Registration number: OC322400

# G P Products (UK) LLP

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

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# Limited liability partnership information

Designated members Mr BM Perry

Mrs SH Perry

Members

Mr G Yates

Registered office

Unit B

Harwood Road Littlehampton West Sussex BN17 7AU

Accountants

Blue Spire Limited

Chartered Accountants

Cawley Priory South Pallant Chichester West Sussex PO19 1SY

#### Members' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The members present their report and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

#### Firm structure

The LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England. A list of designated members' names is available for inspection at the LLP's registered office.

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the limited liability partnership is the manufacture of other rubber products.

#### **Designated** members

The members who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr BM Perry

Mrs SH Perry

#### Members' drawings and the subscription and repayment of members' capital

Members draw a proportion of their profit share in installments during the year in which the profit is made, with the balance of their profits, net of tax retention, paid in installments in subsequent years. All payments are made subject to cash requirements of the business. One partner receives a fixed profit which is paid monthly.

#### Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships.

Approved by the Board on 8 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Mrs SH Perry

Designated member

#### Statement of Members' Responsibilities for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The members are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts & Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 require the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members 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 as applied to LLPs the members 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 limited liability partnership and of the profit or loss of the limited liability partnership for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Partnership will continue in business.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the limited liability partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to limited liability partnerships, and in accordance with the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships (issued July 2014). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the limited liability partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

These responsibilities are exercised by the Board on behalf of the members.

# Chartered Accountants' Report to the Members on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Accounts of G P Products (UK) LLP for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships, we have prepared for your approval the accounts of G P Products (UK) LLP for the year ended 31 March 2023 set out on pages 5 to 13 from the limited liability partnership's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the members of G P Products (UK) LLP, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of G P Products (UK) LLP and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than G P Products (UK) LLP and its members as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that G P Products (UK) LLP has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of G P Products (UK) LLP. You consider that G P Products (UK) LLP is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the accounts of G P Products (UK) LLP. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

Blue Spire Limited

Blue Spire Limited Chartered Accountants Cawley Priory South Pallant Chichester West Sussex PO19 1SY

8 September 2023

# Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		1,250,285	1,182,228
Cost of sales		(499,618)	(431,819)
Gross profit		750,667	750,409
Administrative expenses		(468,682)	(480,693)
Operating profit	2	281,985	269,716
Other interest receivable and similar income		94	6
Interest payable and similar charges		(8,112)	(4,564)
Profit for the year before members' remuneration charged as an expense		273,967	265,158
Profit for the year available for discretionary division among members		273,967	265,158

Turnover and operating profit derive wholly from continuing operations.

The limited liability partnership has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

#### (Registration number: OC322400) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	541,064	546,987
Current assets			
Stocks	5	73,809	77,966
Debtors	6	237,208	206,134
Cash and short-term deposits	-	26,269	10,756
		337,286	294,856
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(398,199)	(342,285)
Net current liabilities	-	(60,913)	(47,429)
Total assets less current liabilities		480,151	499,558
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8 _	(243,797)	(273,287)
Net assets attributable to members	=	236,354	226,271
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to members			
Members' capital classified as a liability		233,354	223,271
Equity			
Other reserves	-	3,000	3,000
	=	236,354	226,271
Total members' interests			
Loans and other debts due to members		233,354	223,271
Equity	-	3,000	3,000
	=	236,354	226,271

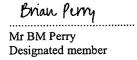
For the year ending 31 March 2023 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships relating to small entities.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime, as applied to limited liability partnerships, and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements of G P Products (UK) LLP (registered number OC322400) were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 8 September 2023. They were signed on behalf of the limited liability partnership by:



# Statement of Changes in Members' Interests At 31 March 2023

	Loans and other debts due to/(from) members	
	Members' capital classified as a liability £	Total 2023 £
Members' interest at 1 April 2022 as restated	223,271	223,271
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	273,967	273,967
Drawings (including tax payments)	(263,884)	(263,884)
At 31 March 2023	233,354	233,354
	Loans and other debts due to/(from) members	
	Members' capital classified as a liability £	Total 2023 £
Members' interest at 31 March 2021 as previously stated	196,335	196,335
Members' interest at 1 April 2021 as restated	196,335	196,335
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	265,158	265,158
Drawings (including tax payments)	(238,222)	(238,222)
At 31 March 2022	223,271	223,271

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### General information and basis of accounting

The limited liability partnership is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000. The address of the registered office is given on the limited liability partnership information page. The nature of the limited liability partnership's operations and its principal activities are given in the members' report.

