

Company Registration No. 06406273 (England and Wales)

ENABLELINK LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016





ENABLELINK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R C Millard C T Penn
Secretary	R Millard
Company number	06406273
Registered office	The Pitch Budden Road Coseley West Midlands WV14 8JN
Auditor	Bache Brown & Co Limited Swinford House Albion Street Brierley Hill West Midlands DY5 3EE
Business address	The Pitch Budden Road Coseley West Midlands WV14 8JN
Bankers	National Westminster Bank 267 Castle Street, Dudley, West Midlands, DY1 1YY

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ENABLELINK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2016.

Fair review of the business

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of recycling of scrap waste and metal. No fundamental changes have occurred in the business during the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The price of scrap has been volatile during the year. Future turnover is expected to at least return to 2015 levels in 2017.

Development and performance

The company has invested heavily in new plant and equipment which has been successfully installed and commissioned to expand future capacity, increase efficiency and maintain standards. These investments are expected to be reflected in 2017 turnover and gross profit margins.

Key performance indicators

For the current year the company's turnover has decreased by £5,170,240 (20%) and as a result the company's gross profit margin decreased by £472,031, however the company's gross profit margin has been consistent and only fallen by 0.05%.

Overheads have increased when compared to the previous year by £102,885 or 6.8%.

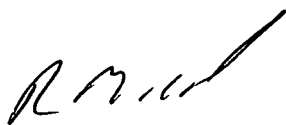
Despite reduced turnover, the company has managed to maintain profits at a healthy level and has achieved a profit before tax and shareholder dividends of £457,508.

The shareholders funds at the balance sheet date amounted to £1,832,632 an increase of 14.8% on 2015, which continues the company's policy of retaining profits to fund future growth.

On behalf of the board

R C Millard
Director

11 January 2017



ENABLELINK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of recycling of waste metal and scrap.

Directors

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

R C Millard

K G Pearson

(Resigned 1 November 2015)

C T Penn

C Fraser-MacNamara

(Resigned 1 May 2015)

Results and dividends

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

Interim ordinary dividends have been paid amounting to £123,000.

Future developments

The directors consider that the company is well placed to continue on a profitable basis.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Bache Brown & Co Limited be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

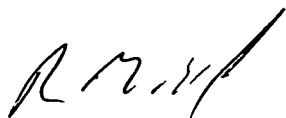
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

ENABLELINK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016**

On behalf of the board

R C Millard
Director
11 January 2017



ENABLELINK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ENABLELINK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Enablelink Limited for the year ended 30 April 2016 set out on pages 6 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 2 - 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

ENABLELINK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ENABLELINK LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



Mr. Stephen Dunn (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Bache Brown & Co Limited

11 January 2017

**Chartered Certified Accountants and
Statutory Auditor**

Swinford House
Albion Street
Brierley Hill
West Midlands
DY5 3EE

ENABLELINK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

		Year ended 30 April 2016 £	Year ended 30 April 2015 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	20,945,895	26,116,135
Cost of sales		(19,088,149)	(23,786,358)
Gross profit		1,857,746	2,329,777
Administrative expenses		(1,622,298)	(1,519,413)
Other operating income		350,500	2,000
Operating profit	4	585,948	812,364
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(128,440)	(133,053)
Profit before taxation		457,508	679,311
Taxation	8	(97,913)	(142,836)
Profit for the financial year		359,595	536,475
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		359,595	536,475

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

ENABLELINK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	3,999,328		2,766,550	
Current assets					
Stocks	12	720,000		815,000	
Debtors	13	2,357,082		2,214,190	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,040		5,038	
		<u>3,090,122</u>		<u>3,034,228</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(3,664,541)</u>		<u>(3,315,168)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(574,419)		(280,940)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,424,909		2,485,610
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(1,259,962)		(638,432)
Provisions for liabilities	19		<u>(332,313)</u>		<u>(251,139)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,832,634</u>		<u>1,596,039</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,832,632</u>		<u>1,596,037</u>
Total equity			<u>1,832,634</u>		<u>1,596,039</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 January 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

R C Millard
Director



Company Registration No. 06406273

ENABLELINK LIMITED

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

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 May 2014		2	1,299,562	1,299,564
Year ended 30 April 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	536,475	536,475
Dividends	9	-	(240,000)	(240,000)
Balance at 30 April 2015		2	1,596,037	1,596,039
Year ended 30 April 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	359,595	359,595
Dividends	9	-	(123,000)	(123,000)
Balance at 30 April 2016		2	1,832,632	1,832,634

ENABLELINK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	24	1,434,511		1,992,504	
Interest paid		(128,440)		(133,053)	
Income taxes paid		(59,693)		(158,467)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		1,246,378		1,700,984	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(2,205,956)		(357,627)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		420,001		494,005	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(1,785,955)		136,378	
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		119,241		(189,000)	
Repayment of bank loans		(45,191)		(42,152)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		600,474		(1,167,876)	
Dividends paid		(123,000)		(240,000)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		551,524		(1,639,028)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		11,947		198,334	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(22,215)		(220,549)	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		(10,268)		(22,215)	
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand		13,040		5,038	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		(23,308)		(27,253)	

