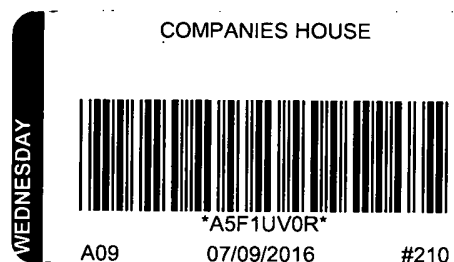


Company Registration No. 01923313 (England and Wales)

**JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**



# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Directors</b>	N J Purcaro J D A Purcaro J A Purcaro	(Appointed 17 June 2015)
<b>Secretary</b>	J D A Purcaro	
<b>Company number</b>	01923313	
<b>Registered office</b>	Athenia House 10-14 Andover Road Winchester Hampshire SO23 7BS	
<b>Auditors</b>	Wilkins Kennedy LLP Athenia House 10-14 Andover Road Winchester Hampshire SO23 7BS	
<b>Business address</b>	Unit 3 Northway Gate Ashchurch Tewkesbury GL20 8JP	

---

# **JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED**

## **CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 23

---

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

---

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

### **Fair review of the business**

We are pleased to present the report and accounts of Joedan Manufacturing (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015. It has been a successful year and despite the challenging market conditions we have achieved a 16.3% increase in turnover and remained profitable.

Looking forward to 2016, we are continuing to be selective with our choice of customers and expect our turnover and profit to continue to increase.

As ever, we are grateful for the continued support our employees, clients, suppliers and business partners.

### **Key performance indicators**

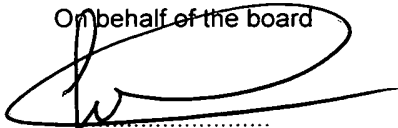
The company had no financial instruments at the balance sheet date other than cash and financial instruments such as debtors and creditors that arise from its operations.

The company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which result from its operating activities. The board is responsible for coordinating the company's risk management and focuses on securing the company's short to medium term cash flows.

The company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets and has no financial derivatives.

The company seeks to manage risks to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet its foreseeable needs. Regular contact is maintained with the company's bankers to ensure that sufficient funding is available for the company's needs if required.

On behalf of the board



J.A. Purcaro  
Director  
23/8/16

# **JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

---

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

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the design, manufacture and sale of double glazed doors, windows and conservatories.

### **Directors**

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

N J Purcaro

J D A Purcaro

J A Purcaro

(Appointed 17 June 2015)

### **Results and dividends**

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

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £310,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

### **Auditors**

Wilkins Kennedy LLP were appointed auditors to the company 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.

### **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.

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

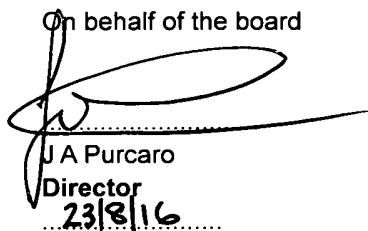
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

---

### Statement of disclosure to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



J A Purcaro  
Director  
23/8/16

# **JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED**

---

We have audited the financial statements of Joedan Manufacturing (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 6 to 23. 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102.

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 auditors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on , 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 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **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.

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBERS OF JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) 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.

*Wilkins Kennedy LLP*

Ian Talbot (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Wilkins Kennedy LLP

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor

*23<sup>rd</sup> August 2016*

Athenia House  
10-14 Andover Road  
Winchester  
Hampshire  
SO23 7BS



# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015	2014 as restated
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	13,107,370	11,269,823
Cost of sales		(8,680,271)	(7,159,685)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>4,427,099</b>	<b>4,110,138</b>
Administrative expenses		(4,000,040)	(3,731,554)
Other operating income		12,503	15,305
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>439,562</b>	<b>393,889</b>
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(13,979)	(11,824)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>425,583</b>	<b>382,065</b>
Taxation	8	(113,659)	(90,362)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>311,924</b>	<b>291,703</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>311,924</b>	<b>291,703</b>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

