Company Registration No. 10539330 (England and Wales)

## WELCOME FURNITURE GROUP LIMITED

## REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors

Mr M A Balaam Mr J A Peterson

Secretary

Mr S Montague

Company number

10539330

Registered office

Welcome Furniture
1 Cibyn Industrial Estate

Caernarfon Gwynedd United Kingdom LL55 2BD

**Auditor** 

RSM UK Audit LLP

**Chartered Accountants** 

5th Floor One City Place Queens Road Chester CH1 3BQ

## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 31 March 2018.

#### Review of the Business

Group accounts for the period ending 31 March 2018 report on a fifteen month accounting term being the first set of accounts reflecting the enhanced Welcome Group since change of ownership in 2017. On 31 January 2017 the company acquired 100% of the share capital of Welcome Holdings Limited.

This change was partly funded by borrowing, the cost of which is reflected in the Group accounts and a resultant Profit Before Taxation of £344k. Given the tough operating environment and the continuing uncertainty about the effects of Brexit on the economy and ensuing impact on consumer confidence, the Directors are satisfied with the result. However, with increasing labour costs, notably those arising from minimum wage and pension contributions, together with other increases in overheads, the Directors are far from complacent and recognise the potential for difficult trading conditions ahead. Increases in oil prices and wood based raw materials in particular can cause concern. The Directors are monitoring all direct and indirect costs closely.

During the reported accounting period, the Directors were able to secure further major new business lines. These required additional internal investment and resources with a known impact on profitability in the short term. The Directors considered this impact commercially justified for the longer term benefits of the company's expansion into profitable new markets.

The balance sheet reflects an increase in stock holding at the period end to meet demands of new contracts. Trade debtors were also relatively high at the period end due to increased trading. Both the stock and debtors were financed by invoice discounting facility and credit with suppliers. The balance sheet also reflects the new borrowings required to finance the change in ownership.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The key risk to the company is considered to relate to the performance of the UK retail economy. This would be in the form of a downturn in consumer spending and a significant increase in interest rates.

#### Objectives and policies

The business' principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, long term loans, trade debtors, long term loans, trade creditors, invoice financing, hire purchase and finance lease agreements.

Financial instruments are managed in such a way as to ensure that there are sufficient funds available to meet liabilities as they fall due.

#### Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Price risk is managed by careful monitoring of the costs of raw materials and production costs.

Credit risk of debtors is managed by careful consideration of each debtor before selecting credit facilities available to trade debtors, regular monitoring of debtor balances and insurance of significant debtors.

Liquidity risk is managed by using invoice financing facilities available to the company to meet the cash needs of the business.

Cash flow risk is managed by careful cash flow forecasting, planning and monitoring.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### Key performance indicators

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

 2018

 Turnover (£)
 16,318,455

 Gross profit (£)
 5,307,119

 Gross profit (%)
 32.5%

The directors are pleased with the results, as KPI's are in line with expectations.

On behalf of the board

Mr J A Peterson

Director 98/11/8

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2018.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company and the group activity continued to be that of manufacturing furniture.

#### **Directors**

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

Mr M A Balaam Mr J A Peterson

#### Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £78,472. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

#### **Auditor**

RSM UK Audit LLP were appointed as auditor to the group and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

#### Strategic report

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of key risks and performance criteria.

#### 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, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr J A Peterson

**Director** 

Date: 78/11/18

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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 group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WELCOME FURNITURE GROUP LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Welcome Furniture Group Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the period ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of the group's profit for the period 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.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going
  concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial
  statements are authorised for issue.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WELCOME FURNITURE GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit
  have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company 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.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

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.

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Michael Fairhurst FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
5th Floor
One City Place
Queens Road
Chester

3 December 2018

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	15 month Period ended 31 March 2018 £	Period ended 31 December 2016 £
Turnover Cost of sales	3	16,318,455 (11,011,336)	- -
Gross profit	·	5,307,119	-
Distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income		(2,028,248) (2,819,909) 161,381	- - -
Operating profit	6	620,343	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(276,665)	-
Profit before taxation		343,678	<del></del>
Tax on profit	9	(175,137)	-
Profit for the financial period		168,541	-
		======	=======================================

Profit for the financial period is all attributable to the owners of the parent company

Total comprehensive income for the period is all attributable to the owners of the parent company

