,816.

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- 21 Called up share capital continued
- c) Option schemes During the period the Company has operated the following employee option schemes using new shares:

	At	Nı	At		
	1 October 2000	Granted	Exercised	Lapsed	29 September 2001
Sharesave Scheme (1992)	2,341,648	-	193,965	911,144	1,236,539
Executive Scheme (1984)*	116,870				116,870
Executive Scheme (1995)	3,003,470	221,065	20,000	225,020	2,979,515
Executive Scheme (2001)	-	3,753,000	-	-	3,753,000

The Company has outstanding at 29 September 2001 the following options to subscribe for ordinary shares:

	Year	Price pence	Date from which exercisable
Sharesave Scheme (1992)	1994	150.9	01.09.01
	1995	181.8	01.09.02
	1996	158.8	01.09.01
	1996	158.8	01.09.03

	1997	112.0	01.09.02
	1997	112.0	01.09.04
	1998	202.7	01.09.01
	1998	202.7	01.09.03
	1998	202.7	01.09.05
	1999	192.7	01.09.02
	1999	192.7	01.09.04
	1999	192.7	01.09.06
	2000	258.9	01.09.03
	2000	258.9	01.09.05
	2000	258.9	01.09.07
			Date from
		Price	which
		pence	exercisable
Executive Share Scheme (1984)*		pence 95.10	exercisable 03.02.96
Executive Share Scheme (1984)*			
Executive Share Scheme (1984)*		95.10	03.02.96
Executive Share Scheme (1984)* Executive Share Scheme (1995)		95.10	03.02.96
		95.10	03.02.96
		95.10 222.99 	03.02.96
		95.10 222.99 230.50 186.00	03.02.96 14.02.97 31.03.98 22.07.99
		95.10 222.99 230.50 186.00	03.02.96 14.02.97 31.03.98 22.07.99 01.07.00
		95.10 222.99 230.50 186.00 144.00	03.02.96 14.02.97 31.03.98 22.07.99 01.07.00 28.11.00
		95.10 222.99 230.50 186.00 144.00 187.50	03.02.96 14.02.97 31.03.98 22.07.99 01.07.00 28.11.00 17.11.01
		95.10 222.99 230.50 186.00 144.00 187.50 180.00	03.02.96 14.02.97 31.03.98 22.07.99 01.07.00 28.11.00 17.11.01 28.07.02
		95.10 222.99 230.50 186.00 144.00 187.50 180.00 262.90 314.00	03.02.96 14.02.97 31.03.98 22.07.99 01.07.00 28.11.00 17.11.01 28.07.02 24.11.02
		95.10 222.99 230.50 186.00 144.00 187.50 180.00 262.90 314.00	03.02.96 14.02.97 31.03.98 22.07.99 01.07.00 28.11.00 17.11.01 28.07.02 24.11.02 03.07.03
		95.10 222.99 230.50 186.00 144.00 187.50 180.00 262.90 314.00 322.20 210.00	03.02.96 14.02.97 31.03.98 22.07.99 01.07.00 28.11.00 17.11.01 28.07.02 24.11.02 03.07.03 21.12.03
		95.10 222.99 230.50 186.00 144.00 187.50 180.00 262.90 314.00 322.20 210.00	03.02.96 14.02.97 31.03.98 22.07.99 01.07.00 28.11.00 17.11.01 28.07.02 24.11.02 03.07.03 21.12.03

181.00	12.06.04
101.00	10.09.04

^{*}No further options can be granted under this scheme.

The maximum aggregate number of shares over which options may currently be granted under all schemes cannot exceed 10% of the nominal share capital of the Company on the date of grant.

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22 Reserves

Movements on reserves during the period were as follows:

	account	Revaluation reserve (pound)m	Profi a (p
Group:			
At the beginning of the period	238.9	-	
Retained loss for the period		-	
Negative goodwill written back on disposal of subsidiaries		-	
Shares issued	0.1	-	
Currency realignment (note c)	-	-	
At the end of the period	239.0	-	
Company:			
At the beginning of the period	238.9	120.0	
Retained profit for the period	-	-	
Shares issued	0.1	-	
At the end of the period	239.0	120.0	

a) The Directors have revalued the Company's investments in subsidiary entities at 2 October 1999 in the manner set out in the accounting policies note on page 33. The Directors have considered the value of all the fixed assets and are satisfied that these are worth, in total, not less than the aggregate amount at which they are stated in the Company's accounts. Accordingly, in accordance with Section 275 of the Companies Act 1985 the aggregate provision does not fall to be classified as a realised loss and therefore distributable reserves of the Company are (pound) 43.3m (2000: (pound) 36.5m) as analysed below:

	2001 (pound)m	2000 (pound)m
Profit and loss account	(42.0)	(48.8)
Provisions against investments in subsidiary entities	85.3	85.3
Distributable reserves	43.3	36.5

- b) As permitted by Section 230 of the Companies Act 1985, a separate profit and loss account for the parent company is not presented. The profit for the period in the accounts of the parent company before dividends is (pound)11.6m (2000: (pound)39.4m loss).
- c) The currency realignment arises on the translation of interests in the opening equity of overseas subsidiary entities and associated undertakings, long-term foreign borrowings used to finance overseas investments, and on the translation of the profit and loss account for the period to closing rate.
- d) Goodwill written off directly against profit and loss reserve amounts to (pound) 335.9m (2000: (pound) 331.5m)
- 23 Reconciliation of movement in equity shareholders' funds

	2001 (pound) m	
Profit/(loss) for the period	(115.9)	69
	(4.4)	
Currency translation differences on foreign currency net investments	(1.7)	1
Total recognised gains and losses	(122.0)	70
Dividends	(4.8)	(33
Shares issued	0.2	92
Net increase/(decrease) in equity shareholders' funds in the period	(126.6)	128
Opening equity shareholders' funds	213.8	8 4

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24 Acquisitions

On 11 November 2000, the Group acquired the entire share capital of Jackson MSC, Inc ("Jackson"), for consideration of \$36.2m including costs. Jackson is principally involved in the manufacturing and supply of industrial dishwashing equipment.

