

Company Registration No. 02708462 (England and Wales)

Samuel Grant (Leeds) Limited
Annual Report And Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2015



SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A D S Grant Mr M P S Grant
Secretary	Mr A J Dean
Company number	02708462
Registered office	Orion Way Cross Green Leeds LS9 0AR
Auditors	Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited 33 Park Place Leeds LS1 2RY
Bankers	Natwest Bank Plc 8 Park Row Leeds LS1 1QS

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 21

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Fair review of the business

The directors of the company are satisfied with the performance of the company during the year and the position at the balance sheet date.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors are satisfied with the company's performance in the year and the financial position at the balance sheet date and are optimistic about the future of the company.

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to competition from other wholesalers and the fluctuating price of materials such as polythene.

Given the straight forward nature of the business, the directors are of the opinion that further analysis using Key Performance Indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

The directors aim to continue their expansion in existing markets through organic growth and pursue acquisition opportunities carefully.

On behalf of the board



Mr A D S Grant

Director

12/09/16

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of merchanting and distribution of packaging materials.

Directors

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

Mr A D S Grant

Mr M P S Grant

Results and dividends

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

The directors do not recommend payment of an ordinary dividend.

The directors recommend that the retained profit of £491,906 is taken to reserves.

Auditors

The auditors, Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited, 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



Mr A D S Grant

Director

12/09/16

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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.

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Samuel Grant (Leeds) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 6 to 21. 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 3, 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 December 2015 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 matter 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.

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

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.

Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited

Mr Richard Green (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited

16 September 2016

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

33 Park Place
Leeds
LS1 2RY

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	3	12,959,944	12,287,974
Cost of sales		(10,116,569)	(9,676,020)
Gross profit		2,843,375	2,611,954
Administrative expenses		(2,150,180)	(1,901,680)
Operating profit	4	693,195	710,274
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(696)	-
Amounts (written back) / written off investments	8	(60,645)	(190,897)
Profit before taxation		631,854	519,377
Tax on profit	9	(139,948)	(154,073)
Profit for the financial year		491,906	365,304

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

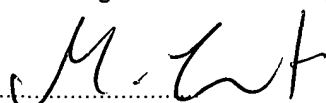
There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	556,012		336,648	
Investments	11	1,104		1,104	
			557,116		337,752
Current assets					
Stocks	13	1,473,059		1,636,250	
Debtors	14	2,611,814		6,284,410	
Cash at bank and in hand		575,964		899,673	
		4,660,837		8,820,333	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(3,548,262)		(7,980,300)	
Net current assets			1,112,575		840,033
Total assets less current liabilities			1,669,691		1,177,785
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			1,669,689		1,177,783
Total equity			1,669,691		1,177,785

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12/09/16 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr M P S Grant
Director

Company Registration No. 02708462

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2014	2	812,479	812,481
Period ended 31 December 2014:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	365,304	365,304
Balance at 31 December 2014	2	1,177,783	1,177,785
Period ended 31 December 2015:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	491,906	491,906
Balance at 31 December 2015	2	1,669,689	1,669,691

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Samuel Grant (Leeds) Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Orion Way, Cross Green, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS9 0AR.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Samuel Grant (Leeds) Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 25.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Samuel Grant (Leeds) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Samuel Grant (Holdings) Limited and the results of Samuel Grant (Leeds) Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Samuel Grant (Holdings) Limited.

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 sales of goods, net of VAT and trade discounts, and amounts receivable in respect of rent, net of VAT. Sales of goods are recognised on despatch and rent is recognised over the period to which it relates.

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:

Leasehold improvements	2.5% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting 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.

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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 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 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.

1.8 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial assets

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 balance sheet 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.

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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. The impairment loss 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.

1.10 Financial 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.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.11 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.

1.12 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 company'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 when the company has 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 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.

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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors have not identified any estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover		
Sale of goods	12,985,744	12,322,469
Discounts	(25,800)	(34,763)
Commission	-	268
	<u>12,959,944</u>	<u>12,287,974</u>

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2015 £	2014 £
United Kingdom	<u>12,959,944</u>	<u>12,287,974</u>

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

4 Operating profit

	2015 £	2014 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Research and development costs	369	-
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	10,654	8,527
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	103,298	61,445
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	1,035	-
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3,266	7,469
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	9,689,862	9,328,657
Operating lease charges	126,887	129,603
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Employees

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

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Selling and distribution	17	17
Administration	18	16
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	35	33
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	978,474	869,984
Social security costs	102,349	88,491
Pension costs	10,194	7,855
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1,091,017	966,330
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2015 £	2014 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	-	69,742
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	3,815
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	-	73,557
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 0 (2014 - 1).

