151 Products Limited Financial Statements 31 December 2015



TLP AUDIT LIMITED

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor
3 Greengate
Cardale Park
Harrogate
HG3 1GY

Strategic Report

Year ended 31 December 2015

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of wholesaling branded domestic products.

The company has traded well throughout the year. Turnover has decreased by £2.43m in 2015 however the gross profit margin has increased to 27% from 24% for the previous year. The directors have monitored the distribution and administration costs to ensure the company remains profitable.

The company has a strong balance sheets with £8.2m in reserves at the year end. The company will see future growth and sustain the profitability achieved in past years.

The risk and uncertainty in the market is still present, but the director feel that the company is in a strong position to build on this year's success and continue to trade well in future years.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 26 July 2016 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S M Shonn Director Mr I P George Director

Mr S M Shonn

Company Secretary

Registered office: The Old School House 39 Bengal Street Manchester M4 6AF

Directors Report

Year ended 31 December 2015

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

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr R Shonn Mr S M Shonn Mr J S Shonn Mr D Shonn Mr I P George

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 11 to the financial statements.

Financial instruments

The company has a simple capital structure and its principal asset is stock and debtors.

The company's objective when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide optimal return for shareholders and to maintain an efficient capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or realign the capital structure, the company may adjust the number of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company's financial instruments comprise borrowings, cash and liquid resources and various other items, such as debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purposes of these are to finance the company's operations.

The principal financial risks faced by the company are liquidity/funding, interest rate, foreign currency and credit risks.

The liquidity/funding risk are managed by the company by a mix of various types of funding from HSBC offering the flexibility and cost effectiveness to match the company's requirements.

The interest and foreign currency risk is in relation to the sterling, US dollar and euro accounts and are managed by the company by entering into forward contracts, structured options and import loans at favourable rates.

The company monitors credit risk closely and considers that its current policy of credit checks meets its objectives of managing exposure to credit risk.

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Amounts shown in the balance sheet best represent the maximum credit risk exposure in the event other parties fail to perform their obligations.

Directors responsibilities statement

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

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Directors Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

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 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 judgments 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;
- 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.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware
 of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that
 information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 26 July 2016 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S M Shonn Director

Mr I P George Director

Mr S M Shonn Company Secretary

Registered office: The Old School House 39 Bengal Street Manchester M4 6AF

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of 151 Products Limited

Year ended 31 December 2015

We have audited the financial statements of 151 Products Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the related notes. 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).

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, 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 shareholders 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors responsibilities statement, 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 strategic report and the directors 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 matter 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of 151 Products Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

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.

ANDREW WILD FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of TLP Audit Limited Chartered accountant & statutory auditor 3 Greengate Cardale Park Harrogate HG3 1GY

26 July 2016

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2015

Turnover	Note 4	2015 £ 36,234,789	2014 £ 38,667,940
Cost of sales		(26,406,278)	(29,368,166)
Gross profit		9,828,511	9,299,774
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(3,221,112) (4,652,830)	(3,264,741) (4,076,048)
Operating profit	5	1,954,569	1,958,985
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	9	582 (120,456)	496 (158,468)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,834,695	1,801,013
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	(384,207)	(324,549)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		1,450,488	1,476,464

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2015

		2015		2014
	Note	£	3	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	12		3,345,470	3,377,642
Current assets				
Stocks	13	5,094,428		5,289,127
Debtors	14	8,855,627		8,036,355
Cash at bank and in hand	15	253,206		588,911
		14,203,261		13,914,393
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(6,647,403)		(6,854,412)
Net current assets			7,555,858	7,059,981
Total assets less current liabilities			10,901,328	10,437,623
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(2,269,302)	(2,379,938)
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax	20		(204,857)	(209,004)
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Net assets			8,427,169	7,848,681
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	23	•	1,000	1,000
Revaluation reserve	24		271,872	271,872
Profit and loss account	24		8,154,297	7,575,809
Shareholders funds			8,427,169	7,848,681

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 July 2016, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S M Shonn Director

Company registration number: 2149608

Mr I P George Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2015

	•	Revaluation	Profit and	
	share capital		oss account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2014	1,000	271,872	6,099,345	6,372,217
Profit for the year			1,476,464	1,476,464
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,476,464	1,476,464
At 31 December 2014	1,000	271,872	7,575,809	7,848,681
Profit for the year			1,450,488	1,450,488
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,450,488	1,450,488
Dividends paid and payable	11		(872,000)	(872,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners		_	(872,000)	(872,000)
At 31 December 2015	1,000	271,872	8,154,297	8,427,169