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

			l March )18	31 201	December 16
•	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	11		2,952,241		-
Tangible assets	12		2,209,037		-
			5,161,278		-
Current assets					
Stocks	16	2,490,404		-	
Debtors	17	3,431,975		2	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,228		-	
		5,929,607		2	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	18	(5,907,433)		-	
Net current assets		<del></del>	22,174		2
Total assets less current liabilities			5,183,452		2
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(2,151,145)		-
Provisions for liabilities	23		(102,236)		-
Net assets			2,930,071		2
					=
Capital and reserves					•
Called up share capital	25		2		2
Revaluation reserve	26		(9,100)		-
Other reserves	26		2,840,000		-
Profit and loss reserves	26		99,169		-
Total equity			2,930,071		2
• •					

Mr J A Peterson

Director

## COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		31 20	March 18	31 Decembe 2016			
I	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Fixed assets							
Investments	13		5,738,265		-		
Current assets							
Debtors	17	•		2			
Creditors: amounts falling due within							
one year	18	(363,899)					
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(363,899)		2		
Total assets less current liabilities			5,374,366		2		
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(595,000)				
more than one year	15		(393,000)		-		
Net assets			4,779,366		2		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	25		2		2		
Other reserves	26		2,840,000		-		
Profit and loss reserves	26		1,939,364				
Total equity			4,779,366		2		

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes as it prepares group accounts. The company's profit for the year was £2,017,836 (2016 - £0 profit).

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

Mr J A Peterson

Director

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		Share Rocapital	evaluation reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	
Balance at 23 December 2016			-	-		. <del>-</del>	
Period ended 31 December 2016:							
Profit and total comprehensive							
income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	
Issue of share capital	25	2			-	2	
Balance at 31 December 2016		2	-	-	-	2	
Period ended 31 March 2018:						<del></del>	
Profit and total comprehensive							
income for the period		-	-	-	168,541	168,541	
Dividends	10	-	-	-	(78,472)	(78,472)	
Share premium issue		-	-	2,840,000	9,100	2,849,100	
Other movements		-	(9,100)	-	-	(9,100)	
Balance at 31 March 2018	¥	2	(9,100)	2,840,000	99,169	2,930,071	

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 23 December 2016			-	· -	<del>-</del>
Period ended 31 December 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		_	_	_	_
Issue of share capital	25	2	-	-	2
Balance at 31 December 2016		2			2
Period ended 31 March 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the					
period		-	-	2,017,836	2,017,836
Dividends	10	-	-	(78,472)	(78,472)
Share premium issue		· <u>-</u>	2,840,000		2,840,000
Balance at 31 March 2018		2	2,840,000	1,939,364	4,779,366

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

·	·		31 March 2018		ecember
	Notes	£	£	2016 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	27		2,705,573		(2)
Interest paid Income taxes paid			(276,665) (147,648)		-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operatin	a				
activities	3		2,281,260		(2)
Investing activities		<b></b>			
Purchase of business Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(3,704,394) (249,731)		-	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed	•	,			
assets Proceeds from other investments and		8,300	•	-	
loans		(4,938)		-	
Net cash used in investing activities			(3,950,763)		-
Financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares  Repayment of borrowings		- (508,877)		2	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(73,001)		-	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(78,472)		-	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities			(660,350)		2
			<del></del>		
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and case equivalents	sh		(2,329,853)		-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	f period		<u>-</u>		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of pe	riod		(2,329,853)		-
Relating to:				:	
Cash at bank and in hand			7,228		-
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(2,337,081)		-
· ·				:	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Welcome Furniture Group Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is Welcome Furniture, 1 Cibyn Industrial Estate, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, United Kingdom, LL55 2BD.

The group consists of Welcome Furniture Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

The company's and the group's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

#### **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  $\pounds$ .

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

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' —
  Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
  instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details
  of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive
  income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

#### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Welcome Furniture Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries (i.e. entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2018. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

## HOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### Accounting policies (Continued)

The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date

Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date.

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At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group and company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### Reporting period

During the period the company acquired the group formally headed by Welcome Holdings Limited. Welcome Furniture Group Limited as changed its year end to 31 March in order to aligned itself with the year end of the group.

### Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax and trade discounts, in respect of the sale of goods to customers. Turnover is recognised when the goods are dispatched to the customer.

All turnover originates in the UK.

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.

#### Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Then to the other assets of the unit pro-rats on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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:

Freehold land and buildings

12 years on a straight lin basis, Land is not depreciated

Leasehold land and buildings

12 years on a straight line basis

Plant and equipment

15% - 50% on a straight line basis

Fixtures and fittings

33.33% straight line basis

Motor vehicles

25% on a straight line 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.

Included within land and buildings is land of £295,000.

#### Fixed asset investments

In the separate accounts of the company, interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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.

