Company Registration No. 02172956 (England and Wales)

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	G H James H J James A J Wilson
Secretary	H J James
Company number	02172956
Registered office	Unit 9 Bromyard Road Trading Estate Ledbury Herefordshire HR8 1NS
Auditor	Baldwins Audit Services Limited Churchill House 59 Lichfield Street Walsall West Midlands WS4 2BX
Business address	Unit 9 Bromyard Road Trading Estate Ledbury Herefordshire HR8 1NS

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

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THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Fair review of the business
As the industry continues to grow in line with the ageing population, all sectors in which the company trade have also grown this financial year. The company continues to pursue the development of unique value added products that will secure its place in the market. The company remains on a sound financial footing, capable of facing changes in the market.

The directors monitor the company's key performance indicators when assessing the performance of the company. The directors are satisfied that the company is performing in line with their expectations. The company anticipates marginal growth over the next twelve months.

The company has continued to put aside funds and has significant cash reserves at the balance sheet date. The directors are monitoring the market to identify suitable acquisitions and other investment opportunities that would better utilise its cash reserves.

The directors are satisfied with the strategic performance of the company during the period and its position at the end of the period.

On behalf of the board

G H James
Director
20/12/2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of the manufacture and supply of reaching aids for both the daily living and litter clearance markets, and the manufacture and supply of specialist chairs and hoists for the disabled.

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

G H James
H J James
A J Wilson

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £11,100. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor
The auditor, Baldwins Audit Services Limited, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities
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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
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 auditor of the company is 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 auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

G H James

G H James
Director
20/12/2018

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Helping Hand Company (Ledbury) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 June 2017 which comprise the Group Profit And Loss Account, the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Group Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 and of its 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- 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; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

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.

Baldwins Audit Services Limited

Robert Van Ryssen (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Baldwins Audit Services Limited

20/12/2018

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Churchill House
59 Lichfield Street
Walsall
West Midlands
WS4 2BX

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	13,631,339	13,050,369
Cost of sales		(5,963,267)	(5,737,226)
Gross profit		7,668,072	7,313,143
Administrative expenses		(6,166,809)	(5,788,596)
Other operating income		30,768	56,577
Operating profit	4	1,532,031	1,581,124
Interest receivable and similar income	8	21,886	17,500
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(18,661)	(16,083)
Profit before taxation		1,535,256	1,582,541
Tax on profit	10	(74,909)	(161,724)
Profit for the financial year		1,460,347	1,420,817

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year	1,460,347	1,420,817
Other comprehensive income		
Currency translation differences	75,734	(59,004)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,536,081	1,361,813

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**12**		331		1,263
Tangible assets	**13**		2,461,349		2,037,685
Investments	**14**		1		1
			2,461,681		2,038,949
Current assets					
Stocks	**15**	1,178,579		1,114,649	
Debtors	**17**	2,349,246		2,369,416	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,255,268		2,526,400	
		6,783,093		6,010,465	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**19**	(1,521,329)		(1,834,405)	
Net current assets			5,261,764		4,176,060
Total assets less current liabilities			7,723,445		6,215,009
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**18**		(20,624)		(31,874)
Provisions for liabilities	**22**		(23,191)		(28,486)
Net assets			7,679,630		6,154,649
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**23**		10,000		10,000
Share premium account			29,000		29,000
Profit and loss reserves			7,640,630		6,115,649
Total equity			7,679,630		6,154,649

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22/2/2018
and are signed on its behalf by:

G H James

G H James
Director

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		331		1,263
Tangible assets	13		2,460,506		2,031,736
Investments	14		334		334
			2,461,171		2,033,333
Current assets					
Stocks	15	1,165,999		1,034,237	
Debtors	17	2,549,631		2,790,348	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,229,826		2,503,382	
		6,945,456		6,327,967	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(1,503,027)		(1,828,962)	
Net current assets			5,442,429		4,499,005
Total assets less current liabilities			7,903,600		6,532,338
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(20,624)		(31,874)
Provisions for liabilities	22		(23,191)		(28,486)
Net assets			7,859,785		6,471,978
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		10,000		10,000
Share premium account			29,000		29,000
Profit and loss reserves			7,820,785		6,432,978
Total equity			7,859,785		6,471,978

