

Financial Statements

Peppers Cable Glands Limited

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015



Registered number: 2720654

Peppers Cable Glands Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr MI Lloyd (chairman) Mr T Thakore
Company secretary	Mr MS Lloyd
Registered number	2720654
Registered office	Summer Hill Works Powell Street Birmingham B1 3DH
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Colmore Plaza 20 Colmore Circus Birmingham B4 6AT

Peppers Cable Glands Limited

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Strategic Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Business review

The dramatic fall in oil prices during the year resulted in a sharp reduction in demand within the oil and gas market and a 17% fall in turnover. Despite further increases in the strength of Sterling against the Euro and persistently high raw material prices, the business was able to deliver a further improvement in raw margins from 40% to 42%, which combined with some reductions in staff numbers limited the fall in operating profit. The company was able to repay borrowing from its parent whilst maintaining strong net current assets of £1.9m.

The contribution of both management and employees to excellent results considering the contraction in the oil and gas market, is both recognised and appreciated.

The outlook for demand during 2016 is similar, with continued subdued demand within the oil and gas market, however the business continues to focus on improving raw margins which combined with the Pound returning to more competitive levels should result in improved operating profitability.

Notes to key performance indicators

Raw margin is defined as turnover less change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress, less raw materials and consumables, expressed as a percentage of turnover.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's principal financial instruments comprise balances due to its parent company and cash and short term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the company's operations. The company has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations. The company does not enter into derivative transactions. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken. The main risk arising from the company's financial instruments is credit risk. The board reviews and agrees policy for managing this risk and this is summarised below:

Credit risk

The company trades with only recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the company policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit vetting procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

This report was approved by the board on 28 September 2016 and signed on its behalf.



Mr MS Lloyd
Secretary

Peppers Cable Glands Limited

Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

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

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture and sale of electrical cable glands and accessories. There has been no significant change in the activity during the year.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £711,857 (2014 - £905,357).

A final dividend of £700 per share amounting to £700,000 (2014 -£800,000) was declared on 31 December 2015.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Matters covered in the Strategic Report

Financial risk management objectives and policies and a review of the business have been included in the Strategic Report on page 1.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr MI Lloyd (chairman)

Mr T Thakore

Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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; and
- 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.

Disclosure of information to auditor

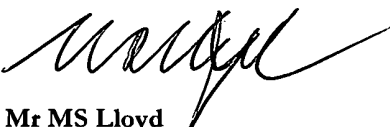
Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 28 September 2016 and signed on its behalf.



Mr MS Lloyd
Secretary



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Peppers Cable Glands Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Peppers Cable Glands Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 '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 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. 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 Financial Reporting Council'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 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 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.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Peppers Cable Glands Limited

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 and the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Natalie Gladwin (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Birmingham

29 September 2016

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	4	6,271,569	7,561,676
Change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress		(211,325)	177,051
Raw materials and consumables		(3,439,437)	(4,742,424)
Other external charges		(559,035)	(546,538)
Staff costs		(1,137,525)	(1,250,911)
Depreciation and amortisation		(47,878)	(43,684)
Operating profit	7	876,369	1,155,170
Interest receivable and similar income	8	271	264
Profit before tax		876,640	1,155,434
Tax on profit	9	(164,783)	(250,077)
Profit for the year		711,857	905,357

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2015 (2014: £Nil).

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	175,932	174,513
Current assets			
Stocks	12	1,899,822	2,116,033
Debtors	13	795,910	1,142,133
Cash at bank and in hand	14	896,283	817,683
		<u>3,592,015</u>	<u>4,075,849</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(1,706,361)	(2,196,189)
Net current assets		<u>1,885,654</u>	<u>1,879,660</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,061,586</u>	<u>2,054,173</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	17	(17,751)	(22,195)
		<u>(17,751)</u>	<u>(22,195)</u>
Net assets		<u>2,043,835</u>	<u>2,031,978</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	19	2,042,835	2,030,978
Shareholders' funds		<u>2,043,835</u>	<u>2,031,978</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28 September 2016.



Mr MI Lloyd
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	1,000	2,030,978	2,031,978
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	711,857	711,857
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	711,857	711,857
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(700,000)	(700,000)
At 31 December 2015	1,000	2,042,835	2,043,835

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2014	1,000	1,925,621	1,926,621
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	905,357	905,357
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	905,357	905,357
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(800,000)	(800,000)
At 31 December 2014	1,000	2,030,978	2,031,978

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Company information

Peppers Cable Glands Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office address is Summer Hill Works, Powell Street, Birmingham, B1 3DH.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 22.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Currie & Warner (Holdings) Limited as at 31 December 2015 and these financial statements may be obtained from Summer Hill Works, Powell Street, Birmingham, B1 3DH.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	- Between 5 and 15 years
Fixtures, fittings, tooling and equipment	- Between 4 and 10 years
Motor vehicles	- Between 3 and 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.6 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on an average basis.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a change attributable to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised directly in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make significant judgements and estimates, including the following:

Trade debtors

Trade debtors consist of amounts due from customers. An allowance for doubtful debt is maintained for estimated losses resulting from the viability of the company's customers to make required payment. The allowance is based on the company's regular assessment of the credit worthiness and financial conditions of customers.