Details of the acquisition are shown in the table below. Provisional fair value adjustments reflect the circumstances and conditions at the date of acquisition and principally relate to the write-off of obsolete stock, additional cost accruals and the write-off of goodwill carried on the balance sheet.

	Book value (pound)m	Fair value Adjustment (pound)m	
Goodwill	0.6	(0.6)	
Fixed assets	2.4	_	2.4
Stock		(0.6)	4.4
Other current assets	1.4	(0.3)	
Current liabilities	(2.0)	(0.3)	
Loans	(0.7)		(0.7)
Net assets/(liabilities) acquired	6.7	(1.8)	
Consideration:			
Paid in cash			24.4
Costs			0.9
Total			25.3
Goodwill arising			20.4

The subsidiary acquired during the year contributed (pound) 2.9m to the Group's net operating cash flows, paid no interest nor taxation and utilised (pound) 0.4m net for capital expenditure.

The Group made other acquisitions totalling (pound) 0.5m in the period.

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25 Group pension schemes

The Group operates a number of pension schemes of both the defined benefit and defined contribution type. The total pension cost for the period was (pound) 4.5m (2000: (pound) 4.7m). There is a provision for pension costs of (pound) 2.9m (2000: (pound) 3.3m) in the balance sheet as at 29 September 2001 arising from the accumulated difference between the contributions paid and the corresponding pension costs.

The total employer contributions payable to the Group's defined contribution schemes over the period was (pound)3.1m (2000: (pound)2.7m). At 29 September 2001, there were no outstanding or prepaid contributions (2000: nil).

The Group currently accounts for pensions under SSAP24. Under the transitional arrangements for FRS17, the Group is required to provide additional disclosures relating to its pension schemes. These are provided below.

SSAP24

a) A number of the Group's full time UK employees as at 29 September 2001 are members of defined benefit arrangements with assets held in separate trustee administered funds. The principal defined benefit scheme in the UK is the Berisford (1948) Pension Scheme ("the Berisford Scheme"). A valuation was carried out by a qualified independent actuary at 31 March 2001 using the attained age method. Following the valuation it was agreed that the employer would pay contributions at the rate of 0% of pensionable salaries.

The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the results of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments and the rates of increase in salaries and pensions. The assumptions used in the valuation were:

Investment returns	5.5% p.a.
<pre>Increase in:</pre>	
Salaries	4.5% p.a.
Present and future pensions	5.0% p.a.

The total market value of the Berisford Scheme's assets at the last valuation date, together with their funding level as a percentage of accrued benefits after allowing for future increases in earnings, was (pound)86.4m (117.9%).

b) Enodis Corporation maintains a 401(k) plan which covers most of its employees. It had formerly maintained several frozen defined benefit pension plans. These plans have been terminated with the approval of the appropriate regulatory authorities, and all of the liabilities to participants and beneficiaries have been settled.

c) Scotsman Industries maintained a number of pension and 401(k) plans which cover substantially all of its employees. Benefits under defined benefit plans for hourly paid employees are based on a fixed multiple of the length of service and for salaried employees are based on a percentage of earnings during the period of their employment. All pension plans have been funded in accordance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Following the last valuations of the plans at 1 January 2001, it was agreed that the employer would pay contributions at the rate of 0% of pensionable salaries.

The following assumptions were used to develop net pension costs for pension plans in the USA in the 52 weeks ended 29 September 2001:-

Discount rate	8.5% p.a.
Future salary increases	not applicable
Future pension increases	nil

Actuarial gains and losses are amortised over the estimated future working lifetime of employees.

The total market value of the US plans' assets as at 29 September 2001 was (pound) 40.4m. The funding level of the US plans as a percentage of accrued benefits, after allowing for future increases in earnings, was 136%.

FRS17

The figures below for the Berisford Scheme have been based on a full actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2001, updated to the current year end. For the pension plans in the USA, the figures have been based on full actuarial valuations as at 1 January 2001, updated to the current year end.

The assets in the Group's defined benefit schemes and the expected rate of return were:

	T a.a.a. + a.u.u.	Berisford Scheme	Pension Pl
	expected at 29 September 2001	2001 (pound) m	expected at 29 September 2001
Asset:			
Equities		43.6	
Corporate Bonds	6.09%		6.5%
Government Bonds	4.49%	9.8	5.6%
Property	6.49%	7.5	
Other	4.49%	1.7	6.5%

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25 Group pension schemes continued

The liabilities of the Group's schemes at 29 September 2001 were calculated on the following bases as required under FRS17:

		Berisford Scheme	
Assumptions at 29 September 2001			
Discount rate		6.09%	6.75%
Rate of increase in salaries		4.5%	Not applicable
Rate of increase in pensions in payment			0%
Rate of increase in pensions in deferment		3.0%	0%
Medical cost inflation		Not	Not applicable 6
Price inflation			2.75%
The balance sheet position for the Group's 29 September 2001 was as follows:	schemes as calculat		Post retirement
	Berisford Scheme (pound)m		Pension p with liabili in ex
29 September 2001 was as follows:	Berisford Scheme (pound)m	Pension plans with assets in excess of liabilities	Pension p with liabili in ex of as

Surplus or deficit in the scheme	5.9	1.4	
Unrecognisable surplus in the scheme	-	(0.7)	
Net pension asset	5.9	0.7	

