HIBISCUS PLC ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

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28/04/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors B Killerby

D Killerby

J Killerby

Secretary M Bolton

Company number 01557744

Registered office Hudswell Road

Leeds LS10 1AG

Auditors Henton & Co LLP

Northgate 118 North Street

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS2 7PN

Business address Hudswell Road

Leeds LS10 1AG

Bankers Barclays Bank plc

77 Albion Street

Leeds LS1 5LD

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2016.

Fair review of the business

The 2015/16 financial year saw major changes in the Chemical Industry with the movement of Mixtures to GHS/CLP. As of 1st June 2017 all mentions of the CHIP system will disappear from all elements of legislation. This is a momentous change and has caused a significant increase in software sales and support renewals in the financial year.

The company's sales strategy has seen its' final pieces put into place with the recruitment and training of an Account Manager. Customers have been sub-divided based on turnover to give them the best and most appropriate service.

One of the company Directors, James Killerby completed the Goldman Sachs 10,000 Small Business programme and will be looking to use what he has learned and the experiences he has had to assist the business in building on the positive results the business has seen in the financial year.

The company has made major structural and personnel changes in the year in line with the ongoing strategy in an effort to improve all areas of the business.

Looking forward the company will be purchasing a new piece of printing equipment to continue the positive trend these accounts describe. This will give the company a significant increase in capacity which, alongside the now fully implemented sales strategy will allow a further significant increase in both turnover and profitability.

behalf of the board

B Killerby **Director** 27 April 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2016. The prior period covers the 11 months ended 31 October 2015.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the supply of a range of products and services directly related to the international labelling, transporting and documentation of hazardous substances.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

B Killerby

D Killerby

J Killerby

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Supplier payment policy

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to:

- settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- pay in accordance with the company's contractual and other legal obligations.

On average, trade creditors at the year end represented 65 (2015- 57) days' purchases.

Auditors

The auditors, Henton & Co LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

B Killerby Director

27 April 2017

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HIBISCUS PLC

We have audited the financial statements of Hibiscus Plc for the year ended 31 October 2016 set out on pages 6 to 19. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF HIBISCUS PLC

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Merkon + Co LLP

Chris Howitt (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Henton & Co LLP

27 April 2017

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Northgate 118 North Street Leeds West Yorkshire LS2 7PN

HIBISCUS PLC

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	3,137,600	3,261,050
Cost of sales		(2,079,447)	(2,130,499)
Gross profit		1,058,153	1,130,551
Distribution costs		(18,234)	(19,235)
Administrative expenses		(728,304)	(886,742)
Operating profit	4	311,615	224,574
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(19,714)	(21,870)
Profit before taxation		291,901	202,704
Taxation	9	(45,350)	(32,422)
Profit for the financial year		246,551	170,282
Total comprehensive income for the year		246,551	170,282

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2016

		201	2016		5
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		-		24,091
Current assets					
Stocks	13	325,890		376,549	
Debtors	14	1,408,902		994,745	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,521		9,214	
		1,737,313		1,380,508	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	15				
one year		(1,346,281)		(1,055,108)	•
Net current assets			391,032		325,400
Total assets less current liabilities			391,032		349,491
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		· <u>-</u>		(19,010)
Net assets			391,032		330,481
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			341,032		280,481
Total equity			391,032		330,481
					=

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 April 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

B Killerby **Director**

Company Registration No. 01557744

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

•		Share capital	Profit and loss	Total
		_	reserves	
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 November 2014		50,000	266,199	316,199
Period ended 31 October 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	170,282	170,282
Dividends	10	-	(156,000)	(156,000)
Balance at 31 October 2015		50,000	280,481	330,481
Period ended 31 October 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		_	246,551	246,551
Dividends	10		(186,000)	(186,000)
Balance at 31 October 2016		50,000	341,032	391,032

HIBISCUS PLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

	•	2016		201	5
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	23		132,471		298,435
Interest paid			(19,714)		(21,870)
Income taxes paid			-	•	(5,237)
Net cash inflow from operating activition	es		112,757		271,328
Investing activities					
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		24,851		-	
				·	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities			24,851		-
Plus and the management of the control of the contr			•		
Financing activities Repayment of bank loans		(49,104)		(46,571)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(32,500)		(46,571) (9,181)	
Dividends paid		(186,000)		(156,000)	
Dividends paid					
Net cash used in financing activities			(267,604)		(211,752)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and ca	ısh		(400,000)		50 570
equivalents			(129,996)		59,576
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	of year		(446,596)		(506,172)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of ye	ear		(576,592)		(446,596)
Relating to:			0.504		0.044
Cash at bank and in hand			2,521		9,214
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(579,113)		(455,810)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hibiscus Plc is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hudswell Road, Leeds, LS10 1AG.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2016 are the first financial statements of Hibiscus PLC prepared in accordance with FRS102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS102 was 1 November 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Motor vehicles

25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Employee Benefit Trusts

The Company has created a trust whose beneficiaries will include employees of the Company and their dependents. Assets held under this trust will be controlled by trustees who will be acting independently and entirely at their own discretion.

