Registered number: 02926062

TRAVEL EDITIONS GROUP LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017



TRAVEL EDITIONS GROUP LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02926062

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		10,000		-
Tangible assets	5		534,469		576,096
Financial assets	6	_	224,000	_	224,000
			768,469		800,096
CURRENT ASSETS				٠	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	452,520		677,418	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	1,004,231		1,011,918	
		1,456,751	•	1,689,336	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,271,049)		(1,469,702)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			185,702		219,634
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	954,171	. •	1,019,730
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES				•	
Deferred taxation	11	(15,022)		(20,176)	
			(15,022)		(20,176)
NET ASSETS EXCLUDING PENSION ASSET		-	939,149	-	999,554
NET ASSETS		_	939,149	_	999,554
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		-		=	
Called up share capital	13		50,000		50,000
Revaluation reserve	13		122,000		122,000
Profit and loss account	13		767,149		827,554
		-	939,149	·	999,554

TRAVEL EDITIONS GROUP LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02926062

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for sue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

E N Coventry

Director

Date: |2 | |2 | |7

The notes on pages 4 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

At 1 October 2016 (as previously stated) FV movements on forward currency contracts	Called up share capital £ 50,000	Revaluation reserve £ 122,000	Profit and loss account £ 768,784 58,770	Total equity £ 940,784 58,770
At 1 October 2016 (as restated)	50,000	122,000	827,554	999,554
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR Profit for the year	-		75,661	75,661
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	-	75,661	75,661
Dividends: Equity capital			(136,066)	(136,066)
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS	•		(136,066)	(136,066)
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017	50,000	122,000	767,149	939,149

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

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2015	50,000	122,000	1,000,432	1,172,432
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	•			
Profit for the year	-	. <u>-</u>	328,151	328,151
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE				
YEAR	-	-	328,151	328,151
Dividends: Equity capital	· . -	<u>.</u>	(501,029)	(501,029)
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS	· -	-	(501,029)	(501,029)
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016	50,000	122,000	827,554	999,554
			=======================================	

The notes on pages 4 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Travel Editions Group Limited is a private company limited by shares which is incorporated in England, United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is given in the company information pages of these financial statements. The nature of the company's operations and principal activity are that of a tour operator.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Turnover represents amounts receivable for sale of travel related services net of VAT and trade discounts. Income and related costs are recognised on a departure date basis.

2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as shown below.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property

- 2% straight line basis from the date of use

Motor vehicles

25% on reducing balance25% on reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings
Computer equipment

- 33% straight line basis

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 in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of financial position date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 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.

2.10 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 debtors and creditors, 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.

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.

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 income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.11 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.12 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 except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2.13 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.14 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.15 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 October 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.16 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 payment 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.

2.17 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Statement of financial position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of financial position date.

2.18 Interest income

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

2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.20 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 charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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.

2.21 Advance receipts and payments

All revenue relating to tours with departure dates after the financial yearend are treated as advance receipts as at the balance sheet date and are separately disclosed under deferred income. Payments made to suppliers in respect of future departures are treated as advance payments and are separately disclosed under prepayments.

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 17 (2016 - 16).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Website development £
COST	
Additions - internal	15,000
At 30 September 2017	15,000
AMORTISATION	
Charge for the year .	5,000
At 30 September 2017	5,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2017	10,000
At 30 September 2016	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

5.	TANG	EIVED	ASSETS	
J.	IANG	IIVED	AUUEIU	

	Long-term leasehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION					
At 1 October 2016	464,681	96,638	348,002	165,071	1,074,392
Additions	-	-	3,856	-	3,856
Transfers between classes	 .	-	976	(976)	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2017	464,681	96,638	352,834	164,095	1,078,248
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 October 2016	-	53,377	311,948	132,971	498,296
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,294	10,840	10,262	15,087	45,483
Transfers between classes	-	•	349	(349)	-
At 30 September 2017	9,294	64,217	322,559	147,709	543,779
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 30 September 2017	455,387	32,421	30,275	16,386	534,469
At 30 September 2016	464,681 ————	43,261	36,054	32,100	576,096
The net book value of land and	buildings may l	be further analy	vsed as follows:		
				2017 £	2016 £
Long leasehold				455,387	464,681
				455,387	464,681

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

6. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiary companies £

COST OR VALUATION

At 1 October 2016

At 30 September 2017

NET BOOK VALUE

At 30 September 2017

2,000

At 30 September 2016

2,000

SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity Provision of transport services to
Travel Editions Purchases Limited	Ordinary	100 %	group companies
Cricketer Holidays Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 30 September 2017 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

Aggregate of share capital and reserves

£
Travel Editions Purchases Limited 59,518
Cricketer Holidays Limited
59,518

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Freehold investment property

VALUATION

At 1 October 2016

222,000

AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

222,000

The 2017 valuations were made by Saint Jean Immobilier, on an open market value for existing use basis.

8. DEBTORS

	2017 £	2016 £
		£
Trade debtors	· -	255
Other debtors	267,168	368,033
Prepayments	185,352	250,360
Financial instruments	·	58,770
	452,520	677,418
		

Prepayments include advance payments to suppliers for future travel amounting to £161,352 (2016: £243,627).

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,004,231	1,011,918
	1,004,231	1,011,918

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

10. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	113,440	54,983
Amounts owed to group undertakings	29,406	32,975
Corporation tax	27,088	33,879
Taxation and social insurance	54,378	11,153
Other creditors	2,058	135,899
Accruals	142,559	280,384
Deferred income	902,120	920,429
	1,271,049	1,469,702

Deferred income includes advance receipts from customers for future travel amounting to £902,120 (2016: £920,429).