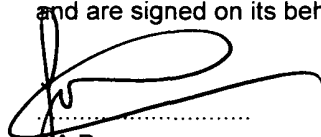
# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015		2014 as restated	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	10		32,639		79,852
Tangible assets	11		953,640		893,166
			<u>986,279</u>		<u>973,018</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	13	561,784		530,010	
Debtors	14	1,967,683		2,006,918	
Cash at bank and in hand		782,333		502,089	
		<u>3,311,800</u>		<u>3,039,017</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	15	<u>(3,056,009)</u>		<u>(2,759,457)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>255,791</u>		<u>279,560</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,242,070</u>		<u>1,252,578</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	16		(111,334)		(100,531)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	18		(92,449)		(115,684)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>1,038,287</u></u>		<u><u>1,036,363</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	21		10,100		10,100
Share premium account			246		246
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,027,941</u>		<u>1,026,017</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>1,038,287</u></u>		<u><u>1,036,363</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23/8/16 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
J.A. Purcaro  
Director

Company Registration No. 01923313

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2014		10,100	246	734,314	744,660
Period ended 31 December 2014:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	291,703	291,703
Balance at 31 December 2014		10,100	246	1,026,017	1,036,363
Period ended 31 December 2015:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	311,924	311,924
Dividends	9	-	-	(310,000)	(310,000)
Balance at 31 December 2015		10,100	246	1,027,941	1,038,287

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	25	976,248		392,518	
Interest paid		(13,979)		(11,824)	
Income taxes paid		(76,496)		(42,875)	
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>885,773</b>		<b>337,819</b>	
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(10,500)		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(352,222)	(274,622)		
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		15,508	68,702		
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(336,714)</b>		<b>(216,420)</b>	
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Pension Scheme loan		41,185	174,273		
Payment of finance leases obligations		-	(146,899)		
Dividends paid		(310,000)	-		
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities</b>		<b>(268,815)</b>		<b>27,374</b>	
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>280,244</b>		<b>148,773</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		502,089		353,316	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>782,333</b>		<b>502,089</b>	

# **JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Joedan Manufacturing (UK) Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Athenia House, 10-14 Andover Road, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 7BS.

#### **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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Joedan Manufacturing (UK) 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 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the 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.

#### **1.3 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.

Profit is recognised on long-term contracts, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the profit and loss account turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs to date bear to total expected costs of that contract.

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.

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

Amortisation 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:

Development costs	25% straight line
-------------------	-------------------

##### 1.5 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:

Showroom	15% and 25% straight line
Office refurbishments	5% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance, 25% straight line
Office equipment & computers	33.33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

##### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting 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.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.7 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.

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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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.

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### ***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.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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.

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

Trade payables 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 payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

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

#### **1.10 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.

#### **1.11 Taxation**

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



# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

#### **1.12 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.

#### **1.13 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.14 Leases**

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.

#### **1.15 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 profit and loss account for the period.

### 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.

The main areas of accounting estimates are:

- Long term contracts, performance of contracts at year end
- Stock provision
- Recoverability of trade debtors

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Turnover</b>		
Design, manufacture and sale of windows and doors	13,107,370	11,269,823

#### Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2015 £	2014 £
United Kingdom	13,107,370	11,269,823

#### 4 Operating profit

	2015 £	2014 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	10,661	11,631
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,250	9,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	272,647	217,335
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3,593	5,228
Amortisation of intangible assets	47,213	70,281
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	4,882,962	4,475,668
Operating lease charges	7,412	3,717

#### 5 Employees

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

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Directors	3	2
Administration	39	41
Production/Distribution	82	76
	124	119

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 5 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	2,866,603	2,659,072
Social security costs	271,915	252,252
Pension costs	18,321	6,185
	<u>3,156,839</u>	<u>2,917,509</u>

### 6 Directors' remuneration

	2015 £	2014 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	-	36,340
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	6,185
	<u>-</u>	<u>42,525</u>

### 7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	-	131
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	3,593
Other interest	13,979	8,100
	<u>13,979</u>	<u>11,824</u>

### 8 Taxation

	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	136,895	76,497
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(23,236)	13,865
Total tax charge	<u>113,659</u>	<u>90,362</u>

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 8 Taxation

(Continued)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit before taxation	425,583	382,065
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.49%)	86,181	82,106
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	12,245	15,653
Depreciation in excess of permanent capital allowances	24,842	(19,816)
Tax at marginal rate	(87)	(1,446)
Other differences	13,714	-
Tax expense for the year	136,895	76,497

