Kingspan Timber Solutions Limited Financial Statements 31 December 2015

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Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2015

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

Peter Wilson Alan Lawlor

Mark Stevenson

Company secretary

Kingspan Group Limited

Registered office ~

Eltisley Road

Great Gransden

Sandy

Bedfordshire England SG19 3AR

Auditor

KPMG

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

1 Stokes Place

St. Stephen's Green

Dublin 2 Ireland

Bankers

RBS Bank

10th Floor

The Plaza

100 Old Hall Street

Liverpool

United Kingdom

L3 9QT

Solicitors

Macfarlanes

10 Norwich Street

London England BC4A 1BD

Strategic Report

Year ended 31 December 2015

For some time now, we have been pursuing the following strategy:

- Conversion from traditional insulation and building techniques to high performance timber framed solutions.
- Innovating within our space to consistently maintain a competitive edge.

The delivery of these objectives, within the scope of a conservatively managed balance sheet which has served the Company and wider Kingspan Group well, will remain the focus of our execution for the foreseeable future.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the company during the year was the manufacture of timber framed housing components and self-build homes.

There was a further reduction in demand for timber-frame properties in the Commercial sector however this was offset by a continuing increase in demand in the Self-Build sector.

Some of the company's key financial performance indicators are set out in the table below:

	2015	2014
Return on capital employed	1.15%	(0.19%)
Return on Equity	1.18%	(0.20%)
Gross margin	25.29%	23.00%
Trading margin	0.62%	(0.10%)

OUTLOOK

The first months of 2016 have seen an increase in activity in the Commercial sector, reversing the trends of the previous 2 years, and continued higher levels of activity in the Self-Build sector. We anticipate increasing levels of profitability in the coming year as the company continues to adapt to meet market needs.

We remain focused on delivering our innovation and product development agenda, extending and consolidating our global footprint and improving returns on capital. Kingspan Timber Solutions is well placed for the year ahead.

IMPORTANT EVENTS SINCE THE YEAR END

There have been no material events subsequent to 31 December 2015 which would require disclosure in this report.

Strategic Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Directors confirm that the company's on-going process for identifying, evaluating and managing its significant risks is in accordance with best practice guidance. The process has been in place throughout the accounting period and up to the date of approval of the Financial Statements, and is regularly reviewed by the Board. In particular the principal risks include:

- Market conditions in the construction sector and volatility in the macro-economic environment;
- Research and development and quality control;
- Acquisition and development;
- Human resources;
- · Legal and regulatory risk.

As part of the annual risk assessment, the Board reviewed the company's internal assessment of the risks to the business under a wide range of headings that included: business and acquisition strategy; financial including transactional and translation foreign exchange risks; compliance; human resources; operational; inventory; sales and purchasing; product development; R&D and quality control; fixed assets; IT; and others including macroeconomic issues. The Board identified and reported on the principal risks facing the business, and whilst recognising that these risks cannot be wholly eliminated, the Board is of the view that the risks are being appropriately addressed by the company's internal financial and management controls.

BRANCHES

The company has no branches outside of the United Kingdom.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 24 June 2016 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Peter Wilson Director

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

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

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Peter Wilson Alan Lawlor Mark Stevenson (Appointed 2 April 2015)

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary and the interests of the group directors are disclosed in the financial statements of the parent company.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent company Kingspan Group Plc, being a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The company, or the Group of which the company forms part, maintains Directors and Officers Liability Insurance and (where applicable) Trustee Liability Insurance as at the date hereof and throughout the financial period ended 31 December 2015, in respect of the above named directors

None of the directors at the end of the period had any interest in the shares of the Company, or of other group companies in the United Kingdom. The directors are not required to notify the Company of any interest in the shares of group companies outside the United Kingdom.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Research and development

Ensuring a continuous flow of new product developments has always been a core theme of the Company, and a key element of the Company's continued differentiation strategy in an increasingly commoditised environment. These projects are primarily focused on leading the field in low energy building envelope solutions. The Company will continue to invest in research & development through 2016.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

The directors confirm that they have prepared a Strategic Report in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006(Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
 and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 24 June 2016 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Peter Wilson Director



Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Kingspan Timber Solutions Limited

Year ended 31 December 2015

We have audited the financial statements of Kingspan Timber Solutions Limited for the 31 December 2015 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Opinions and conclusions arising from our audit

1 Our opinion on the financial statements is unmodified

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 UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

2 Our conclusions on other matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2006 are set out below

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

3 We have nothing to report in respect of matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under ISAs (UK and Ireland) we are required to report to you if, based on the knowledge we acquired during our audit, we have identified other information in the annual report that contains a material inconsistency with either that knowledge or the financial statements, a material misstatement of fact, or that is otherwise misleading.

