

Company Registration No. 02577292 (England and Wales)

HOBBS STUDIO LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 APRIL 2016

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HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K J O'Brien S P Walsh-Hill J Duckenfield
Secretary	S P Walsh-Hill
Company number	02577292
Registered office	Unit 305 Vanilla Factory 39 Fleet Street Liverpool Merseyside L1 4AR
Auditors	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants 14th Floor 20 Chapel Street Liverpool L3 9AG
Bankers	HSBC plc City Branch 4 Dale Street Liverpool L69 2BZ
Solicitors	Hill Dickinson 1 St. Paul's Square Old Hall Street Liverpool L3 9SJ

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of 3D Printing and Visualisation services.

Directors

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

K J O'Brien

S P Walsh-Hill

J Duckenfield

(Appointed 5 September 2016)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

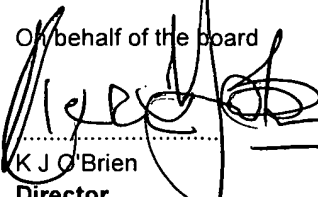
The auditor, RSM UK Audit LLP, has indicated its willingness to be reappointed.

Statement of disclosure to the auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors 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 auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



K J O'Brien
Director
21/10/2016

HOBBS STUDIO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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;
- 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 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 MEMBER OF HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 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 FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 auditor

As more fully explained 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 (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate>

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 30 April 2016 and of its loss 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF HOBS STUDIO LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Other matters

In the previous accounting year the directors of the company took advantage of audit exemption under s480 of the Companies Act. Therefore the prior year financial statements were not subject to audit.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Jonathan Lowe (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
14th Floor
20 Chapel Street
Liverpool
L3 9AG
31/10/2016

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

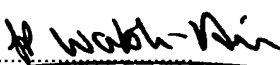
		2016	2015
	Notes	£	(Unaudited) £
Turnover	3	2,973,531	-
Cost of sales		(2,297,700)	-
Gross profit		<u>675,831</u>	<u>-</u>
Administrative expenses		(885,782)	-
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>(209,951)</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation	7	22,031	-
Loss for the financial year	16	<u>(187,920)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>(187,920)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 APRIL 2016**

		2016		2015 (Unaudited)	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8		59,926	-	-
Tangible assets	9		780,514	-	-
			<u>840,440</u>		<u>-</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	10	253,922		-	-
Debtors	11	672,451		-	-
Cash at bank and in hand		191,388		-	-
		<u>1,117,761</u>		<u>-</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,146,121)		-	-
Net current liabilities			(1,028,360)		-
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(187,920)</u>		<u>-</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		2		2
Profit and loss reserves	16		(187,922)		(2)
Total equity			<u>(187,920)</u>		<u>-</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31/10/2016 and are signed on its behalf by:


 S P Walsh-Hill
 Director

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Balance at 1 May 2014	2	(2)	-
Year ended 30 April 2015:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 April 2015	2	(2)	-
Year ended 30 April 2016:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(187,920)	(187,920)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 April 2016	<u>2</u>	<u>(187,922)</u>	<u>(187,920)</u>

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hobs Studio Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 305 Vanilla Factory, 39 Fleet Street, Liverpool, Merseyside, L1 4AR.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

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.

Transition to FRS 102

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Hobs Studio Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements of Hobs Studio Limited for the year ended 30 April 2015 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP. The date of transition was 1 May 2014.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Reduced disclosure exemptions

In accordance with FRS 102, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements;

- 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' & 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 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Hobs Group Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Hobs Group Limited are available from its registered office, Unit 305 Vanilla Factory, 39 Fleet Street, Liverpool, Merseyside, L1 4AR.



HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Going concern

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

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.

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.

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:

Software	- 3 years straight line
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Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, 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:

Leasehold improvements	- 5 years straight line
Plant and machinery	- 4 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 4 years straight line
Computer equipment	- 3 years straight line
Motor vehicles	- 4 years 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.

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company 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.

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.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and bank current accounts.

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 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 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

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 company 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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies 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.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

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.

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 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.

Categorisation of leases

In categorising leases as finance leases or operating leases, management makes judgements as to whether significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the company as lessee.

Useful life of fixed assets

In making decisions regarding the depreciation of fixed assets, management must estimate the useful life of said assets to the business. A change in estimate would result in a change in the depreciation charged to profit or loss in each year.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
3D Printing and Visualisation services	2,973,531	-

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £	2015 £
United Kingdom	2,962,253	-
Overseas	11,278	-
	2,973,531	-

4 Operating loss

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	294,181	-
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(516)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	37,191	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	830,689	-
Operating lease charges	87,885	-

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2016	2015
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the company's financial statements	1,000	-

Statutory information on remuneration for other services provided by the company's auditor and its associates is given on a consolidated basis in the group accounts of the parent company (Hobs Group Limited).

6 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Number of staff	38	-

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	1,313,861	-
Social security costs	135,367	-
Pension costs	9,129	-
	1,458,357	-

All wages and salary costs are recharged from fellow group member, Hobs Reprographics plc.

7 Taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(22,031)	-

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

7 Taxation (Continued)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the income statement as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss before taxation	(209,951)	-
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 0%)	(41,990)	-
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,568	-
Group relief	11,114	-
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate	2,447	-
Fixed asset differences	4,830	-
Tax expense for the year	(22,031)	-

8 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 May 2015	-
Additions - separately acquired	100,836
Disposals	(5,373)
At 30 April 2016	95,463
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2015	-
Amortisation charged for the year	37,191
Disposals	(1,654)
At 30 April 2016	35,537
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2016	59,926
At 30 April 2015	-

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
Additions	132,627	864,703	91,944	88,608	14,260	1,192,142
Disposals	(32,215)	(81,455)	(20,484)	(17,026)	-	(151,180)
At 30 April 2016	100,412	783,248	71,460	71,582	14,260	1,040,962
Depreciation and impairment						
Depreciation charged in the year	25,223	205,628	27,004	36,326	-	294,181
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(6,329)	(18,181)	(4,702)	(4,521)	-	(33,733)
At 30 April 2016	18,894	187,447	22,302	31,805	-	260,448
Carrying amount						
At 30 April 2016	81,518	595,801	49,158	39,777	14,260	780,514
At 30 April 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

10 Stocks	2016	2015
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	253,922	-

11 Debtors	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	492,301	-
Prepayments and accrued income	158,119	-
	650,420	-
Deferred tax asset (note 13)	22,031	-
	672,451	-

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	124,219	-
Amounts due to group undertakings	1,823,816	-
Other taxation and social security	67,862	-
Accruals and deferred income	130,224	-
	2,146,121	-

13 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the 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:

	Assets	Assets
	2016	2015
Balances:	£	£
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	15,551	-
Short term timing differences	6,480	-
	22,031	-

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

13 Deferred taxation (Continued)

	2016 £
Movements in the year:	
Balance at 1 May 2015	-
Credit to profit and loss	(22,031)
Asset at 30 April 2016	<u>(22,031)</u>

A deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to the excess of depreciation over taxation allowances, as well as short term timing differences as the company is forecasting to make taxable profits in the next year.

14 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 or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £9,129 (2015 - £Nil).

15 Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

HOBS STUDIO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

16 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distribution to owners.

17 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	95,427	-
Between two and five years	225,216	-
In over five years	147,162	-
	<u>467,805</u>	<u>-</u>

18 Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Hobs Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The consolidated accounts of Hobs Group Limited are available to the public from its registered office:

Unit 305 Vanilla Factory
39 Fleet Street
Liverpool
L1 4AR

The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party of Hobs Group Limited.