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The functional currency of G P Products (UK) LLP is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the limited liability partnership operates. Foreign operations are included in accordance with the policies set out below.

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the limited liability partnership obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales tax or duty.

#### **Barter transactions**

Turnover is recognised in respect of barter transactions only where services are exchanged for dissimilar services and the transaction is deemed to have commercial substance. Such transactions are measured at the fair value of the services received, adjusted by any amount of cash and cash equivalents transferred.

#### Members' remuneration and division of profits

The SORP recognises that the basis of calculating profits for allocation may differ from the profits reflected through the financial statements prepared in compliance with recommended practice, given the established need to seek to focus profit allocation on ensuring equity between different generations and populations of members.

Consolidation of the results of certain subsidiary undertakings, the provision for annuities to current and former members, pension scheme charges, the spreading of acquisition integration costs and the treatment of long leasehold interests are all items which may generate differences between profits calculated for the purpose of allocation and those reported within the financial statements. Where such differences arise, they have been included within other amounts in the balance sheet.

Members' fixed shares of profits (excluding discretionary fixed share bonuses) and interest earned on members' balances are automatically allocated and, are treated as members' remuneration charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in arriving at profit available for discretionary division among members.

The remainder of profit shares, which have not been allocated until after the balance sheet date, are treated in these financial statements as unallocated at the balance sheet date and included within other reserves.

#### Taxation

The taxation payable on the partnership's profits is the personal liability of the members, although payment of such liabilities is administered by the partnership on behalf of its members. Consequently, neither partnership taxation nor related deferred taxation is accounted for in these financial statements. Sums set aside in respect of members' tax obligations are included in the balance sheet within loans and other debts due to members, or are set against amounts due from members as appropriate.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing or more are initially recorded at cost.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery 25% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings 25% reducing balance
Office equipment 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the limited liability partnership will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the limited liability partnership does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Members' interests

Amounts due to members after more than one year comprise provisions for annuities to current members and certain loans from members which are not repayable within twelve months of the balance sheet date.

#### Pensions and other post retirement obligations

The partnership operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

#### Financial instruments

#### Classification

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the limited liability partnership intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Recognition and Measurement

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the limited liability partnership transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the limited liability partnership, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Derivative financial instruments and hedging

#### Derivatives

The limited liability partnership uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate movements. The limited liability partnership does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

#### Hedging

The limited liability partnership designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in respect of variable interest rate risk of the cash flows associated with recognised debt instruments measured at amortised cost and in respect of foreign exchange risk in firm commitments and highly probable forecast transactions.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with the clear identification of the risk in the hedged item that is being hedged by the hedging instrument. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the limited liability partnership assesses whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting the designated hedged risk.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss or when the hedging relationship ends.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the limited liability partnership revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss accumulated in equity at that time is reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any gain or loss that was recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified immediately to profit or loss.

#### Current versus non-current classification

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

In the limited liability partnership balance sheet, investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment.

#### Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

## 2 Profit for the year before members' remuneration charged as an expense

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2023 £	2022 £
Depreciation	18,890	27,425

#### 3 Particulars of employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 12 (2022 - 12).

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4 Tangible fixed assets
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4 Tangible fixed assets	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 April 2022	461,700	107,441	30,149	114,767	31,867	745,924
Additions	-	-	-	30,258	1,573	31,831
Disposals	<del>_</del>			(34,995)		(34,995)
At 31 March 2023	461,700	107,441	30,149	110,030	33,440	742,760
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2022	-	78,745	28,799	69,341	22,052	198,937
Charge for the year	-	7,174	. 338	8,531	2,846	18,889
Eliminated on disposals	-			(16,130)		(16,130)
At 31 March 2023		85,919	29,137	61,742	24,898	201,696
Net book value	,					
At 31 March 2023	461,700	21,522	1,012	48,288	8,542	541,064
At 31 March 2022	461,700	28,696	1,350	45,426	9,815	546,987
5 Stocks Stocks				202 £		2022 £ 77,966
6 Debtors					_	
				202 £		2022 £
Trade debtors					236,940	206,134
Other debtors					268	
Total current trade and other debto	ors				237,208	206,134
7 Creditors: Amounts falling d	ue within one y	ear				
				202 £		2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts				æ	9,890	9,646
Trade creditors					105,774	72,598
Other creditors					246,011	225,791
Accruals and deferred income					5,000	5,000
Taxation and social security					31,524	29,250
					398,199	342,285