#### 9 Dividends

	2015 £	2014 £
Final paid	310,000	-
	310,000	-

#### 10 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Development costs £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015	10,500	456,091	466,591
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2015	10,500	376,239	386,739
Amortisation charged for the year	-	47,213	47,213
At 31 December 2015	10,500	423,452	433,952
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2015	-	32,639	32,639
At 31 December 2014	-	79,852	79,852

## JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 11 Tangible fixed assets

	Showroom	Office refurbishment	Plant and machinery	Office equipment & computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 January 2015	225,517	203,388	889,531	559,455	763,570	2,641,461
Additions	125,735	-	55,536	9,447	161,504	352,222
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(85,775)	(85,775)
At 31 December 2015	351,252	203,388	945,067	568,902	839,299	2,907,908
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>						
At 1 January 2015	117,704	124,378	619,749	426,369	460,095	1,748,295
Depreciation charged in the year	54,348	10,200	60,708	49,243	98,148	272,647
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(66,674)	(66,674)
At 31 December 2015	172,052	134,578	680,457	475,612	491,569	1,954,268
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
At 31 December 2015	179,200	68,810	264,610	93,290	347,730	953,640
At 31 December 2014	115,462	79,010	262,163	133,086	303,445	893,166

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 12 Financial instruments

	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,921,190	1,966,330
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at amortised cost	2,743,071	2,541,406

### 13 Stocks

	2015 £	2014 £
Raw materials and consumables	459,840	373,987
Work in progress	101,944	156,023
	561,784	530,010

### 14 Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,921,190	1,437,006
Amount due from parent undertaking	-	529,324
Prepayments and accrued income	46,493	40,588
	1,967,683	2,006,918

### 15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2015 £	2014 as restated £
Loans and overdrafts	17	104,124	73,742
Payments received on account		878,285	933,865
Trade creditors		1,105,080	964,375
Amount due to parent undertaking		3,609	-
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings		75,000	92,933
Corporation tax		136,895	76,497
Other taxation and social security		287,377	242,085
Other creditors		131,845	132,134
Accruals and deferred income		333,794	243,826
		3,056,009	2,759,457

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Loans and overdrafts	17	111,334	100,531

### 17 Loans and overdrafts

	2015 £	2014 £
Loan from pension fund	215,458	174,273
Payable within one year	104,124	73,742
Payable after one year	111,334	100,531

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over the assets for which the finance was provided.

### 18 Provisions for liabilities

	2015 £	2014 £
Deferred tax liabilities	92,449	115,684
	92,449	115,684

### 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 2015 £	Liabilities 2014 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	92,449	115,684
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		2015 £
Liability at 1 January 2015		115,684
Credit to profit and loss		(23,235)
Liability at 31 December 2015		92,449

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 19 Deferred taxation

(Continued)

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse in future periods and relates to accelerated capital allowances.

### 20 Retirement benefit schemes

#### Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £18,321 (2014 - £6,185).

### 21 Share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
10,100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,100	10,100

### 22 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Between two and five years	8,610	15,990

### 23 Capital commitments

	2015 £	2014 £
At 31 December 2015 the company had capital commitments as follows:		
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	19,142



# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

---

### 24 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are not also directors, is as follows.

	2015 £	2014 £
Aggregate compensation	234,588	200,939

#### Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 section 33 from the requirement to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies.

During the year, the company sold goods and services totalling £429 (2014: £1,457) to Profile Die Limited.

At the year end, the company was owed £Nil (2014: £Nil) by Profile Die Limited.

Profile Die Limited is a related party by virtue of Joedan Holdings Limited's shareholding.

At the year end the company owed Groomberry Limited £160,607 (2014: £216,700) a related party by virtue of John Purcaro being a director in both companies. During 2014 a debtor balance of £75,000 due from Groomberry was written off.

At the year end, there was a loan balance due to the Trustees of Joedan Manufacturing Pension Plan of £215,458 (2014: £174,273). The pension fund is a related party by virtue of John Purcaro being a trustee. Interest paid to the pension scheme in the year totalled £13,979 (2014: £7,747).

No guarantees have been given or received.

# JOEDAN MANUFACTURING (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 25 Cash generated from operations

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit for the year after tax	311,924	291,703
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation charged	113,659	90,362
Finance costs	13,979	11,824
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3,593	5,228
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	47,213	70,281
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	272,647	217,335
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(31,774)	133,158
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	39,235	(545,608)
Increase in creditors	205,772	118,235
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<u>976,248</u>	<u>392,518</u>