26 Contingencies

- (i) Enodis Corporation has been named in a number of lawsuits throughout the United States in which the plaintiffs seek to hold it liable for the alleged obligations of its former subsidiary, Consolidated Industries Corp. of Lafayette, Indiana ("Consolidated") by reason of Consolidated's design and manufacture of some 870,000 defective home furnaces. Consolidated's alleged liability in respect of these furnaces is potentially in the range of nil to \$600m. Enodis Corporation sold Consolidated to an unrelated party in 1998. The plaintiffs all contend that Enodis Corporation is the alter ego of Consolidated and therefore liable for its debts. The plaintiffs are also seeking to recover approximately \$30m of Consolidated's revenues that were transferred to Enodis Corporation for various reasons. The issue of whether Consolidated and/or Enodis Corporation has insurance coverage for some or all of these contingent liabilities is also the subject of litigation. The plaintiffs in these actions who are seeking to hold Enodis Corporation accountable for the liabilities of Consolidated include Daniel L. Freeland, in his capacity as trustee of the Chapter 7 Estate of Consolidated, the Trane Company, a division of America Standard, Amana, LLC, Bard Manufacturing Company and Janet Pearce, on behalf of a class of homeowners claiming to be entitled to have their furnaces replaced free of charge. Enodis Corporation has thoroughly investigated these claims and has been advised that they are without merit and is defending them vigorously. In the event of an outcome adverse to Enodis Corporation, it is currently unclear to what extent, if any, the liability of Enodis Corporation would be covered by insurance.
- (ii) During the year the Company settled the IMR federal and state court actions which were disclosed in the 2000 Annual Report and Accounts (see note 4).
- (iii) There are customary tax and other warranties and indemnities in respect of companies and businesses sold in previous years.

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27 Lease obligations

200
Grou
(pound)

a) The future minimum payments to which the Group is committed under finance leases are as follows:

Within one year

0.

Between one and two years			1.
Between two and five years			0.
			1.
Finance charges allocated to future periods			(0.
			1.
Disclosed in the accounts as:			
Creditors due within one year (note 16)			0.
Creditors due after more than one year (note 17)			1.
			1.
The Company had no commitments under finance leases	(2000: (pound) ni		
			200 Grou (pound)
b) Operating lease payments which the Group is comm financial year are analysed as follows: Leases expi		ring the next	
Within one year			3.
Between one and two years			3.
Between two and five years			3.
Thereafter			9.
			20.
The Company had annual commitments under operating than five years of (pound)2.7m (2000: (pound)0.8m).		after more	
54 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts 28 Principal subsidiaries and significant investmen	nt		
	Country of incorporation and operation	Percentage held and voting rights at 29 September 2001	D

Food Equipment

Aladdin Temp-Rite Canada, Inc.	Canada	100	
Aladdin Temp-Rite LLC	USA	100	
Aladdin Temp-Rite Pty. Ltd	Australia	100	
Aladdin Temp-Rite Puerto Rico Inc.	Puerto Rico	100	
Austral Refrigeration Pty. Ltd	Australia	100	
Belshaw Bros, Inc	USA	100	
Booth, Inc.	USA	100	
Castel MAC S.p.A	Italy	100	
Cleveland Range, Inc.	USA	100	
Cleveland Range Ltd	Canada	100	
Convotherm Elektrogerate GmbH	Germany	91	
Convotherm Limited	England	91	
Convotherm Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	
Cowley Refrigeration Ltd	New Zealand	60	
Enodis Corporation	USA	100	
Enodis Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100	
Enodis France SA	France	100	
Enodis Iberia SA	Spain	100	
Enodis UK Limited	England	100	
Frimont S.p.A	Italy	100	
Frymaster L.L.C	USA	100	
Garland Commercial Industries, Inc.	USA	100	
Garland Commercial Ranges, Limited	Canada	100	
Guyon Productions SA	France	100	
Hartek Awagem Vertriebsges m.b.H	Austria	100	
Hartek Beverage Handling GmbH	Germany	100	
Jackson MSC Inc.	USA	100	10
Kysor Industrial Corporation	USA	100	
Kysor//Warren Australia Pty. Limited	Australia	100	
Lincoln Foodservice Products, Inc.	USA	100	
Merco/Savory, Inc.	USA	100	
Merrychef Holdings Limited	England	100	
		100	
Mile High Equipment Company	USA	100	
New Ton Food Equipment Co Ltd.	Thailand	97.2	1,905,120 10
Sammic SA	Spain	100	
Sammic SARL	France	100	
Sammic-Equipamientos de Hotelaria, L.d	Portugal	99.5	1
Scotsman Beverage Systems Limited	England	100	8
Scotsman Group Inc.	USA	100	
Scotsman Ice Systems (Shanghai) Company Ltd	China	100	
Technyform Production SA	France	100	
Temp-Rite International GmbH	Germany	100	
Temp-Rite International Holding B.V	Netherlands	100	
Temp-Rite International SA	France	100	
Temp-Rite Kft	Hungary	100	
The Delfield Company	USA	100	
Vent Master (Europe) Limited	England	100	
Viscount Catering Limited	England	100	
Welbilt Manufacturing (Thailand) Ltd*	Thailand	50	9,333,333 10
Welbilt Walk-Ins, LP	USA	100	
Whitlenge Drink Equipment Limited	England	100	
		100	

55 Enodis annual report Notes to the accounts

28 Principal subsidiaries and significant investment

		Percentage held and	
	Country of incorporation	29 September	
	and operation	2001	Deta
Property			
Enodis Property Developments Limited	England	100	38,
Enodis Investments Limited*	England	100	
		100	145,805,09
Investment			
C. Czarnikow Limited	England	15	

The subsidiaries marked with an asterisk and the investment are held by the Company. All other trading subsidiaries are held through subsidiaries. Consolidated subsidiaries not listed above are either dormant or used only as vehicles to hold the shares of certain non-operating companies. Certain subsidiaries of the Group have been excluded from the consolidation since, in aggregate, their inclusion is not material for the purpose of giving a true and fair view.

56 Enodis annual report US GAAP Reconciliation

US GAAP Reconciliation

Summary of differences between Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United Kingdom and the United States The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United Kingdom ("UK GAAP"), which differ in certain material respects from those generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP"). The differences that are material to Enodis plc (the "Company") relate to the following items and the necessary adjustments are shown in the tables that follow.