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### 8 Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	24,947	34,837
Other creditors	218,850	238,450
	243,797	273,287

#### 9 Control

The members are the controlling party by virtue of their controlling interest in the limited liability partnership. The ultimate controlling party is the same as the controlling party.

# Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover (analysed below)	1,250,285	1,182,228
Cost of sales (analysed below)	(499,618)	(431,819)
Gross profit Gross profit (%)	750,667 60.04%	750,409 63.47%
Administrative expenses		
Employment costs (analysed below)	276,641	271,561
Establishment costs (analysed below)	67,364	72,802
General administrative expenses (analysed below)	85,165	89,209
Finance charges (analysed below)	20,622	19,696
Depreciation costs (analysed below)	18,890	27,425
	(468,682)	(480,693)
Operating profit	281,985	269,716
Other interest receivable and similar income (analysed below)	94	6
Interest payable and similar charges (analysed below)	(8,112)	(4,564)
Profit for the year before members' remuneration charged as an expense	273,967	265,158

# Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		
Sales, UK	1,250,285	1,182,228
Cost of sales		
Opening stock	77,966	69,578
Purchases	401,091	348,675
Closing stock	(73,809)	(77,966)
Subcontract cost	17,528	15,547
Casual labour	34,729	40,334
Freight and carriage	20,625	16,204
Repairs and maintenance	18,943	18,211
Plant repairs	2,545	1,236
	499,618	431,819
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries	256,305	251,508
Staff NIC (Employers)	15,799	15,147
Staff pensions (Defined contribution) - pension scheme 1	4,337	4,746
Staff training		160
	276,641	271,561
Establishment costs		
Rent	11,931	10,496
Rates	14,338	22,210
Light, heat and power	16,305	16,129
Insurance	24,790	23,967
	67,364	72,802
General administrative expenses		
Repairs and renewals	7,019	10,452
Equipment repairs and renewals	5,735	5,179
Telephone and fax	7,105	7,015
Computer software and maintenance costs	5,017	5,548
Printing, postage and stationery	1,655	1,528
Trade subscriptions	650	714
Charitable donations	100	-
Hire of plant and machinery (Operating leases)	8,390	6,523
Sundry expenses	2,518	3,308
Cleaning	1,820	1,509
Motor expenses	17,706	13,403
Advertising	18,640	19,534
Customer entertaining (disallowable for tax)	1,399	675
Accountancy fees	5,957	4,890
Legal and professional fees	2,779	2,619
Bad debts written off	810	204
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(2,135)	6,108
	85,165	89,209

# Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

Finance charges		
Factoring charges	16,614	14,849
Bank charges	1,922	2,066
Hire purchase interest	2,086	2,781
	20,622	19,696
Depreciation costs		
Depreciation of plant and machinery (owned)	7,174	9,516
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings (owned)	338	450
Depreciation of motor vehicles (owned)	8,531	15,142
Depreciation of office equipment (owned)	2,847	2,317
	18,890	27,425
Other interest receivable and similar income		
Bank interest receivable	94	6
Interest payable and similar charges		
Bank interest payable	558	504
Mortgage interest	5,952	3,365
Loan interest	1,002	695
Other interest payable	600	
	8,112	4,564

# Schedule of Members' Interests for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

# Amounts due to members in respect of profits

	As at 1 April 2022 £	As at 31 March 2023 £
Mr BM Perry	76,876	76,639
Mrs SH Perry	146,395	156,715
Mr G Yates	-	-
	223,271	233,354

# Drawings analysis

	General drawings £	Income tax	Health insurance £	Total £
Mr BM Perry	66,000	43,141	1,172	110,314
Mrs SH Perry	53,600	44,421	1,736	99,756
Mr G Yates	51,750	-	2,064	53,814
	171,350	87,562	4,972	263,884