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Enablelink Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Pitch, Budden Road, Coseley, West Midlands, WV14 8JN.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2016 are the first financial statements of Enablelink Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	Leasehold improvements	20% straight line basis
Plant and machinery		12.5% reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment		10% reducing balance/25% straight line basis.
Motor vehicles		25% reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		
Scrap metal	20,945,895	26,116,135

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £	2015 £
UK	14,634,618	18,330,044
Overseas	6,311,277	7,786,091
	20,945,895	26,116,135

4 Operating profit

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (losses)/gains	11,401	(58,824)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	6,000	6,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	265,415	300,910
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	191,036	253,196
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	96,728	50,094
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	16,893,156	21,483,929
Operating lease charges	10,826	12,123

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

5 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Directors	3	2
Admin	5	6
Production	13	13
	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	561,258	526,091
Social security costs	50,381	48,528
	<u>611,639</u>	<u>574,619</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>48,089</u>	<u>41,969</u>

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	15,672	18,697
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	57,497	65,017
Interest on invoice finance arrangements	54,964	41,796
	<u>128,133</u>	<u>125,510</u>
Other finance costs:		
Other interest	307	7,543
	<u>128,440</u>	<u>133,053</u>

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

8 Taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	16,739	71,011
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	81,174	71,825
Total tax charge	97,913	142,836

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statement as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before taxation	457,508	679,311
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.17%)	91,502	137,017
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2,063	558
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(181,262)	(163,420)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	104,436	96,856
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	81,174	71,825
Tax expense for the year	97,913	142,836

9 Dividends

	2016 £	2015 £
Interim paid	123,000	240,000

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 May 2015	134,761	3,499,560	154,110	382,958	4,171,389
Additions	-	2,114,352	91,604	-	2,205,956
Disposals	-	(1,146,100)	-	(174,394)	(1,320,494)
At 30 April 2016	134,761	4,467,812	245,714	208,564	5,056,851
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 May 2015	107,491	1,069,716	54,832	172,798	1,404,837
Depreciation charged in the year	19,274	374,998	33,591	28,588	456,451
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(725,180)	-	(78,585)	(803,765)
At 30 April 2016	126,765	719,534	88,423	122,801	1,057,523
Carrying amount					
At 30 April 2016	7,996	3,748,278	157,291	85,763	3,999,328
At 30 April 2015	27,270	2,429,844	99,277	210,159	2,766,550

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2016 £	2015 £
Plant and machinery	2,572,956	1,799,454
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	191,036	253,196

11 Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,144,356	2,060,455
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	4,887,006	3,871,185

Financial assets represents trade debtors, group loans and other debtors.

Financial liabilities represents trade creditors, group loans and other creditors

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

12 Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	720,000	815,000

13 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	2,030,165	1,912,820
Other debtors	215,501	223,071
Prepayments and accrued income	111,416	78,299
	2,357,082	2,214,190

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	71,536	72,444
Obligations under finance leases	17	327,511	396,795
Other borrowings	16	120,400	1,159
Trade creditors		1,347,649	1,147,420
Corporation tax		28,057	71,011
Other taxation and social security		9,440	11,404
Other creditors		1,738,117	1,596,861
Accruals and deferred income		21,831	18,074
		3,664,541	3,315,168

Included in other creditors is an amount of £1,387,494 (2015 £1,481,899) secured by a fixed charge over the assets of the company.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	197,761	245,989
Obligations under finance leases	17	1,062,201	392,443
		1,259,962	638,432

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans	245,989	291,180
Bank overdrafts	23,308	27,253
Loans from related parties	120,400	-
Other loans	-	1,159
	<u>389,697</u>	<u>319,592</u>
Payable within one year	191,936	73,603
Payable after one year	<u>197,761</u>	<u>245,989</u>

The bank overdraft and bank loan are secured by a bank debenture over all assets of the company dated 7 December 2009.

17 Finance lease obligations

	2016 £	2015 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	327,511	396,795
In two to five years	730,470	392,443
In over five years	331,731	-
	<u>1,389,712</u>	<u>789,238</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 4.5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

Included in finance lease obligation is £1,000,000 which is secured by a debenture over the company's assets.

18 Provisions for liabilities

	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax liabilities	332,313	251,139
	<u>332,313</u>	<u>251,139</u>

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

19 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	332,313	251,139
Movements in the year:		2016 £
Liability at 1 May 2015		251,139
Charge to profit or loss		81,174
Liability at 30 April 2016		332,313

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within twelve months is £20,458 and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

20 Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

21 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the period the company traded on a commercial basis with the following business which the directors family have a material interest. Costs in the accounts for the period include £285,300 to J D Services for rent and plant hire. The company also sold plant for £80,000 to J D Services during the year.

Included in other debtors is £96,000 owed by J D Services at the balance sheet date.

22 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £123000 (2015 - £240000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

ENABLELINK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

23 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is R C Millard who is a director and owns 100% of the issued share capital.

24 Cash generated from operations

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the year after tax	359,595	536,475
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	97,913	142,836
Finance costs	128,440	133,053
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	96,728	50,094
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	456,451	554,106
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	95,000	(267,000)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(142,892)	1,064,689
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	343,276	(221,749)
Cash generated from operations	1,434,511	1,992,504