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £1,398,907 (2016 - £1,198,415 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ...23/2/18 and are signed on its behalf by:

G H James

G H James
Director

Company Registration No. 2172956

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 July 2015		10,000	29,000	4,803,836	4,842,836
Year ended 30 June 2016:					
Profit for the year		-	-	1,420,817	1,420,817
Other comprehensive income:					
Currency translation differences		-	-	(59,004)	(59,004)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,361,813	1,361,813
Dividends	11	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
Balance at 30 June 2016		10,000	29,000	6,115,649	6,154,649
Year ended 30 June 2017:					
Profit for the year		-	-	1,460,347	1,460,347
Other comprehensive income:					
Currency translation differences on overseas subsidiaries		-	-	75,734	75,734
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,536,081	1,536,081
Dividends	11	-	-	(11,100)	(11,100)
Balance at 30 June 2017		10,000	29,000	7,640,630	7,679,630

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 July 2015		10,000	29,000	5,284,563	5,323,563
Year ended 30 June 2016:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,198,415	1,198,415
Dividends	11	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
Balance at 30 June 2016		10,000	29,000	6,432,978	6,471,978
Year ended 30 June 2017:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,398,907	1,398,907
Dividends	11	-	-	(11,100)	(11,100)
Balance at 30 June 2017		10,000	29,000	7,820,785	7,859,785

THE HELPING HAND COMPANY (LEDBURY) LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**31**		1,626,924		1,689,788
Interest paid			(18,661)		(16,083)
Income taxes paid			(93,765)		(46,252)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			1,514,498		1,627,453
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(866,596)		(651,661)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		5,892		87,750	
Proceeds from other investments and loans		-		3,655	
Interest received		21,886		17,500	
Net cash used in investing activities			(838,818)		(542,756)
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(11,250)		43,124	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(11,100)		(50,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(22,350)		(6,876)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			653,330		1,077,821
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			2,526,400		1,508,592
Effect of foreign exchange rates			75,538		(60,013)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			3,255,268		2,526,400

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Helping Hand Company (Ledbury) Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 9, Bromyard Road Trading Estate, Ledbury, Herefordshire, HR8 1NS.

The group consists of The Helping Hand Company (Ledbury) Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

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 under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £1,398,907 (2016 - £1,198,415 profit).

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

HH Alliance LLC has been included in the group financial statements using the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the group profit and loss account and statement of cash flows include the results and cash flows of HH Alliance LLC. The purchase consideration has been allocated to the assets and liabilities on the basis of fair value at the date of acquisition.

The group profit and loss account and statement of cash flows also include the results and cash flows of HH Alliance LLC.

Entities other than subsidiary undertakings or joint ventures, in which the group has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the group exercises a significant influence, are treated as associates. In the group financial statements, associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Entities in which the group holds an interest and which are jointly controlled by the group and one or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement are treated as joint ventures. In the group financial statements, joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

1.3 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.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Patents	Over the patent's useful life

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	1% straight line
Plant and machinery	20% - 25% straight line
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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and 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.

1.11 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, 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, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

1.13 Taxation

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

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 group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.14 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.16 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.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group'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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover		
The Helping Hand Company (Ledbury) Limited	13,157,638	12,465,889
HH Alliance LLC	473,701	584,480
	13,631,339	13,050,369
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	21,886	17,500

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2017	2016
	£	£
United Kingdom	9,379,948	9,574,859
United States of America	1,255,019	1,085,234
Rest of World	2,996,372	2,390,276
	13,631,339	13,050,369

4 Operating profit

	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(30,768)	(56,577)
Research and development costs	77,843	47,171
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	429,750	394,901
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	10,000	5,000
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(2,514)	(52,067)
Amortisation of intangible assets	933	3,384
Profit on disposal of intangible assets	-	7,167
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	4,252,219	3,805,441
Operating lease charges	327,490	357,981

5 Auditors' remuneration

	2017	2016
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	5,150	5,150

6 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Production	93	82
Sales and servicing	48	45
Administration	15	15
Research and development	13	10
	169	152

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	4,790,640	4,719,180
Social security costs	344,826	303,996
Pension costs	164,708	165,710
	5,300,174	5,188,886