Goodwill Prior to fiscal 1999 the Company has written off goodwill against shareholders' equity in the fiscal year of acquisition. During fiscal 1999 UK GAAP was amended to prohibit the write-off of goodwill against shareholders' equity and requires capitalisation and amortisation of goodwill over the estimated period of benefit. Under US GAAP, acquisitions prior to 30 June 2001 giving rise to goodwill must be capitalised and amortised against income over the estimated period of benefit, but not in excess of 40 years. The Company has adopted a 20 year life with respect to goodwill established under both US GAAP and UK GAAP.

Deferred Taxation Under UK GAAP, deferred taxation is only accounted for to the extent that it is probable that taxation liabilities or benefits will crystallise. In addition, deferred taxation assets are recognised for future deductions and utilization of tax credit carry-forward where recovery is assured beyond a reasonable doubt. Under US GAAP, deferred taxation is accounted for on all temporary differences and a valuation adjustment is established in respect of those deferred taxation assets where it is more likely than not that some portion will not be realised. In addition, deferred taxation assets are recognised for future deductions and utilisation of tax credit carry-forwards, subject to a valuation allowance.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities US GAAP requires the fair values of hedging instruments to be recorded on the balance sheet, and any changes in such fair values which do not meet certain documentation requirements, as well as the US definition of an effective hedge, to be booked through the profit and loss account.

Pension Costs Accounting for defined contribution schemes is similar under both US and UK GAAP. With respect to defined contribution schemes a charge against income should be made for the amount of the contributions payable to the pension scheme in respect of the accounting period. Under a defined benefit scheme both UK GAAP and US GAAP pension costs are recorded so as to provide for future pension liabilities. However, with respect to the defined benefit schemes, there are differences in the prescribed methods of valuation which give rise to GAAP adjustments.

Sale/Leaseback Transactions Under UK GAAP, a gain or loss on the sale of an asset that is leased back is deferred if the leaseback is a finance lease and is recognised immediately when the leaseback is an operating lease. Under US GAAP, a gain or loss on the sale of property which is leased back and does not meet certain criteria, is deferred and amortised over future periods.

Goodwill impairment Differences in the carrying value of net assets and goodwill of impaired entities under US GAAP give rise to differences in the calculations for impairment charges.

Share Option Plans Under UK GAAP, options issued under the Company's 1995 Executive share option plan only give rise to an accounting entry when the option is exercised. Shareholders' funds are increased by the product of the number of options multiplied by the original option price.

The 1995 Executive share option plan includes certain performance criteria. Under US GAAP, a measurement date occurs when such performance criteria are met, which is effectively the date such options first become exercisable. At the measurement date any excess of market price over the exercise price is recorded as compensation expense in the profit and loss account.

Once the option is exercised, shareholders' funds are increased by the product of the number of options multiplied by the original option price plus the charge to profit and loss account already calculated.

Gain on sale of Building and Consumer Products business Differences in the carrying value of the net assets of the Building and Consumer Products business under US GAAP give rise to a different calculation of the gain on sale.

Dividends UK GAAP requires dividends to be accrued when declared, with a charge to profit and loss account. Under US GAAP dividends are charged to shareholders' funds only when approved.

57 Enodis annual report US GAAP Reconciliation

US GAAP reconciliation continued

Reconciliation of net income/(loss) and shareholders' equity The effects of the differences between UK GAAP and US GAAP on net income/(loss) and shareholders' equity are as follows:

	2001 (pound)m	(po
Net income		
Net income/(loss) under UK GAAP	(115.9)	
Items (decreasing)/increasing net income		
Goodwill amortisation	(16.6)	
Depreciation		
Goodwill impairment	9.8	
Deferred taxation	3.3	
Pension cost	5.9	
Sale/leaseback transactions	(1.3)	
Gain on sale of Building and Consumer Products business	0.8	
Stock option plans	-	
Restructuring	0.4	
Other	(0.1)	
Net income/(loss) in accordance with US GAAP	(113.7)	
	2001 (pound)m	 (po
Shareholders' equity		
Shareholders' equity under UK GAAP	87.2	
Items (decreasing)/increasing shareholders' equity		
Goodwill	310.8	
Cumulative amortisation on goodwill	(101.8)	

Cumulative goodwill impairment	9.8
Cumulative depreciation on adjustments to fixed assets	4.7
Cumulative deferred income taxes	96.1
Gain on sale/leaseback	(1.2)
Cumulative pension adjustments	31.1
Gain on sale of Building and Consumer Products business	0.8
Cumulative purchase accounting adjustments	4.0
Stock option provision	(2.2)
Dividend timing	-
Effect of foreign exchange	3.6
Other	0.1
Shareholders' equity in accordance with US GAAP	443.0

58 Enodis annual report Five year summary

Five year summary

	_	1998 (pound)m (restated)	(pou
Group turnover	549.7	591.2	7
Earnings and dividends:			
Profit before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and exceptionals	59.2	73.1	1
Profit/(loss) before interest and tax	45.1	59.8	
Profit before tax, amortisation and exceptionals	37.0	50.2	
Profit/(loss) before taxation	60.4	50.2	
Profit/(loss) after tax		46.7	
Adjusted diluted earnings per share (note i)		23.5p	2
Dividends per share (net)	6.5p	9.5p	1
Ratios:			

Operating margin (excluding amortisation and exceptionals)	8.5%	10.1%	
Return on sales (excluding amortisation and exceptionals)	6.7%	8.5%	
Dividend cover (adjusted diluted)	2.8x	2.5x	
Interest cover (excluding amortisation and exceptionals)	4.7x	6.2x	
Assets employed:			
Intangible fixed assets			
- goodwill	_	_	3
Tangible fixed assets	90.9	89.3	1
Investments	10.9	4.9	
Net current assets	83.8	61.5	
	185.6	155.7	5
Financed by:			
Share capital	76.3	76.6	1
Reserves (note i)	(142.4)	(165.4)	(
Shareholders' funds	(66.1)	(88.8)	
5% convertible unsecured loan stock 2015	230.7	230.4	
Other	21.0	14.1	3
	185.6	155.7	5
US Dollar rate			
- Average	1.63	1.66	
- Year end	1.61	1.70	

i Adjusted diluted earnings per share have been restated for the implementation of FRS14. Reserves have been restated for the implementation of FRS10.