11. DEFERRED TAXATION

•		£
At beginning of year		(20,176)
Charged to profit or loss	_	5,154 ————
AT END OF YEAR		(15,022)
	=	
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
•	2017	2016
	£	£
Fixed asset timing differences	(16,021)	(20,176)
Short term timing differences	54	-
Losses and other deductions	945	-
- The state of the	(15,022)	(20,176)
-	 =	======

2017

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

12. SHARE CAPITAL

SHARE CAPITAL		
	2017	2016
Shares classified as equity	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
		===

13. RESERVES

Revaluation reserve

Revaluation includes all current and prior period revaluations.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits.

14. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administred fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £2,678 (2016: £26,000). Contributions totalling to £319 (2016: £nil) were payable to the find at the balance sheet date.

15. Contingent liabilities

The company currently holds an Air Travel Organiser's License (ATOL) issued by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and is a member of the Association of British Travel Agents Limited (ABTA).

As at 30 September 2017, there were contingent liabilities given by the company in the normal course of the business in respect of ABTA bonds, amounting to £449,068 (2016: £540,776).

16. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 30 September 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	52,000	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	160,333	<u>.</u>
	212,333	-
	======	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, dividend of £30,955 was paid to L Dryden (2016: £114,496), £6,123 (2016: £22,467) was paid to N Salmons and £ 6,123 (2016: £20,398) to J Andrews. L Dryden, N Salmons and J Andrews are shareholders in the company.

During the year the company made purchases totalling £1,511,802 (2016: £2,030,508) and charged a management fee of £450,301 (2016: £607,445) from Travel Editions Purchases Limited. During the year the company also made made of £3,596 on behalf of Travel Editions Purchases Limited. At the year end the company owes £29,406 (2016: £32,975) to Travel Editions Purchases Limited.

Transactions with directors:

During the year the company advanced £88,136 to E N Coventry. At the year end E N Coventry owed the company £31,802 (2016: £56,334 owed to E N Coventry). This will be repaid in full within 9 months after the year end.

A dividend of £61,910 was paid to E N Coventry.

During the year the company advanced £114,611 to J R Dryden. At the year end J R Dryden owed the company £54,496 (2016: £60,115 owed to J R Dryden). This will be repaid in full within 9 months after the year end.

A dividend of £30,955 was paid to J R Dryden.

During the year, the company made sales of £15,990 to Edward Coventry Snr who is father to E N Coventry. A payment of £15,000 was received during the year. At the year end a balance of £990 is due from Edward Conventry Snr.

Transactions with pension scheme:

During the year, the company paid rent of £42,900 (2016: £nil) to TEG 2016 Pension Scheme.

During the year, the company received a repayment of £139,352 from TEG 2016 Pension Scheme a pension fund in which E N Coventry and J R Dryden are beneficiaries. The company paid expenses amounting to £3,958 (2016: £3,156) in respect of professional fees. The company also charged interest of £4,073 (2016: £2,102) to TEG 2016 Pension Scheme. This interest is charged at rate of 2% above bank base rate.

At the year end, the company was owed £162,937 (2016: £294,258) from the TEG 2016 Pension Scheme.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

18. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 October 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

					As previously	Effect of	FRS 102
		As previously	Effect of	FRS 102		transition	(as restated)
		stated	transition	(as restated)	30	30	30
		 October 	1 October	 October 		September	September
		2015	2015	2015	2016	2016	2016
	Note	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets		307,296	-	307,296	800,096	-	800,096
Current assets		2,590,198	-	2,590,198	1,630,566	58,770	1,689,336
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(1,619,352)	<u> </u>	(1,619,352)	(1,469,701)	<u> </u>	(1,469,701)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		970,846	<u> </u>	970,846	160,865	58,770	219,635
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,278,142	-	1,278,142	960,961	58,770	1,019,731
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(100,000)		(100,000)	-	-	
Provisions for liabilities		(5,712)	·	(5,712)	(20,176)	-	(20,176)
NET ASSETS		1,172,430		1,172,430	940,785	58,770	999,555
Capital and reserves		1,172,430	-	1,172,430	940,785	58,770	999,555

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

18. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102 (CONTINUED)

		As previously stated 30	Effect of transition 30	FRS 102 (as restated)
		September	September	September
		2016	2016	2016
	Note	£	£	£
Turnover		7,258,387	-	7,258,387
Cost of sales		(5,886,607)	<u>-</u>	(5,886,607)
		1,371,780	-	1,371,780
Administrative expenses		(1,062,911)	- ·	(1,062,911)
Other operating income		(602)	.	(602)
OPERATING PROFIT		308,267	· •	308,267
Interest receivable and similar income		9,458	-	9,458
FV movements on forward currency contracts		-	58,770	58,770
Taxation		(48,343)	-	(48,343)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION AND FOR THE FINANCIAL				
YEAR		269,382	58,770	328,152
		======		

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity:

19. AUDITORS' INFORMATION

The accounts were audited and the auditor's report was unqualified.

There are no matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis.

The name of the auditor is Elman Wall Limited and the senior statutory auditor is Yasin Khandwalla

¹ FRS 102 requires derivative financial instruments to be recognised at fair value. Previously under UK GAAP, the Company did not recognise these instruments in the financial statements. Accordingly, an asset of £58,770 and a gain of £58,770 has been recognised as at 30 September 2016.