#### **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 the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### Financial instruments

The group 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 when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including trade investments, 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 publicly 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 group 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the group's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the fair value of 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 group.

#### Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on income and expenses from subsidiaries, associates, branches and interests in jointly controlled entities, that will be assessed to or allow for tax in a future period except where the group is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model and investment properties measured at fair value (except investment property with a limited useful life held by the group to consume substantially all of its economic benefit), deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

#### **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.

#### Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

#### 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.

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 leased asset are consumed.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### Research and development

All research and development costs are written off as incurred.

#### **Debt factoring**

The company has entered into debt factoring arrangements with the bank, where a proportion of the debts have been legally transferred but the benefits and risks are retained by the company. Gross receivables are included within debtors and a corresponding liability in respect of the proceeds received from the bank are shown within liabilities. The interest element of the bank's charges are recognised as they accrue and included in the profit and loss account within other interest payable.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group'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.

#### Goodwill on acquisition

The recoverable amount of goodwill and other intangible assets is based on value in use which requires estimates in respect of the allocation of goodwill to cash generating units, the future cash flows and an appropriate discount rate. The directors have assessed the useful economic life of the intangible asset and assess the amortisation period to be 10 year. This will be reviewed each financial year to ensure the useful economic life remains appropriate.

#### Returns provision

The estimate of post year end returns is included in the financial statements based on the first 6 weeks credit notes issued post year end. Actual returns may differ to this but are not materially different.

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

	2018	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of furniture	16,318,455	-
	2018	2016
	£	£
Other revenue		
Grants received	54,532	-
	2018	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	16,318,455	-
	<del></del>	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4	Employees				
	The average monthly number of persons (incli	uding directors) en	nployed during	the period was:	
		Group		Company	
		2018	2016	2018	2016
		Number	Number	Number	Number
	Number of distribution staff	23	_	2	
	Number of administrative staff	25	• -	-	
	Number of other staff	106	-	-	
		154	-	2 .	
				<del></del>	
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
		Group		Company	
		2018	2016	2018	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Wages and salaries	3,955,556	-	149,612	-
	Social security costs	371,652	-	15,433	-
	Pension costs	31,232		326	
		4,358,440	-	165,371	<del></del>
5	Directors' remuneration				
	•			2018	2016
				£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services			165,371	-
				<del></del>	
6	Operating profit				
				2018	2016
	Operating profit for the period is stated after ch	narging/(crediting):		£	£
			•	, (5.4.500)	
	Government grants			(54,532)	-
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	6 l		488,019	-
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under	er finance leases		79,648	-
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	•		(5,125)	-
	Amortisation of intangible assets	•		449,829	-
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense			6,936,440	-
				00 000	

69,386

Operating lease charges

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

7	Auditor's remuneration	2018	2016
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	2018 £	2016 £
	r ood payable to the company of addition and no accounted.	-	_
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company  Audit of the financial statements of the	2,000	-
	company's subsidiaries	12,500	-
		14,500	-
	laka-sakwa-sakla and similan armanan		
8	Interest payable and similar expenses	2018	2016
	•	2016 £	2016 £
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	107,491	
	Other interest on financial liabilities	6,761	_
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	19,023	_
	Other interest	143,390	_
	Total finance costs	276,665	-
		<del></del>	<del></del>
9	Täxation		
		2018	2016
	2 44	£	£
	Current tax	252.204	
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	252,384	-
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(21,573)	
	Total current tax	230,811	_
	Deferred tax	•	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(55,674)	-
	Total tay, about for the movied	475 407	
	Total tax charge for the period	175,137	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 9 Taxation (Continued)

The total tax charge for the period included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

		2018 £	2016 £
	Profit before taxation	343,678	-
		=======================================	=====
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2016: 0%)	65,299	_
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2,025	_
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(21,573)	_
	Amortisation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	85,467	-
	Tax at marginal rate	1,443	-
	Exempt dividends	(9,514)	-
	Pre-acquisition expenses	51,990	-
	Taxation charge for the period	175,137	-
10	Dividends		
		2018	2016
		£	£
	Final paid	78,472	-
			=

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 11 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill £
Cost Additions - business combinations	3,402,070
At 31 March 2018	3,402,070
Amortisation and impairment Amortisation charged for the period	449,829
At 31 March 2018	449,829
Carrying amount At 31 March 2018  At 31 December 2016	2,952,241
	<del></del>

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 March 2018 or 31 December 2016.