59 Enodis annual report Holders of Company securities

Holders of Company securities

Shareholders'analysis The issued ordinary share capital of Enodis plc at 29 September 2001 was (pound) 125,144,475 in 250,288,950 ordinary shares of 50p each, held by 7,895 members.

	Holders Number	Holders %	Number of shares	Percentage of capital
Banks/Nominees	928	11.75	217,379,740	86.85
Insurance companies	17	0.22	2,020,093	0.81
Investment trusts	17	0.22	263,111	0.11
Pension trusts	4	0.05	858 , 816	0.34
Other corporate bodies	9	0.11	231,290	0.09
Other companies	346	4.38	18,014,213	7.20
Individuals	6 , 574	83.27	11,521,687	4.60
Total	7 , 895	100	250,288,950	100

60 Enodis annual report Company information

Company information

Capital gains tax For the purpose of United Kingdom capital gains tax, the market value of the Company's ordinary shares on 31 March 1982 was 258p (after adjustment for the consolidation and sub-division of shares in 1989 and the consolidation of shares in 1993).

The value does not take account of any adjustment required by the Company's rights issues, as such adjustment is wholly dependent upon action taken by the shareholders in respect of such rights issues.

Financial	calendar	2001/	/2002
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Year's results - 2001	Announced 21 November 2001
Annual General Meeting	To be held on 16 January 2002
Half year's results - 2002	To be announced May 2002

Corporate information Registrar American Depositary Recei
Company Secretary D R Hooper Computershare Investor Services PLC Enodis plc ordinary share PO Box 82

Exchange in the form of A

Registered Office The Pavilions
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using the symbol ENO. Eac ordinary shares. The ADS

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Bristol BS99 7NH 0870 7020000

Website: www.computershare.com

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Enodis

14 December 2001

To shareholders

Dear Shareholder

Annual General Meeting

The 92nd Annual General Meeting of the Company is to be held at the Radisson SAS Portman Hotel, 22 Portman Square, London W1H 7BG on Wednesday, 16 January 2002 at 11.30 a.m. You will find the Notice of Meeting set out on pages 6 to 8 of this Circular. In addition to the regular items of ordinary business to be conducted at the Annual General Meeting, there are the following items of special business, which I would like to take this opportunity to explain to you:

- a. Directors' power to allot shares.
- b. Disapplication of pre-emption rights.
- c. Authority to purchase own shares.
- d. Renewal of Sharesave Scheme.

- e. Amendment of rules of Executive Share Option Scheme.
- f. Adoption of new Articles of Association.

Items a-c are matters commonly dealt with at Annual General Meetings of public companies and I refer you to Appendix 1 for an explanation of them. Accordingly, in the remainder of this Circular, I will concentrate on items d, renewal of our Sharesave Scheme, e, amendment of the rules of the Executive Share Option Scheme and f, adoption of new Articles of Association.

Resolution 9 - Renewal of Sharesave Scheme Since 1992, Enodis has operated a Sharesave Scheme for UK employees. The ability to grant options under this scheme expires on 22 January 2002 and your Board therefore proposes to introduce a replacement scheme - the Enodis plc Sharesave Scheme 2002 - at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The main features of the new scheme will be the same as the existing scheme. Eligible employees will be able to save with a bank or building society over a three or five year period, currently up to a maximum of (pound)250 each month. At the end of three, five or seven years, employees will have an option to use their savings, plus a tax-free bonus, to buy shares in the Company at a discount of approximately 20% to the share price shortly before they start saving.

The new scheme will be submitted for approval by the Inland Revenue and will contain a limit of 10% on the number of ordinary shares which may be issued pursuant to options granted under it and any other share option scheme adopted by Enodis over a 10 year period.

The Directors have no current plans to operate the new Sharesave Scheme, but are seeking shareholder approval in order to preserve flexibility to do so. Amongst factors affecting a decision to operate the scheme is a review of the feasibility of launching a similar scheme in the US where the majority of the Group's employees are located. A summary of the new scheme is set out in Appendix 2.

A copy of the draft rules of the new scheme will be available at the registered office of the Company during normal working hours on any business day (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) from the date of this Circular up to and including the date of the Annual General Meeting (or any adjournment thereof) from 15 minutes beforehand.

Resolution 10 - Amendment of rules of Executive Share Option Scheme

The rules of the 2001 Executive Share Option Scheme ("the Scheme") contain two specific anti-dilution limits. Firstly, no more than 10% of new issue ordinary shares may be allocated for the grant of options under all the Company's share schemes over a 10 year period. Secondly, no more than 5% of new issue ordinary shares may be allocated for the grant of options under the Scheme over a 10 year period. The Scheme is regarded by the Board of Directors as a very important mechanism for providing long-term incentives for senior executives, as well as helping to recruit and retain them. Share option grants form a particularly significant part of the remuneration packages of executives in the US, where most of our executives are now based. However, the Company's ability to grant options under the Scheme is becoming increasingly constrained by the 5% limit. In order to ensure that the Board can grant additional options under the Scheme, and to give the Board greater discretion to decide how shares will be allocated amongst the Company's various employee share schemes, shareholders' approval is

sought in Resolution 10 for the removal of this 5% limit from the Scheme rules. The overall 10% limit on the allocation of new issue shares under all of the Company's share schemes over a 10 year period will, however, remain in place.

A copy of the rules of the Scheme, incorporating the proposed amendment, will be available for inspection at the Company's registered office during normal working hours on any business day (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) from the date of this Circular up to and including the date of the Annual General Meeting (or any adjournment thereof) and at the Annual General Meeting itself (or any adjournment thereof) from 15 minutes beforehand.