Stocks

Certain factors could affect the realisable value of the company's stocks, including customer demand and market conditions. The directors consider historic usage, expected demand, anticipated sales price, product obsolescence and other factors when evaluating the value of stock.

4. Analysis of turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the company's principal activities.

The analysis of turnover by geographical area is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
United Kingdom	1,079,532	1,545,189
Rest of Europe	2,589,041	2,871,012
North America	993,987	1,320,637
Middle East	908,349	1,269,511
Far East and Australia	585,984	441,649
Other	114,676	113,678
	<u>6,271,569</u>	<u>7,561,676</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

5. Staff numbers and costs

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	1,020,896	1,127,819
Social security costs	93,096	102,473
Other pension costs	23,533	20,619
	<u>1,137,525</u>	<u>1,250,911</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2015 No.	2014 No.
Management	6	6
Administration and sales	7	9
Production	35	38
	<u>48</u>	<u>53</u>

6. Directors' remuneration

	2015 £	2014 £
Directors' emoluments	81,800	84,400
Company pension contributions	11,464	11,118
	<u>93,264</u>	<u>95,518</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to one director (2014 - one) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The chairman is paid by other group companies and his emoluments are shown in the financial statements of those companies.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

7. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2015 £	2014 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	47,878	43,684
Auditor's remuneration	6,150	4,900
Difference on foreign exchange	4,451	15,898
Operating lease rentals	75,658	75,964
Stock recognised in cost of sales as an expense	3,513,465	4,390,461
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8. Interest receivable

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank interest	80	129
Other interest receivable	191	135
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	271	264
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9. Taxation

	2015 £	2014 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	169,227	246,818
Total current tax	<u>169,227</u>	<u>246,818</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(4,444)	3,259
Total deferred tax	<u>(4,444)</u>	<u>3,259</u>
Taxation on profit	<u>164,783</u>	<u>250,077</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 21%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit before tax	876,640	1,155,434
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 21%)	175,328	242,641
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	718	746
Depreciation on assets not eligible for capital allowances	719	565
Utilisation of tax losses	(9,586)	-
Change in standard UK rate	2,061	5,664
Research & development relief	-	(322)
Deferred tax rate less than standard UK rate	-	(118)
Deferred tax adjustments	(4,457)	901
Total tax charge for the year	164,783	250,077

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The main rate of corporation tax will reduce from 1 April 2017 to 19% and to 18% from 1 April 2020 (a change which was substantively enacted as of 26 October 2015 as part of the finance bill 2015). Deferred tax has been measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the rate and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

10. Dividends

	2015 £	2014 £
Dividends paid on equity capital	700,000	800,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings, tooling and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2015	227,976	215,273	30,515	473,764
Additions	5,350	43,947	-	49,297
At 31 December 2015	233,326	259,220	30,515	523,061
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2015	149,782	138,026	11,443	299,251
Charge for the year	18,356	21,893	7,629	47,878
At 31 December 2015	168,138	159,919	19,072	347,129
Net book value				
At 31 December 2015	65,188	99,301	11,443	175,932
At 31 December 2014	78,194	77,247	19,072	174,513

The company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2015 (2014 - £Nil).

12. Stocks

	2015 £	2014 £
Raw materials	19,903	24,789
Finished goods	1,879,919	2,091,244
	1,899,822	2,116,033

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

13. Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade debtors	666,407	957,306
Other debtors	110,624	166,189
Prepayments and accrued income	18,879	18,638
	<u>795,910</u>	<u>1,142,133</u>

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>896,283</u>	<u>817,683</u>

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade creditors	153,794	137,661
Amounts owed to parent	1,111,731	1,408,731
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	293,580	419,231
Corporation tax	19,227	71,818
Taxation and social security	22,126	27,650
Other creditors	4,416	4
Accruals and deferred income	101,487	131,094
	<u>1,706,361</u>	<u>2,196,189</u>

The ultimate parent company and a fellow subsidiary company have fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

16. Financial instruments

	2015 £	2014 £
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	896,283	817,683
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	667,107	961,864
	<u>1,563,390</u>	<u>1,779,547</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(1,563,521)</u>	<u>(1,965,627)</u>

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to parent, amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries and other creditors.

17. Deferred taxation

	Deferred tax £
At 1 January 2015	(22,195)
Charged to the profit or loss	4,444
At 31 December 2015	<u>(17,751)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(18,317)	(22,195)
Other timing differences	566	-
	<u>(17,751)</u>	<u>(22,195)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

18. Share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. There are no restrictions attached to the one class of share capital.

19. Reserves

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account contains all current and prior period retained earnings.

20. Pension commitments

The company participates in a group defined contribution scheme, for which the liability is limited to the annual contributions payable. As at 31 December 2015, the total contributions due for payment to the pension provider after the year end were £4,416 (2014 - £Nil).

21. Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Currie & Warner (Holdings) Limited, incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The results of the company are incorporated into the consolidated financial statements of Currie & Warner (Holdings) Limited. Copies of these financial statements can be obtained from Summer Hill Works, Powell Street, Birmingham, B1 3DH.

22. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.