The goodwill balance includes goodwill acquired on the acquisition of the Welcome Holdings Limited group and the customer list and knowhow used by the company on a daily basis.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 12 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
Additions	=	17,371	125,498	-	106,862	249,731
Business combinations	940,000	299,820	1,025,620	50,983	213,725	2,530,148
Disposals					(23,450)	(23,450)
At 31 March 2018	940,000	317,191	1,151,118	50,983	297,137	2,756,429
Depreciation and impairment						
Depreciation charged in the period	61,559	35,557	369,889	-	100,662	567,667
Eliminated in respect of disposals					(20,275)	(20,275)
At 31 March 2018	61,559	35,557	369,889	-	80,387	547,392
Carrying amount				50.000	210.750	
At 31 March 2018	878,441	281,634	781,229	50,983	216,750	2,209,037

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 31 March 2018 or 31 December 2016.

13

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

12	Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

The net carrying	value o	of tangible	fixed	assets	includes	the	following	in	respect	of	assets	held	under
finance leases:													

		Group 2018	2016	Company 2018	
		£	£	£	£
Plant and equipment		166,940	- '		-
Motor vehicles		126,841	<u> </u>	-	
		293,781	-		-
Depreciation charge for the period of leased assets	in respect	79,648			
or leased assets		79,046			
Fixed asset investments					
		Group 2018	2016	Company 2018	2016
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	14	<del>-</del>	-	5,738,265 =======	
Movements in fixed asset invest	ments				
Company					Shares in group undertakings
Cost or valuation		·			£
At 1 January 2017 Additions					5,738,265
At 31 March 2018					5,738,265
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2018					5,738,265
At 31 December 2016	•				

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2018 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Welcome Holdings Limited	1	Holding comapny	Ordinary shares	100.00
Welcome Furniture Limited	* 1	Manufacturer of furniture	Ordinary shares	100.00

<sup>\*</sup> Welcome Furniture Limited is owned 100% by Welcome Holdings Limited

<sup>1 1</sup> Cibyn Industrial Estate, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, LL55 2BD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 15 Acquisitions

On 31 January 2017 the group acquired 100% percent of the issued capital of Welcome Holdings Limited for consideration of £5,738,265.

		Fair Value	
	Book Value	Adjustments	Fair Value
•	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets (a)	2,382,634	147,514	2,530,148
Stock	1,632,625	-	1,632,625
Debtors	4,801,597	-	4,801,597
Creditors	(4,702,723)	-	(4,702,723)
Deferred taxation	(119,320)	-	(119,320)
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,806,132)	-	(1,806,132)
Total identifiable net assets	2,188,681	147,514	2,336,195
Goodwill		<del></del>	3,402,070
Total consideration			5,738,265
The consideration was satisfied by:			£
Cash			1,840,000
Deferred consideration in form of loan note			1,000,000
Other reserve			2,840,000
Acquisition costs	·		58,265
			5,738,265

Included within tangible fixed assets is land and buildings. At the date of acquisition the net book value of the property was £734,608, which was valued at 31 January 2017 at £940,000, therefore a fair value adjustment of £205,392 was created.

Contribution by the acquired business for the reporting period included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income since acquisition:	£
Turnover Profit after tax	16,318,455 600,726

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of the business is attributable to the anticipated profitability of the distribution of the company's products in new markets.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

16	Stocks	Group		Company	
		2018	2016	2018	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Raw materials and consumables	2,213,766	-	-	-
	Finished goods and goods for resale	276,638	-	-	-
		2,490,404	-	-	
		<del>=</del>			
17	Debtors .				
		Group		Company	
		2018	2016	2018	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors	2,984,738	-	-	-
	Other debtors	257,679	2	-	2
	Prepayments and accrued income	114,281 —————			
		3,356,698	2	-	2
	Deferred tax asset (note 23)	719 ————			_
		3,357,417	2	-	2
		<del></del>			
	Amounts falling due after more than one ye	ear:			
	Other debtors	74,558	-	-	-
	Total debtors	3,431,975	2		2

Included within trade debtors is a provision of £20,000 against bad debts.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