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above responsibilities.

Basis of our report, responsibilities and restrictions on use

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on pages 4 and 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2006. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with UK 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.

An audit undertaken in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland) 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.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Kingspan Timber Solutions Limited

Year ended 31 December 2015

Basis of our report, responsibilities and restrictions on use (continued)

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.

Whilst an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland) is designed to provide reasonable assurance of identifying material misstatements or omissions it is not guaranteed to do so. Rather the auditor plans the audit to determine the extent of testing needed to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements does not exceed materiality for the financial statements as a whole. This testing requires us to conduct significant audit work on a broad range of assets, liabilities, income and expense as well as devoting significant time of the most experienced members of the audit team, in particular the engagement partner responsible for the audit, to subjective areas of the accounting and reporting.

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.

David Meagher (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and behalf of KPMG, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St Stephen's Green Dublin 2

Ireland

24 June 2016

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Revenue	3	17,187,264	17,798,696
Cost of sales		(12,840,898)	(13,705,207)
Gross profit		4,346,366	4,093,489
Distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income		(490,343) (3,749,675) 400	(482,924) (3,628,363)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	106,748	(17,798)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		106,748	(17,798)
Income tax	6	(14,000)	(20,000)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive income		92,748	(37,798)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2015

	2015		5	2014
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Property, plant and equipment	7		1,862,394	1,911,530
Current assets				
Inventories	8	2,814,080		2,626,749
Trade and other receivables	9	10,842,697		2,579,504
Cash at bank and in hand		<u> </u>		6,802,407
		13,337,777		12,008,660
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	5,901,237		4,726,423
Net current assets			7,755,540	7,282,237
Total assets less current liabilities			9,617,934	9,193,767
Provisions				
Other provisions	12	550,914		597,165
			550,914	597,165
Net assets			9,067,020	8,929,602
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	15		615,120	615,120
Share premium account	16		16,160,563	16,160,563
Other reserves	16		380,656	335,986
Profit and loss account	16		(8,089,319)	(8,182,067)
Total equity			9,067,020	8,929,602

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 June 2016, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Peter Wilson Director

Company registration number: 04911159

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2014	615,120	16,160,563	272,451	(8,144,269)	8,903,865
Loss for the year				(37,798)	(37,798)
Total comprehensive income for the year			_	(37,798)	(37,798)
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	-	63,535	_	63,535
Total investments by and distributions to owners		_	63,535		63,535
At 31 December 2014	615,120	16,160,563	335,986	(8,182,067)	8,929,602
Profit for the year				92,748	92,748
Total comprehensive income for the year		_		92,748	92,748
Equity-settled share-based payments		-	44,670	_	44,670
Total investments by and distributions to owners	_	_	44,670	_	44,670
At 31 December 2015	615,120	16,160,563	380,656	(8,089,319)	9,067,020

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2015

1. Statement of compliance

Kingspan Timber Solutions Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with applicable accounting standards and on a going concern basis.

Transition to FRS 101

In preparing these financial statements, the company applied the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("EU IFRS"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The entity transitioned, applying IFRS 1, from previous UK GAAP to FRS 101 as at 1 January 2014 and restated its comparative financial information for the year ended 31 December 2014. Details of how FRS 101 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance are given in note 20.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 101. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Kingspan Group Plc which are prepared under IFRS and can be obtained from www.kingspan.com. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 101:

- No cash flow statement has been presented.
- No comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets or intangible assets have been presented.
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs have not been disclosed.
- An additional balance sheet for the beginning of the earliest comparative period following the retrospective change in accounting policy has not been prepared.
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent, Kingspan Group Plc, include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken exemption under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 Share Based Payments in respect of group settled share based payments.
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

Changes in accounting policies

For the list of the new standards that were effective for the company's financial year ending 31 December 2015, refer to the Kingspan Group plc Annual Report.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Accounting estimates and judgements

The company directors have made a number of financial estimates and judgements in compiling these financial statements. These estimates and judgements are outlined below:

Guarantees & warranties

Certain products carry formal guarantees of satisfactory functional and aesthetic performance of varying periods following their purchase. Local management evaluate the constructive or legal obligation arising from customer feedback and assess the requirement to provide for any probable outflow of economic benefit arising from a settlement.