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2015 £	2014 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Other interest	696	-
	<u>696</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Amounts (written back) / written off investments

	2015 £	2014 £
Other gains and losses	(60,645)	(190,897)
	<u>(60,645)</u>	<u>(190,897)</u>

9 Taxation

	2015 £	2014 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	51,147	85,026
Group tax relief	88,801	69,047
	<u>139,948</u>	<u>154,073</u>
Total current tax	<u>139,948</u>	<u>154,073</u>

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit before taxation	<u>631,854</u>	<u>519,377</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2014: 21.47%)	126,371	111,510
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	14,111	3,131
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(22,054)	(1,721)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	20,867	-
Other non-reversing timing differences	-	167
Investment written down	-	40,986
Profit on sale of fixed assets	653	-
	<u>139,948</u>	<u>154,073</u>
Tax expense for the year	<u>139,948</u>	<u>154,073</u>

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2015	23,502	310,938	112,418	446,858
Additions	174,891	162,408	49,720	387,019
Disposals	-	(56,166)	(54,835)	(111,001)
At 31 December 2015	198,393	417,180	107,303	722,876
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2015	2,630	45,158	62,422	110,210
Depreciation charged in the year	2,698	84,033	17,602	104,333
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(7,111)	(40,568)	(47,679)
At 31 December 2015	5,328	122,080	39,456	166,864
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2015	193,065	295,100	67,847	556,012
At 31 December 2014	20,872	265,780	49,996	336,648

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 £1,035 (2014 - £-) for the year.

	2015 £	2014 £
Motor vehicles	48,685	-

11 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Investments in subsidiaries	24	1,104	1,104

The company has not designated any financial assets that are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

11 Fixed asset investments

(Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2015	592,912
Additions	60,645
At 31 December 2015	653,557
Impairment	
At 1 January 2015	591,808
Impairment losses	60,645
At 31 December 2015	652,453
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2015	1,104
At 31 December 2014	1,104

12 Financial instruments

	2015 £	2014 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,481,300	6,172,061
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	1,104	1,104
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	3,306,101	7,767,163

13 Stocks

	2015 £	2014 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,473,059	1,636,250

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

14 Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,465,649	2,357,098
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	13,495	3,811,622
Other debtors	2,156	3,341
Prepayments and accrued income	124,514	106,349
	<u>2,605,814</u>	<u>6,278,410</u>
Amounts falling due after one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 17)	6,000	6,000
	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
Total debtors	<u>2,611,814</u>	<u>6,284,410</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Loans and overdrafts	16	499,755	147,005
Obligations under finance leases		10,000	-
Trade creditors		1,795,141	1,526,354
Amount due to parent undertaking		776,980	5,878,995
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings		1,104	1,104
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings		38,437	-
Corporation tax		8,647	42,526
Other taxation and social security		233,514	170,611
Other creditors		150,170	170
Accruals and deferred income		34,514	213,535
		<u>3,548,262</u>	<u>7,980,300</u>

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank overdrafts	<u>499,755</u>	<u>147,005</u>
Payable within one year	<u>499,755</u>	<u>147,005</u>

The bank overdraft is secured.

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

17 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets 2015 £	Assets 2014 £
Balances:		
Deferred tax asset	6,000	6,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

18 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 £10,194 (2014 - £7,855).

19 Share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

20 Operating leases 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:

	2015 £	2014 £
Within one year	135,755	93,799
Between two and five years	318,484	176,429
In over five years	31,956	-
	<u>486,195</u>	<u>270,228</u>

21 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company, jointly with other group undertakings, guarantees the bank indebtedness of all group undertakings. The total contingent liability of the company relating to bank indebtedness at the balance sheet date amounted to £1,251,424 (2014 - £1,236,312).

In addition to the above, the company, jointly with other group undertakings, guarantees the loan indebtedness of the ultimate parent company Samuel Grant (Holdings) Limited. This charge is second behind the bank guarantee subject to the loan note agreement. The total contingent liability of the company relating to this loan at the balance sheet date amounted to £2,531,250 (2014 - £2,625,000).

22 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in the paragraph 33.11 of FRS 102 from the requirement to disclose related party transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated accounts are prepared by the ultimate parent company.

23 Controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company is Samuel Grant (Holdings) Limited. In the opinion of the directors, there is no controlling party.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Samuel Grant (Holdings) Limited. Consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

SAMUEL GRANT (LEEDS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

24 Subsidiaries

These financial statements are separate company financial statements for Samuel Grant (Leeds) Limited.

Separate company financial statements are required to be prepared by law. Consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company and are publicly available.

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2015 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and country of incorporation or residency	Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held	
			Direct	Indirect
Able Packaging Group Ltd	England & Wales	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost.

25 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	1 January 2014 £	31 December 2014 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	812,481	1,177,785

Reconciliation of profit or loss

	2014 £
Profit or loss as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	365,304