Resolution 11 - Adoption of new Articles of Association

As a result of recent legalisation, it is now possible to offer a greater choice of methods of communication between the Company and its shareholders. In accordance with current recommended practice, it is proposed that the Company adopt new Articles of Association which reflect the provisions of such legislation and provide shareholders with the opportunity to receive certain shareholder communications, including the annual report and accounts, financial statements, notices of meetings and appointments of proxies electronically or via publication on the Company's website. The new Articles will be the same as the Company's current Articles of Association save for the changes necessary to achieve the electronic communication described above. A copy of the Company's current Articles of Association marked to show the proposed changes will be available for inspection at the Company's registered office during normal working hours on any business day (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) from the date of this Circular up to and including the date of the Annual General Meeting (or any adjournment thereof) and at the Annual General Meeting itself (or any adjournment thereof) from 15 minutes beforehand.

General Your Board considers that all the resolutions set out in the Notice of Meeting are in the best interests of shareholders as a whole and urges you to vote in favour of them as the Directors intend to do in respect of their own shareholdings.

Whether or not you expect to come to the Meeting, please complete the accompanying Form of Proxy and return it to the Company's Registrar at the address shown on the Form. Guidance as to how to fill in the Form is given on the Form itself. To be valid at the Annual General Meeting, the Form of Proxy must be received by the Company's Registrar no later than 11.30 a.m. on Monday, 14 January 2002. Even if you return the Form of Proxy, you may still attend and vote in person at the Annual General Meeting as I encourage you to do.

Yours sincerely

/s/ Peter Brooks

Peter Brooks Chairman

Appendix 1

1. Resolution 6 - Directors' power to allot shares Under the Companies Act 1985 (the "Act") the Board is not able to allot shares except with the general or specific authority of the shareholders. Resolution 6 is a renewal of an existing authority given on 17 January 2001. This resolution seeks general and unconditional authority for the Board to allot up to (pound) 41.6 million in

nominal value of relevant securities for the period of five years from the date of passing Resolution 6. This figure, which complies with institutional shareholder guidelines, represents 33.24% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital as at 21 November 2001. Furthermore, additional securities may be allotted pursuant to the Company's share option schemes (including the proposed renewed sharesave scheme if approved) without them counting towards the limit of the nominal value of (pound) 41.6 million. Such an authority enables the Board to take advantage without delay of any opportunity that occurs to issue shares either for cash (subject as mentioned in paragraph 2. below) or as consideration for an acquisition. The Directors have no current intention to allot such relevant securities, but will keep the matter under review. The authority will be exercised only if the Directors believe that to do so would be in the best interests of shareholders generally.

- 2. Resolution 7 Disapplication of pre-emption rights The Act provides that when equity securities are being issued for cash, such securities must first be offered pro-rata to existing ordinary shareholders, unless the Board is given the power to allot them without regard to this requirement. Resolution 7 therefore empowers the Board to allot for cash equity securities of a nominal amount not exceeding (pound) 6.25 million, representing less than 5% of the Company's issued share capital as at 21 November 2001, without first offering such securities to existing ordinary shareholders. It also modifies the situation with regard to rights issues or other offers to ordinary shareholders with the result that the Company may sell for the benefit of shareholders resident in certain overseas countries the equity securities to which such shareholders would otherwise be entitled. The authority extends until the earlier of the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2003 and the date 15 months from the date of passing Resolution 7.
- 3. Resolution 8 Authority to purchase own shares Subject to the approval of its shareholders, the Company is empowered by its Articles of Association to purchase its own ordinary shares. It has become customary for public companies to seek such shareholder approval at each Annual General Meeting. Approval was duly obtained by the Company on 17 January 2001 in respect of up to 25 million ordinary shares and remains valid until 16 January 2002, although no purchases of shares have been made during the period. The Directors have no current plans for the Company to purchase its own ordinary shares; however they consider it prudent once more to seek the approval of shareholders for authority to purchase up to 25 million ordinary shares, representing less than 10% of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company, by way of market purchase.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, a Special Resolution (Resolution 8 set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting) will be proposed to seek this authority.

The price at which ordinary shares may be purchased will be not less than their nominal value and not more than 5% above the average of the middle market quotations (as derived from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List) for an ordinary share of the Company for the five business days immediately preceding the day of purchase. The authority will expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2003 or 12 months after the date of the passing of Resolution 8, whichever is the earlier. As at 21 November 2001, there were options outstanding over 8,085,924 ordinary shares in the Company which represent 3.23% of the Company's issued share capital. If the authority to purchase the Company's ordinary shares was exercised in full, these options would then represent 3.5%.

As stated above, the Board has no immediate intention of exercising the authority to purchase the Company's ordinary shares but will keep the matter under review, taking into account other investment opportunities. The authority will be exercised only if the Directors believe that to do so would result in an increase in earnings per share and would be in the best interests of

shareholders generally.

Appendix 2

Summary of the Enodis plc Sharesave Scheme 2002 (the "Sharesave Scheme")

General

The Company intends to obtain Inland Revenue approval of the Sharesave Scheme under the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988. The operation of the Sharesave Scheme will be supervised by the Board of Directors (the "Board") or a Committee of the Board.

Eligibility

UK resident employees of the Company, participating subsidiaries and specified joint venture companies with at least one year's service (including Directors who are required to work at least 25 hours a week) will be eligible to participate. The Board may amend the eligibility conditions (within the limits set by the relevant legislation) and have a discretion to allow other employees to participate.

Grant of options

Invitations to apply for options to acquire ordinary shares may be issued within six weeks following Inland Revenue approval of the Sharesave Scheme and, thereafter, in the six weeks following the announcement by the Company of its results for any period, as well as at any other time if the Board considers that there are exceptional circumstances. No invitations may be issued later than ten years after the adoption of the Sharesave Scheme. Options may only be granted to employees who enter into Inland Revenue approved savings contracts, under which monthly savings are made over a period of three or five years.