Valuation of inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The company's policy is to hold inventories at original cost and create an inventory provision where evidence exist that indicates net realisable value is below cost for a particular item of inventory. Damaged, slow-moving or obsolete inventory are typical examples of such evidence.

Recoverability of trade receivables

The Group provides credit to customers and as a result there is an associated risk that the customer may not be able to pay outstanding balances. Trade receivables are considered for impairment on a case by case basis, when they are past due at the reporting date or when objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty may default.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences at the reporting date. Temporary differences are defined as the difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not subject to discounting and are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences (i.e. differences that result in taxable amounts in future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled).

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of all deductible temporary differences (i.e. differences that give rise to amounts which are deductible in determining taxable profits in future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled), carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which to offset these items. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are subject to review at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that future taxable profits are considered to be inadequate to allow all or part of any deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Operating leases

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no longer in use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the Consolidated Income Statement in the year the item is derecognised.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Buildings

2% straight line

Plant & Machinery

Motor Vehicles

3 to 10 years straight line

- 20% straight line

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first-in-first-out basis. In the case of raw materials, cost means purchase price including transport and handling costs, less trade discounts. For work in progress and finished goods, cost consists of direct materials, direct labour and directly attributable production overheads and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. An impairment allowance is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective items as appropriate.

Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business (less trade discounts), less all further costs to completion, and less all costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Group has a present constructive or legal obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

A specific provision is created when a claim has actually been made against the company or where there is a known issue at a known customer's site, both relating to a product or service supplied in the past. In addition, a risk-based provision is created where future claims are considered likely. The warranty provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

Specific provisions will generally be aged as a current liability, reflecting the assessment that a current liability exists to replace or repair product sold on foot of an accepted valid warranty issue. Only where the liability is reasonably certain not to be settled within the next 12 months, will a specific provision be categorised as a long-term obligation. Risk-based provisions will generally be aged as a non-current liability, reflecting the fact that no warranty claim has yet been made by the customer.

Provisions which are not expected to give rise to a cash outflow within 12 months of the reporting date are, where material, determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

Defined contribution pension scheme

The costs arising on the company's defined contribution schemes are recognised in the Income Statement in the period in which the related service is provided. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions in the event that the plan does not hold sufficient assets to provide retirement benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

Accounting policies (continued) 2.

Share-based payments

Employees (including executive directors) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of sharebased payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The fair value of share entitlements granted is recognised as an employee expense in the Income Statement. The fair value at the grant date is determined using a combination of the Monte Carlo simulation technique and a Black Scholes model.

The Performance Share Plan ("PSP") contains both market and non-market based vesting conditions. Accordingly, the fair value assigned to the related equity instrument on initial application of IFRS 2 Sharebased Payment is adjusted to reflect the anticipated likelihood at the grant date of achieving the market based vesting conditions. The cumulative non-market based charge to the Income Statement is only reversed where entitlements do not vest because non-market performance conditions have not been met or where an employee in receipt of share entitlements relinquishes service before the end of the vesting period.

Where the share based payments give rise to the issue of new equity share capital, the proceeds received by the Company are credited to Share Capital (nominal value) and Share Premium when the share entitlements are exercised. Where the share-based payments give rise to the re-issue of shares from treasury shares, the proceeds of issue are credited to shareholders premium.

The Company does not operate any cash-settled share-based payment schemes or share-based payment transactions with cash alternatives as defined in IFRS 2.

Revenue

Revenue arises from:

Revenue unices from:	2015 £	2014 £
Sale of goods	17,187,264	17,798,696

The whole of the revenue is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

openaning prom or root to cause area cause group (cross-are).	2015 £	2014 £
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	98,622	77,276
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	_	(62,278)
Equity-settled share-based payments expense	44,670	63,535
Operating lease charges	130,699	121,710
Foreign exchange differences	(4,342)	(5,845)
Defined contribution plans expense	145,364	165,516
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	28,249	27,000
• •		

The cost of any non-audit services provided by the auditors are borne by a related entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2015	2014
	No	No
Production staff	73	80
Distribution staff	18	18
Administrative staff	10	10
	101	108
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, wer	e:	
	2015	2014
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,230,472	3,422,417
Social security costs	312,720	342,176
Other pension costs	145,364	165,516
	3,688,556	3,930,109

The wages and salaries figure above includes employee share based payments of £44,670 (2014: £63,535). No wages and salaries or related costs were capitalised in the current or prior year.

6. Income tax

Major components of tax expense

	2015 £	2014 £
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	14,000	20,000
Income tax	14,000	20,000

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2014: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%).