Where assets are held in the trust and these are considered by the Company to be in respect of services already provided by employees to the Company, the Company will account for these as assets of the Company until the earlier of it no longer having de facto control of these assets and it not obtaining future economic benefit from these assets. The value transferred will be charged in the Company's profit and loss account for the year to which it relates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key areas of judgement and estimation relate to provisions against stocks and doubtful debt, but the directors are satisfied that there is no significant risk of material misstatement arising.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	An analysis of the company's tumover is as follows:		
		2016	2015
	Turnover	£	£
	Supply of labelling products	3,137,600	3,261,050 =======
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Within the UK	2,682,501	2,793,146
	Outside the UK	455,099	467,904
		3,137,600	3,261,050
4	Operating profit		
		2016	2015
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Research and development costs	18,600	18,300
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	11,436	13,724
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(12,195)	-
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	1,585,946	1,628,220
	Operating lease charges	5,091	5,623 ———
5	Auditors' remuneration		
3	Auditors remuneration	2016	2015
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the company's financial statements	7,100	6,920
			=

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2016 Number	2015 Number
	Office and management	9	9
	Production and sales	24	24
		33	33
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	670,582	808,329
	Social security costs	70,312	73,443
	Pension costs	24,339	15,455
		765,233	897,227
_			
7	Directors' remuneration	2016	2015
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	45,840	41,952
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	6,000	6,000
		51,840	47,952

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2015 - 2).

8 Interest payable and similar charges

2016	2015
£	£
1,180	637
1,319	1,583
17,215	19,650
10 714	21.870
19,714	21,070
	£ 1,180 1,319

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

9	Taxation				
				2016 £	2015 £
	Current tax				L
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	od		45,350 ———	32,422
	The charge for the year can be reconciled to the	profit per the p	rofit and loss acc	count as follows	:
		. •		2016	2015
				£	£
	Profit before taxation			291,901	202,704
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate	of corporation	tax in the UK	50.000	10.511
	of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	datarmining to	able profit	58,380 326	40,541
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	determining (a)	cable profit	(5,310)	<u>-</u>
	Effect of change in corporation tax rate		·	(3,310)	61
	Group relief			(3,236)	(2,244)
	Research and development tax credit			(4,810)	(7,800)
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior year	rs .		-	1,864
	Tax expense for the year			45,350	32,422
10	Dividends				
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		per share	per share	£	£
	Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders:				
	Ordinary shares				
	Interim paid	3.72	3.12	186,000	156,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

11	Tangible fixed assets		
	_		Motor vehicles
	Cost		£
	At 1 November 2015		54,970
	Disposals		(54,970)
	At 31 October 2016		
	Depreciation and impairment	•	
	At 1 November 2015		30,878
	Depreciation charged in the year		11,436
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(42,314)
	At 31 October 2016		-
	Carrying amount	•	
	At 31 October 2016		-
	At 31 October 2015		24,091
	£- (2015 - £13,724) for the year. Motor vehicles	2016 £	2015 £ 24,091
12	Financial instruments		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets	4 000 050	070.045
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,383,859 —————	972,015 ==========
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	1,202,486	973,623
13	Stocks		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Raw materials and consumables	110,318	110,426
	Work in progress	20,854	7,121
	Finished goods and goods for resale	194,718	259,002
		325,890	376,549
		•	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

14	Debtors		2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors		738,186	668,623
	Amount due from parent undertaking		344,142	303,392
	Other debtors		301,531	
	Prepayments and accrued income		25,043	22,730
			1,408,902	994,745
15	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	,		2016	2015
		Notes	£	£
	Loans and overdrafts	17	596,564	503,354
	Obligations under finance leases	18	-	32,501
	Trade creditors	•	377,303	340,757
	Corporation tax		77,772	32,422
	Other taxation and social security		66,023	68,073
	Other creditors		160,810	
	Accruals and deferred income		67,809	78,001
			1,346,281	1,055,108
16	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
			2016	2015
		Notes	£	£
	Loans and overdrafts	17	-	19,010
				
17	Loans and overdrafts		2016	2015
			£	20 15 f
	Bank loans		17,451	66,555
	Bank overdrafts		579,113	455,810
			596,564	522,365
	Payable within one year		506 564	502.25
	Payable after one year		596,564	503,354
	Payable after one year		-	19,011

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

18	Finance lease obligations Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	2016 £	2015 £
	Within one year		32,500

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable on the company motor vehicles. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

19 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £24,339 (2015 - £15,455).

20 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised	·	
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	 	
Issued and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

21 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Within one year	21,707	10,734
Between two and five years	36,945	2,982
	58,652	13,716

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

22 Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Hibiscus Holdings Plc, a company incorporated in England & Wales. Hibiscus Holdings Plc owns 100% of the share capital of Hibiscus Plc.

The company is under the control of the directors by virtue of their shareholdings in Hibicus Holdings Plc.

23 Cash generated from operations

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	246,551	170,282
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	45,350	32,422
Finance costs	19,714	21,870
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(12,196)	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	11,436	13,724
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	50,659	(11,407)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(414,157)	156,774
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	185,114	(85,230)
Cash generated from operations	132,471	298,435
		====