The number of ordinary shares over which an option is granted will be such that the total amount payable on its exercise will correspond to the proceeds on maturity of the related savings contract. An option will be personal to the optionholder and may not be transferred by him/her.

Individual participation

Monthly savings by an employee under all savings contracts linked to options granted under any savings related share option scheme may not exceed the statutory maximum (currently (pound) 250).

Acquisition price

The price per ordinary share payable upon the exercise of options will not be less than the higher of:

- a. 80% of the average of the middle market quotations of an ordinary share of the Company on the London Stock Exchange on four dealing days within the period of 30 days (or 42 days, if applications are scaled down) ending with the date of grant of options (or such other day or days as may be agreed with the Inland Revenue), provided that no such days may fall before the Company last announced its results for any period; and
- b. the nominal value of an ordinary share (except to the extent the Board is authorised to capitalise reserves or the option relates solely to existing ordinary shares).

Limit on subscription

Not more than 10% of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company may be subscribed on the exercise of options granted over a 10 year period under the Sharesave Scheme or any other share option scheme adopted by the Company or issued over that period under any other type of employees' share scheme adopted by the Company.

Exercise of options

Options will normally be exercisable only for six months from the third, fifth or seventh anniversary of the commencement of the related savings contracts. Earlier exercise is permitted following cessation of employment in specified compassionate circumstances, or if an employee reaches age 65. Options will otherwise lapse on cessation of employment. Early exercise is also permitted in the event of a takeover, amalgamation, reconstruction or winding-up of the Company.

Pensionability

Benefits received under the Sharesave Scheme will not be pensionable.

Rights attaching to ordinary shares

All ordinary shares allotted under the Sharesave Scheme will rank equally with all other ordinary shares of the Company for the time being in issue (except as regards any rights attaching to such shares by reference to a record date prior to the date of allotment) and application will be made to the London Stock Exchange for such shares to be admitted to the Official List.

Variation of capital

In the event of any variation of the Company's share capital, the Board may make such adjustments as it considers appropriate to the number of ordinary shares subject to options and the price payable on the exercise of options.

Alterations

The Board may at any time alter the Sharesave Scheme in any respect, subject to the prior approval of shareholders for alterations to the advantage of participants to the rules governing eligibility, the individual limit on participation, the overall limit on the issue of ordinary shares, the terms of options, the rights attaching to ordinary shares acquired on the exercise of options, the adjustment of options in the event of a variation of capital and the amendment of the Sharesave Scheme. The requirement to obtain prior shareholder approval will not, however, apply to any minor alteration to benefit the administration of the Sharesave Scheme, or to take account of a change in legislation, or to obtain or maintain favourable tax, exchange control, or regulatory treatment for participants or an Enodis Group company.

Enodis plc Notice of the Annual General Meeting

To holders of ordinary shares

Notice is hereby given that the ninety-second Annual General Meeting of the

Company will be held at the Radisson SAS Portman Hotel, 22 Portman Square, London W1H 7BG on Wednesday, 16 January 2002 at 11.30 a.m. for the following purposes:

- 1.To receive and adopt the Financial Statements for the period ended 29 September 2001 together with the Directors' Report and the Auditors' Report thereon.
- 2.To reappoint each of the following Directors who, having been appointed since the last Annual General Meeting, each retire and offer themselves for reappointment in accordance with Article 95 of the Articles of Association of the Company:
- a. D S McCulloch
- b. D W Odum
- 3.To reappoint each of the following Directors who, retiring as Directors in accordance with Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company, offer themselves for reappointment in accordance with Article 98 of the Articles of Association of the Company:
- a. P M Brooks
- b. W Schmidt
- 4.To reappoint Deloitte & Touche as Auditors of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the next General Meeting of the Company at which accounts are laid.
- 5.To authorise the Directors to determine the remuneration of the Auditors.

Special Business

- 6.To propose the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution: THAT, in substitution for the authority given to them pursuant to the Ordinary Resolution (numbered 7) passed at the Annual General Meeting on 17 January 2001 (but without prejudice to any previous allotments under such substituted authority), the Directors be generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 80 of the Companies Act 1985 (the "Act") to exercise all powers of the Company to allot relevant securities within the meaning of that section provided that:
- a. the aggregate of the nominal amount of such securities, where they are shares, and, where such securities are not shares, the nominal amount of the shares in respect of which such securities confer the right to subscribe or convert shall not exceed (pound) 41.6 million, but for this purpose no account shall be taken of any relevant securities allotted pursuant to any share option scheme adopted or to be adopted by the Company; and
- b. this authority shall expire on the date five years after the passing of this Resolution save that the Company may before such expiry make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot relevant securities in pursuance of such offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.
- 7. To propose the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

Subject to the passing of Resolution 6, THAT the Directors be generally empowered pursuant to Section 95 of the Act to allot equity securities (within the meaning of Section 94(2) of the Act) of the Company for cash pursuant to the general authority conferred by Resolution 6 as if Section 89(1) of the Act did

not apply to such allotment, provided that the power conferred by this Resolution shall be limited:

