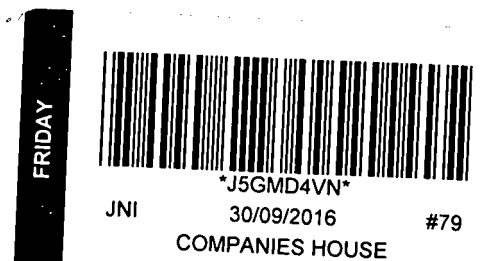
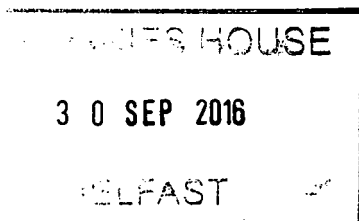


Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015



Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

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Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Company information

Directors

J Loggie (resigned 11 November 2015)
M W Stephenson (resigned 11 November 2015)
W B Barnett (appointed 11 November 2015)
B N McDonnell (appointed 11 November 2015)
A D Kelly (appointed 12 February 2016)
G M Richardson (appointed 12 February 2016)
G T Stell (appointed 12 February 2016)

Registered number

05562629

Registered office

Lifford Hall
Lifford Lane
Kings Norton
Birmingham
B30 3 JN

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Waterfront Plaza
8 Laganbank Road
Belfast
BT1 3LR

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc
Park House
Newbrick Road
Bristol
BS34 8YU

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2015

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

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to £271,983 (2014: £94,642).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year, and up to the date of signing these financial statements, were:

J Loggie (resigned 11 November 2015)
M W Stephenson (resigned 11 November 2015)
W B Barnett (appointed 11 November 2015)
B N McDonnell (appointed 11 November 2015)
A D Kelly (appointed 12 February 2016)
G M Richardson (appointed 12 February 2016)
G T Stell (appointed 12 February 2016)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements of the company in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements of the company 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 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 of the company, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements of the company 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 of the company 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 auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2015

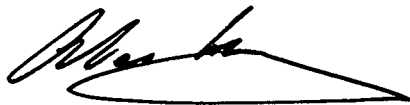
Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies exemption

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

This report was approved by the board on 20 September 2016 and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A D Kelly', written over a horizontal line.

A D Kelly
Director

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited's financial statements (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.
-

What we have audited

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015;
- the statement of income and retained earnings for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinions on matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, 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 & Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

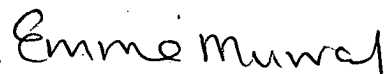
What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both. 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.



Emma Murray (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Waterfront Plaza
8 Laganbank Road
Belfast
BT1 3LR

Date: 29/9/2016

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Statement of income and retained earnings For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	4	7,744,396	7,362,522
Cost of sales		<u>(6,102,778)</u>	<u>(6,056,283)</u>
Gross profit		1,641,618	1,306,239
Administrative expenses		<u>(1,330,098)</u>	<u>(1,195,647)</u>
Operating profit	5	311,520	110,592
Interest payable and similar charges	7	<u>(29,248)</u>	<u>(27,352)</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		282,272	83,240
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	<u>(10,289)</u>	<u>11,402</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>271,983</u>	<u>94,642</u>
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the year		(136,691)	(231,333)
Profit for the financial year		<u>271,983</u>	<u>94,642</u>
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses) at the end of the year		<u>135,292</u>	<u>(136,691)</u>

All transaction arise from continuing operations.


The notes on pages 8 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited
Registered number:05562629

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	15,874	17,318
Tangible assets	10	519,069	580,627
		<u>534,943</u>	<u>597,945</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	11	337,077	258,411
Debtors	12	1,965,287	1,728,388
Cash at bank and in hand		140,471	-
		<u>2,442,835</u>	<u>1,986,799</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,798,869)	(2,665,642)
Net current liabilities		<u>(356,034)</u>	<u>(678,843)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>178,909</u>	<u>(80,898)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	14	(43,615)	(55,791)
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>135,294</u>	<u>(136,689)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	2	2
Profit and loss account		135,292	(136,691)
Total shareholders' funds/(deficit)		<u>135,294</u>	<u>(136,689)</u>

The financial statements on pages 8 to 22 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 20 September 2016.