7 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	279,974	273,617
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	48,000	48,000
	327,974	321,617

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	153,723	142,532

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	3,876	3,850
Other interest income	18,010	13,650
Total income	21,886	17,500

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,876	3,850

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	17,347	15,864
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,314	219
	18,661	16,083

10 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	129,220	142,781
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(49,016)	(5,489)
Total current tax	80,204	137,292
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(5,295)	24,432
Total tax charge for the year	74,909	161,724

10 Taxation (Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit before taxation	1,535,256	1,582,541
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2016: 20.00%)	291,699	316,508
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	4,911	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	1,418	12,435
Research and development tax credit	(161,739)	(108,269)
Effect of overseas tax rates	(15,467)	(34,052)
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(49,016)	(5,489)
Profit on disposal on tangible assets	-	(10,413)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	(690)	1,433
Other	3,793	(10,429)
Taxation charge for the year	74,909	161,724

11 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Interim paid	11,100	50,000

12 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Patents £
Cost	
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	18,398
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2016	17,134
Amortisation charged for the year	933
At 30 June 2017	18,067
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017	331
At 30 June 2016	1,263

12 Intangible fixed assets (Continued)

Company	**Patents**
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	18,398
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2016	17,134
Amortisation charged for the year	933
At 30 June 2017	18,067
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017	331
At 30 June 2016	1,263

13 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicle	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 July 2016	1,164,228	2,716,159	846,490	4,726,877
Additions	475,890	228,970	161,736	866,596
Disposals	-	(7,588)	(61,453)	(69,041)
Exchange adjustments	-	651	-	651
At 30 June 2017	1,640,118	2,938,192	946,773	5,525,083
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2016	169,260	2,148,129	371,802	2,689,191
Depreciation charged in the year	12,133	225,051	202,566	439,750
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(4,926)	(60,737)	(65,663)
Exchange adjustments	-	456	-	456
At 30 June 2017	181,393	2,368,710	513,631	3,063,734
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2017	1,458,725	569,482	433,142	2,461,349
At 30 June 2016	994,968	568,029	474,688	2,037,685

13 Tangible fixed assets **(Continued)**

Company	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicle	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 July 2016	1,164,228	2,696,263	846,490	4,706,981
Additions	475,890	228,970	161,736	866,596
Disposals	-	-	(61,453)	(61,453)
At 30 June 2017	1,640,118	2,925,233	946,773	5,512,124
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2016	169,260	2,134,183	371,802	2,675,245
Depreciation charged in the year	12,133	222,411	202,566	437,110
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(60,737)	(60,737)
At 30 June 2017	181,393	2,356,594	513,631	3,051,618
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2017	1,458,725	568,639	433,142	2,460,506
At 30 June 2016	994,968	562,080	474,688	2,031,736

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £10,000 (2016: £2,500) for the year.

	Group 2017	2016	Company 2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Plant and machinery	37,500	47,500	37,500	47,500

14 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2017	2016	Company 2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	30	1	1	334	334

14 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments
Group

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	1
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017	1
At 30 June 2016	1

Movements in fixed asset investments
Company

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	334
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017	334
At 30 June 2016	334

15 Stocks

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	803,505	684,244	836,937	715,666
Finished goods and goods for resale	375,074	430,405	329,062	318,571
	1,178,579	1,114,649	1,165,999	1,034,237

Included within inventories are impairment provisions totalling £160,775 (2016: £167,394).

16 Financial instruments

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,212,797	2,242,584	2,413,182	2,663,516
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	1,111,949	1,435,342	1,093,647	1,429,899

17 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	2,094,893	2,128,136	2,006,757	2,065,079
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	289,967	497,071
Amounts owed by undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	113,033	98,100	113,033	98,100
Other debtors	4,871	16,348	3,425	3,266
Prepayments and accrued income	136,449	126,832	136,449	126,832
	2,349,246	2,369,416	2,549,631	2,790,348

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Obligations under finance leases	20	20,624	31,874	20,624	31,874

19 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Obligations under finance leases	20	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250
Trade creditors		538,309	563,245	535,621	562,226
Corporation tax payable		129,220	142,781	129,220	142,781
Other taxation and social security		300,784	288,156	300,784	288,156
Other creditors		12,236	74,855	11,384	72,445
Accruals and deferred income		529,530	754,118	514,768	752,104
		1,521,329	1,834,405	1,503,027	1,828,962

20 Finance lease obligations

	Group 2017	2016	Company 2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	12,564	12,564	12,564	12,564
In two to five years	23,034	35,599	23,034	35,599
	35,598	48,163	35,598	48,163
Less: future finance charges	(3,724)	(5,039)	(3,724)	(5,039)
	31,874	43,124	31,874	43,124

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. 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 2 years.