- a. to allotments of equity securities where such securities have been offered (whether by way of a rights issue, open offer or otherwise) to holders of ordinary shares of 50p nominal value in the capital of the Company ("ordinary shares") and, if in accordance with their rights as the Directors so determine, holders of other equity securities of any class in proportion (as nearly as may be) to their existing holdings of ordinary shares or (as the case may be) other equity securities of the class concerned (so that any offer to holders of other equity securities of any class shall be on the basis of their rights to receive such offer and, failing which, shall be on the basis that their holdings have been converted into or that they have subscribed for ordinary shares on the basis then applicable) but subject to the Directors having a right to make such exclusions or other arrangements in connection with such offering as they deem necessary or expedient, including:
- i. to sell, for the benefit of those shareholders who are citizens of or resident in any overseas territory where in the opinion of the Directors it would at the time of the offer be illegal (by relevant law) or unduly costly or burdensome for the Company to make or for those shareholders to accept an offer of equity securities of the Company, the equity securities to which they would otherwise be entitled, save that the proceeds (net of expenses) of (pound)3 or less due to any such shareholder may be retained for the benefit of the Company;
- ii. to aggregate and sell for the benefit of the Company all fractions of a share which may arise in apportioning the equity securities among the original shareholders;
- b. to allotments of equity securities pursuant to the Company's employee share schemes; and
- c. to allotments (otherwise than pursuant to sub-paragraphs a. or b. above) of equity securities having in the case of relevant shares (as defined in Section 94 of the Act) a nominal amount or, in the case of other equity securities, giving the right to subscribe for or convert into relevant shares having a nominal amount, not exceeding in aggregate (pound) 6.25 million;
- and this power shall expire on the earlier of the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2003 and the date 15 months after the passing of this Resolution, save that the Company may before such expiry make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities pursuant to any such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.
- 8.To propose the following resolution as a Special Resolution: THAT the Company be generally and unconditionally authorised to make one or more market purchases (within the meaning of Section 163(3) of the Act) of ordinary shares provided that:
- a. the maximum aggregate number of ordinary shares authorised to be purchased is 25.00 million (representing less than 10% of the issued ordinary share capital);
- b. the minimum price which may be paid for an ordinary share is an amount equal to its nominal value;

- c. the maximum price which may be paid for an ordinary share is an amount equal to 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for an ordinary share as derived from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which that ordinary share is purchased;
- d. this authority expires at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2003 or within 12 months from the date of the passing of this Resolution, whichever is earlier; and
- e. the Company may make a contract to purchase ordinary shares under this authority before the expiry of the authority which will or may be executed wholly or partly after the expiry of the authority, and may make purchases of ordinary shares in pursuance of any such contract.
- 9.To propose the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

THAT:

- a. the Enodis plc Sharesave Scheme 2002 (the "Sharesave Scheme"), the main features of which are summarised in Appendix 2 to the Circular to shareholders dated 14 December 2001, and a copy of which is produced to the Meeting and initialled by the Chairman for the purpose of identification, be and it is hereby approved and the Directors be and are hereby authorised to do all such acts and things as they may consider necessary or expedient to carry the Sharesave Scheme into effect;
- b. the Directors be and are hereby authorised to establish such schedules to the Sharesave Scheme or establish such other employee share schemes based on the Sharesave Scheme, to take account of local tax, exchange controls or securities laws outside the UK, provided that any shares issued under the schedules or other schemes must be treated as counting against the individual and overall limits on participation contained in the Sharesave Scheme;
- c. the Directors be and are hereby authorised to vote, and be counted in the quorum, on any matter connected with the Sharesave Scheme and any similar schemes established for overseas employees, notwithstanding that they may be interested in the same (except that no Director may be counted in a quorum or vote in respect of his own participation) and any prohibition on voting by interested Directors contained in the Articles of Association of the Company be and is hereby disregarded accordingly.
- 10.To propose the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

THAT the amendment to the Enodis 2001 Executive Share Option Scheme (the "Scheme") described on page 2 of the Circular to shareholders dated 14 December 2001 and marked on the copy of the rules of the Scheme which are produced to the Meeting and signed by the Chairman for the purpose of identification be and is hereby approved and the Directors be and are hereby authorised to do all things necessary to carry the same into effect.

11. To propose the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

THAT the existing Articles of Association of the Company be and are hereby amended by adopting the regulations set forth in the marked up Articles of Association produced to the Meeting and signed by the Chairman for the purpose of identification, in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing Articles of Association.

By order of the Board

D R Hooper Secretary Enodis plc Washington House 40-41 Conduit Street London W1S 2YQ 14 December 2001

Notes to Notice of the Annual General Meeting

Note 1 Only holders of ordinary shares are entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting. Shareholders so entitled may appoint one or more proxies to attend and, on a poll, vote instead of him/her. A proxy need not be a member. A Form of Proxy is enclosed.

Note 2 The Company, pursuant to Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, specifies that only those shareholders registered in the register of members of the Company as at 6.00 p.m. on Monday, 14 January 2002 shall be entitled to attend or vote at this Annual General Meeting in respect of the number of shares registered in their name at that time. Changes to entries on the register of members after 6.00 p.m. on Monday, 14 January 2002 shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend or vote at the Annual General Meeting.

Note 3 The instrument appointing a proxy, and (in the case of an instrument signed by an agent of a member or on behalf of a corporation) the authority under which such instrument is signed or an office copy or duly certified copy thereof, must be deposited at the office of the Company's Registrar, Computershare Services PLC, PO Box 1075, Bristol BS99 3FA by not later than 11.30 a.m. on Monday, 14 January 2002, being not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the above Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

Note 4 The Register of Directors' interests required to be kept pursuant to Section 325 of the Act and copies of contracts of service (unless expiring or determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation) of Directors with the Company or with any of its subsidiary companies, will be available for inspection at the registered office of the Company during usual working hours on any business day (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) from the date of this Notice up to and including the date of the Annual General Meeting (or any adjournment thereof) and at the Annual General Meeting itself (or any adjournment thereof) and for a period of 15 minutes beforehand.

Note 5 The rules of the Sharesave Scheme summarised in Appendix 2 to the Circular, together with a copy of the rules of the 2001 Executive Share Option Scheme marked to show the amendment proposed pursuant to Resolution 10, and a copy of the current Articles of Association marked to show the amendments proposed pursuant to Resolution 11 will be available for inspection at the registered office of the Company during usual working hours on any business day (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) from the date of this Notice and up to and including the date of the Annual General Meeting (or any adjournment thereof), and at the Annual General Meeting itself (or any adjournment thereof), and for a period of 15 minutes beforehand.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the

Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ENODIS PLC

December 20, 2001 By: /s/ Stuart Miller

Name: Stuart Miller

Title: Chief Financial Officer