			Group		Company	
			2018	2016	2018	2016
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	20	2,482,798	-	-	-
	Obligations under finance leases	21	113,244	-	-	-
	Other borrowings	20	431,789	-	245,000	-
	Trade creditors		1,795,024		-	-
	Amounts due to group undertakings		-	-	98,333	_
	Corporation tax payable		334,175	-	20,566	-
	Other taxation and social security		355,575	-	-	-
	Other creditors		2,917	-	-	
	Accruals and deferred income		391,911	-	-	-
,			5,907 <b>,4</b> 33		363,899 ————	
19	Creditors: amounts falling due afte	er more tha	n one year Group	- -	Company	
19	Creditors: amounts falling due afte		en one year Group 2018	2016	Company 2018	2016
19	Creditors: amounts falling due afte	er more tha Notes	n one year Group	2016 £	Company	2016 £
19	Creditors: amounts falling due after the second sec		en one year Group 2018		Company 2018	
19		Notes	Group 2018		Company 2018 £	
19	Bank loans and overdrafts	Notes 20	Group 2018 £		Company 2018 £	
19	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases	Notes 20 21	Group 2018 £ 955,733 84,210		Company 2018 £	
19	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases	Notes 20 21	Group 2018 £ 955,733 84,210 1,111,202		Company 2018 £ 595,000	
19	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases	Notes 20 21 20	955,733 84,210 1,111,202 2,151,145	£	Company 2018 £ 595,000	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

20	Borrowings	Group 2018 £	2016 £	Company 2018 £	2016 £
	Bank loans	1,101,450		595,000	-
	Bank overdrafts	2,337,081	-	-	_
	Other loans	1,542,991	-	245,000	-
		4,981,522	-	840,000	-
					<del>,</del>
	Payable within one year	2,914,587	-	245,000	-
	Payable after one year	2,066,935	-	595,000	-
		**************************************			<del></del>

HSBC Invoice Financing (UK) Limited, who provide invoice financing, have a fixed charge over purchased debt and a floating charge over all assets of Welcome Furniture Limited. Finance Wales loan is repayable over 7 years and bears interest at 7%, and is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of Welcome Furniture Limited.

The long-term loans are secured by first legal charge dated 08/07/2011 over freehold property and composite multilateral guarantee dated 30/01/2017 between Welcome Furniture Limited, Welcome Holdings Limited and Welcome Furniture Group Limited.

#### 21 Finance lease obligations

-	Group		Company	
	2018	2016	2018	2016
·	£	£	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		•		
Less than one year	114,153	-	-	-
Between one and five years	97,898	<del>-</del>	<u>.</u>	
·	212,051	-	-	-
Less: future finance charges	(14,597)		<del>-</del>	
	197,454	· -	-	-
				=======================================

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group 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 2 - 4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

? Financial instruments				
	Group		Company	
	2018	2016	2018	2016
	£	£	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,316,975	2	n/a	n/a
			=	
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	7,171,374	-	n/a	n/a
		=	=	=

As permitted by the reduced disclosure framework within FRS 102, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing the carrying amount of certain classes of financial instruments, denoted by 'n/a' above.

#### 23 Deferred taxation

22

The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company are:

Group	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2016 £	Assets 2018 £	Assets 2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	102,236	<del>-</del>	719 <del></del>	-
The company has no deferred tax assets or liabil	ities.			
Movements in the period:			Group 2018 £	Company 2018 £
Liability at 1 January 2017 Acquired deferred tax liability Credit to profit or loss			119,320 (17,803)	· -
Liability at 31 March 2018			101,517	-

The deferred tax liability of £18k above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

#### 24 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2018 £	2016 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	36,565	-

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 25 Share capital

	Group	Group and company	
	2018	2016	
Ordinary share capital	£	£	
Issued and fully paid	·		
240 Ordinary shares of 1p each	. 2	2	
·			

#### Ordinary share rights

The Company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company.

On incorporation on 23 December 2016 the company issued 2 Ordinary shares of £1 each. On the 30 January 2017 these shares were re assigned into 200 £0.01 shares, with an additional share issue of 10 being granted by the Board. On 6 February 2017 the company issued an additional 30 shares, resulting in 240 £0.01 being in issue at the year ended 31 March 2018. The shares were purchased by cash consideration for the nominal amount.

#### 26 Reserves

#### Share premium

Consideration received for shares issued above their nominal value net of transaction costs.

#### Other reserves

Other reserves represent the fair value of the shares exchanged as part of the group restructure.

#### Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

27	Cash generated from group operations		
		2018	2016
		£	£
	Profit for the period after tax	168,541	
	Adjustments for:		
	Taxation charged	175,137	-
	Finance costs	276,665	-
	Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(5,125)	-
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	449,829	-
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	567,667	-
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase) in stocks	(857,779)	-
	Decrease/(increase) in debtors	1,375,279	(2)
	Increase in creditors	555,359	-
	Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	2,705,573	(2)

#### Non-Cash movement

During the year there was a Hire Purchase addition of £122,738.

#### 28 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel of the group, who are also directors, is as follows.

	2018 £	2016 £
Aggregate compensation 29	6,603	

#### 29 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr J A Peterson.