A D Kelly
Director



G M Richardson
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

1. General information

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be that of the design and manufacture of corrugated cases and packaging solutions.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Lifford Hall, Lifford Lane, Kings Norton, Birmingham, B30 3JN

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical costs convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 21.

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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied

2.2 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders.

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b) from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its parent company, Logson 106 Limited, includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements;
- from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29, as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statement disclosures; and
- from disclosing the company key management personnel compensation, as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7.

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquirer at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the statement of income and retained earnings over its useful economic life of 20 years.

2.4 Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets 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.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of income and retained earnings during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Property Improvements	-	4% Straight line basis
Plant and machinery	-	15% Straight line basis
Motor vehicles	-	10% Straight line basis
Fixtures and fittings	-	5% Straight line basis
Office equipment	-	3% 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 within 'administrative expenses' in the statement of income and retained earnings.

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Stocks

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 a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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 statement of income and retained earnings.

2.6 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as cash, trade and other debtors, trade and other creditors, bank overdrafts, invoice discounting and amounts owed by/to group undertakings.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet 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.

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the group's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

2.9 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

2.10 Turnover

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; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.11 Operating leases: lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.12 Leased assets: lessee

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to profit or loss over the shorter of estimated useful economic life and the term of the lease.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to profit or loss over the term of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor.

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings 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 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, except that a change 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet 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 income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.15 Related party transactions

The company disclosed transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

2.16 Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and a defined contribution pension plan.

(i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non monetary benefits, are recognised as an expenses in the period in which the service is received.

(ii) Defined contribution pension plan

The company operated 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 obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in an independently administered funds.

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

3. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believe to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgments in applying the company's accounting policies

There are no critical judgments in applying the company's accounting policies

(b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

There are no critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

4. Turnover

The directors consider all turnover to derive from the design and manufacture of corrugated case and packaging solutions. All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2015 £	2014 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	98,375	119,181
Operating lease costs:		
- Plant	157,527	157,527
- Other	74,428	42,387
Lease costs for the rent of car parking space	147,500	-
Stocks recognised as an expense	4,764,223	4,707,819
Impairment of trade debtors	1,654	-
Amortisation of intangible goodwill	1,444	1,444
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	8,750	10,250

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

6. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	1,211,129	1,158,719
Social security costs	115,668	106,366
Pension costs	28,175	24,803
	<u>1,354,972</u>	<u>1,289,888</u>

The company's directors were not remunerated for their services to the company but instead received emoluments for their services to the Logson group of companies. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between the services as a director of the company and services as a director of other group companies

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

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Administration	9	9
Production	45	41
	<u>54</u>	<u>50</u>

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2015 £	2014 £
Interest payable on invoice discounting facility	<u>29,248</u>	<u>27,352</u>

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2015 £	2014 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	22,465	2,500
	<u>22,465</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Total current tax		
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(7,420)	(8,790)
Effect of changes in tax rates	(4,756)	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(5,112)
	<u>(12,176)</u>	<u>(13,902)</u>
Total deferred tax		
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>10,289</u>	<u>(11,402)</u>

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 20%). The difference are explained below:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	282,272	83,240
	<u>282,272</u>	<u>83,240</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 20%)	57,150	16,648
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,920	3,839
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(5,112)
Changes in tax rates	(4,756)	-
Group relief claimed	(46,025)	(26,777)
	<u>(46,025)</u>	<u>(26,777)</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>10,289</u>	<u>(11,402)</u>
Factors that may affect future tax charges		

The tax rate for the current year is lower than the prior year due to changes in the UK Corporation Tax rate which decreased from 21% to 20% from 1 April 2015. Accordingly the company's taxable profits are taxed at a rate of 20.25% during the year.

Further reductions to the UK Corporation Tax rate were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Act 2015 (substantively enacted on 26 October 2015). These reduce the main rate of tax to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. The deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect these rates.