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	106,748	(17,798)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities by rate of tax Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Other adjustments	21,616 3,000 15,671 (26,287)	(3,827) 10,000 13,875 (48)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	14,000	20,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

7. Property, plant and equipment

		At 1 Jan 2015 £	Additions £	Disposals £	At 31 Dec 2015 £
	Cost	2.004.705			2.004.705
	Land and buildings Plant and machinery	2,084,795 647,626	- 49,486	(10,456)	2,084,795 686,656
	Motor vehicles	9,191	´ -	_	9,191
٠.		2,741,612	49,486	(10,456)	2,780,642
		At 1 Jan 2015 £	Charge for the year £	Disposals £	At 31 Dec 2015
	Depreciation				
	Land and buildings	343,176	31,716	_	374,892
	Plant and machinery	479,860	65,070	(10,456)	534,474
	Motor vehicles	7,046	1,836		8,882
		830,082	98,622	(10,456)	918,248
				At 31 Dec 2015 £	At 31 Dec 2014 £
	Carrying amount				
	Land and buildings			1,709,903	1,741,619
	Plant and machinery			152,182	167,766
	Motor vehicles			309	2,145
				1,862,394	1,911,530
8.	Inventories				
				2015	2014
				£	£
	Raw materials and consumables			1,069,961	1,097,643
	Work in progress			828,700	700,609
	Finished goods and goods for resale			915,419	828,497
				2,814,080	2,626,749

The above carrying value is shown net of an inventory provision of £19,178 (2014: £18,164).

A total of £11,164,894 (2014: £11,776,270) of inventories was included in the Income Statement as an expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

9.	Trade and other receivables		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Trade debtors	1,826,562	2,454,145
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,601,121	· · · –
	Deferred tax asset	319,000	333,000
	Prepayments and accrued income	34,650	54,726
	Other debtors	61,364	70,633
		10,842,697	2,912,504
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are pay	able on demand	• 0
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2015	2014
	•	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,944,604	_
	Trade creditors	672,502	766,281
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	39,638	1,044,438
	Accruals	3,143,716	2,830,337
	Social security and other taxes	100,777	85,367
		5,901,237	4,726,423
	Amounts owed to group companies are unsecured, interest free and fall due or	n demand.	
11.	Deferred tax		
	The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Included in trade and other receivables (note 9)	319,000	333,000
		<u> </u>	- 11
	The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in resp	pect of:	
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	(49,000)	_
	Other timing differences	(270,000)	=
	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		(319,000)	_

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

12. Provisions

		Warranties £
At 1 January 2015		597,165
Charge against provision		(46,251)
At 31 December 2015		550,914
The following provisions have been recorded in respect of warranties and g	uarantees.	
	2015	2014
Specific provision	£ 550,914	£ 597,165

13. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £145,364 (2014: £165,516).

14. Share-based payments

15.

The Company has claimed exemption from making full disclosures in relation to Share Based Payments under FRS101, and in line with those exemptions, the below shows the options exercised during the year, along with comparatives, and the number of options outstanding at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014.

		2015 Weighted Average Exercise Price		2014 Weighted Average Exercise Price
DODE : III : I	No.	EUR	No.	EUR
PSP Exercised during the year	2,500	0.13	8,654	0.13
SSOS Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Total share options exercised during the year	2,500	•	8,654	
Total share options excressed during the year	====		====	
Outstanding at the end of the year	21,276	0.13	29,929	0.13
· ·	=====	. ===		===
Called up share capital				
Issued, called up and fully paid				
	2015		2014	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	615,120	615,120	615,12	0 615,120

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

16. Reserves

Share premium account - records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

Other reserves - relates to the Share option reserve, which records the value received in relation to the issue of share options.

Profit and loss account - records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

17. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2015 £	2014 - £
Due within 1 year Due later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	153,084 306,168	119,552 239,104
,	459,252	358,656

18. Contingencies

A contingent liability exists in respect of guarantees given for borrowings by fellow subsidiaries and parent. These borrowings amounted to EUR54,414 at 31 December 2015 (2014: GBP241,866,747). The movement in the year relates to the amendment of the terms for borrowings by fellow subsidiaries and parent and the cessation of the existing guarantees.

19. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Kingspan Group plc, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.

The immediate parent company is Kingspan Holdings (Structural & Offsite) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

20. Transition to FRS 101

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 101. The company transitioned to FRS 101 on 1 January 2014.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

21. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 24 June 2016.