Amounts due under hire purchase agreements are secured by the assets to which they relate.

21 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017	2016
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	164,708	165,710

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

22 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the group or company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2017	Liabilities 2016
Group	£	£
ACAs	23,191	28,486

	Liabilities 2017	Liabilities 2016
Company	£	£
ACAs	23,191	28,486

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

22 Deferred taxation **(Continued)**

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

23 Share capital

	Group and company	
	2017	**2016**
Ordinary share capital	**£**	**£**
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000

24 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group 2017	2016	Company 2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	34,650	34,650	34,650	34,650
Between two and five years	138,600	138,600	138,600	138,600
In over five years	216,095	250,744	216,095	250,744
	389,345	423,994	389,345	423,994

25 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	Group 2017	2016	Company 2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	36,952	-	36,952

26 Directors' transactions

As at 30 June 2017, G H James, director, owed £nil (2016: £nil) to the company.

27 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling parties are G H James and H J James by virtue of their majority shareholding.

28 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel
The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2017 £	2016 £
Aggregate compensation	259,490	256,878

The company occupied property owned by the Trustees of The Helping Hand Company Pension Fund at a rental of £88,000 (2016: £88,000) per annum. G H James and H J James are Trustees of the pension fund.

During the year, the company paid a pension contribution of £48,000 (2016: £48,000) to The Helping Hand Company Pension Fund on behalf of the directors of the company.

As at the year end the company was owed £nil (2016: £1,895) by A J Wilson's Pension Fund.

29 Joint ventures

Details of joint ventures at 30 June 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Class of shareholding	% Held Direct	% Held Indirect
Innocare B.V	Ordinary	50	50

Name of undertaking	Country of incorporation	Nature of business
Innocare B.V	Netherlands	Supply of disabled aids

Registered Office

Innocare B.V.	Ringoven 43, 6826 TP Arnhem, Postbus 4088, 6803 EB ARNHEM, Netherlands

29 Joint ventures (Continued)

The following figures are based on accounts produced for Innocare B.V and represent The Helping Hand Company (Ledbury) Limited's share of the company's results for the year ended 31 December 2016:

	£	£
Share of turnover		**820,150**
Share of profit before tax	74,600	
Taxation	14,287	
Share of profit after tax		**60,313**
Share of assets		
Fixed assets	92,544	
Current assets	340,429	
		432,973
Share of liabilities		
Due within one year	72,719	
Due after more than one year	-	
		72,719
Share of net assets		**360,254**

30 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2017 are as follows:

Subsidiary Undertaking	**Country of registration**	**Class of shareholding**	**% Held**
HH Alliance LLC	USA	Ordinary	100.00
Symmetrikit Engineering Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100.00

The principal activity of these undertakings for the last relevant financial year was as follows:

Name of undertaking	**Nature of business**
HH Alliance LLC	Supply of disabled aids
Symmetrikit Engineering Limited	Dormant

Registered Office

HH Alliance LLC	331 Page Street, 4-6 Stoughton, MA, 02072, USA
Symmetrikit Engineering Limited	Unit 9 Bromyard Road Trading Estate, Ledbury, Hereford, UK, HR8 1NS.

31 *Cash generated from operations*

	2017 £	**2016** £
Profit for the year after tax	1,460,347	1,420,817
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	74,909	161,724
Finance costs	18,661	16,083
Investment income	(21,886)	(17,500)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(2,514)	(52,067)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	7,167
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	933	3,385
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	439,750	399,901
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(63,931)	(79,131)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	20,170	(477,289)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(299,515)	306,698
Cash generated from operations	1,626,924	1,689,788