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

9. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2015	28,870
	<u>28,870</u>
At 31 December 2015	
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2015	11,552
Charge for the year	1,444
	<u>12,996</u>
At 31 December 2015	
Net book amount	
At 31 December 2015	<u>15,874</u>
At 31 December 2014	<u>17,318</u>

10. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2015	238,476	1,323,882	11,050	1,573,408
Additions	3,060	33,757	-	36,817
	<u>241,536</u>	<u>1,357,639</u>	<u>11,050</u>	<u>1,610,225</u>
At 31 December 2015				
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2015	203,070	780,338	9,373	992,781
Charge for the year	25,082	72,468	825	98,375
	<u>228,152</u>	<u>852,806</u>	<u>10,198</u>	<u>1,091,156</u>
At 31 December 2015				
Net book amount				
At 31 December 2015	<u>13,384</u>	<u>504,833</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>519,069</u>
At 31 December 2014	<u>35,406</u>	<u>543,544</u>	<u>1,677</u>	<u>580,627</u>

All of the company's tangible assets are pledged as security against group borrowings.

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

11. Stocks

	2015 £	2014 £
Raw materials and consumables	29,672	30,806
Work in progress	10,379	-
Finished goods and goods for resale	297,026	227,605
	<u>337,077</u>	<u>258,411</u>

12. Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade debtors	1,759,351	1,591,683
Amounts owed by group undertakings	42,257	-
Other debtors	-	1,550
Prepayments and accrued income	163,679	135,155
	<u>1,965,287</u>	<u>1,728,388</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank overdrafts	-	57,107
Trade creditors	390,696	964,881
Amounts owed to group undertakings	887,365	293,392
Corporation tax	22,465	2,500
Other taxation and social security	78,226	79,124
Invoice discounting	1,303,007	1,151,838
Accruals and deferred income	117,110	116,800
	<u>2,798,869</u>	<u>2,665,642</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are secured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Invoice discounting amounts are secured against the company's trade debtors to the amount of £1,303,007 (2014: £1,151,838).

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

14. Deferred taxation

	£
At 1 January 2015	(55,791)
Credited to the Statement of income and retained earnings	12,176
At 31 December 2015	(43,615)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(43,615)	(55,791)

15. Called up share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Allotted and fully paid		
2 (2014: 2) Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

16. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administrated fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £28,175 (2014: £24,803) including contributions in respect of employees. Amounts due from the fund at the year end: £5,041 (2014: £Nil)

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

17. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2015 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Land and buildings		
Within 1 year	147,500	147,500
Within 2 to 5 years	442,500	442,500
More than 5 years	885,000	1,032,500
	1,475,000	1,622,500
Other		
Within 1 year	144,283	201,548
Within 2 to 5 years	104,182	144,283
	248,465	345,831

18. Contingent liabilities

There is a composite offset guarantee in place between Boxes and Packaging (UK) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Manchester) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Birmingham) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Grimsby) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Oxford) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Leicester) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Bristol) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Dumbarton) Limited, CSI (GB) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Cambridge) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Doncaster) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Glasgow) Limited and Boxes and Packaging (Swindon) in favour of Barclays Bank Plc.

There is a cross guarantee and debenture in place between Boxes and Packaging (UK) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Manchester) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Birmingham) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Grimsby) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Oxford) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Leicester) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Bristol) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Dumbarton) Limited, CSI (GB) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Cambridge) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Doncaster) Limited, Boxes and Packaging (Glasgow) Limited and Boxes and Packaging (Swindon) Limited in favour of Barclays Bank Plc.

19. Related party transactions and ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party are the shareholders of W.& R. Barnett, Limited.

During the year the company had the following transactions with related parties:

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	Amount of transaction		Amount owed by/(to) related party	
		2015 £	2014 £	2015 £	2014 £
Inspirepac Limited	Sales	99,334	334,741	-	52,264
(Common influence)	Purchases	(22,853)	(111,138)	-	(21,463)
Logson Properties Limited	Rent payable	(127,106)	(132,327)	(44,250)	(44,250)
(Common influence)					

Boxes and Packaging (Merseyside) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

20. Parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent company at the balance sheet date was Boxes and Packaging (UK) Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.

The company's ultimate parent company at the balance sheet date was W.& R. Barnett, Limited a company registered in Northern Ireland.

The parent of the smallest group of undertakings which produces consolidated financial statements, and of which the company is a member, is B&P (UK) limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales. Group financial statements for this company are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The parent of the largest group of undertakings which produces consolidated financial statements, and of which the company is a member, is Logson 106 Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales. Group financial statements for this company are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

21. Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under the UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2014. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. 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.