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year		1,450,488	1,476,464
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges Gains on disposal of tangible assets Tax on profit on ordinary activities Accrued expenses/(income)		198,559 (582) 120,456 — 384,207 95,213	188,418 (496) 158,468 (43,500) 324,549 (421,299)
Changes in: Stocks Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors Cash generated from operations		194,699 (906,903) (416,848) 1,119,289	305,705 (257,331) 337,295 2,068,273
Interest paid Interest received Tax paid Net cash from operating activities		(120,456) 582 (165,865) 833,550	(158,468) 496 (100,477) 1,809,824
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets Proceeds from sale of tangible assets Purchases of futures contracts, forward contracts, option contracts asswap contracts	and	(166,387) 87,631	(268,873) 43,500 (40,663)
Net cash used in investing activities		(78,756)	(266,036)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from borrowings Proceeds from loans from group undertakings Payments of finance lease liabilities Dividends paid		(518,977) 593,522 123,540 (872,000)	(1,248,913) - 67,035
Net cash used in financing activities		(673,915)	(1,181,878)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	15	80,879 (1,429,915) (1,349,036)	361,910 (1,791,825) (1,429,915)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	15	(1,343,030)	(1,423,313)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2015

1. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

2. Company information

151 Products Limited is a Limited Companty incorporated in England & Wales. The Company's principal activity and registered office can be found within the Strategic Report which can be found on page 1 of these financial statements.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2014. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 30.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the invoiced cost of goods sold during the year, excluding value added tax and net of trade discounts.

The company's policy is to recognise a sale when substantively all the risks and rewards in connection with the goods have been passed to the buyer.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold Property

2% straight line

Plant and machinery

20%/33% Straight Line

Fixtures and fittings

33% straight line

Equipment

33% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

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Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution plans (continued)

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:		
	2015	2014
	£	£
Sale of goods	36,234,789	38,667,940

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

	United Kingdom Overseas	2015 £ 33,186,748 3,048,041	2014 £ 34,721,614 3,946,326
	•	36,234,789	38,667,940
5.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:	2015 £	2014 £
	Depreciation of tangible assets Gains on disposal of tangible assets Operating lease rentals Defined contribution plans expense	198,559 - 122,310 160,856	188,418 (43,500) 121,635 109,924
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2015 £ 15,500	2014 £ 10,000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for othe Audit-related assurance services Taxation compliance services	5,000 2,500 7,500	6,588 2,500 9,088

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

Staff costs

8.

9.

contracts

Interest on banks loans and overdrafts

Other interest payable and similar charges

Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase

The average number of persons	employed	by the	company	during	the year,	including the
directors, amounted to:						
					2015	2014

Production staff Administrative staff	No 53 51	No 39 48
	104	87
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the about	2015	2014
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	£ 3,057,537 318,807 160,856	£ 2,561,379 236,947 109,924
	3,537,200	2,908,250
Directors remuneration		
The directors aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	was: 2015 £	2014 £
Remuneration Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	467,697 77,827	388,464 60,000
	545,524	448,464
The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension	•	follows: 2014
Defined contribution plans	2015 No 3	No 3
Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying service	es:	
Aggregate remuneration Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	2015 £ 158,000 12,000	2014 £ 156,956 12,000
	170,000	168,956
Interest payable and similar charges		
	2015 £	2014 £

45,147

12,800

62,509

120,456

78,690

12,000

67,778 158,468

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

10. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Major components of tax expense

	2015	2014
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	388,354	276,189
Adjustments in respect of prior periods		(33,602)
Total current tax	388,354	242,587
		
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(4,147)	81,962
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	384,207	324,549

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2014: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014: 21%).

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,834,695	1,801,013
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	366,898	369,674
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	16,942	(49,137)
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(474)	(4,476)
Effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings	4,988	(39,872)
Unused tax losses	· -	(33,602)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(4,147)	81,962
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	384,207	324,549
Dividends		

11.

	2015 £	2014 £
Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability	_	
existed at the end of the prior year)	872,000	_

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

12. Tangible assets

13.

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 Jan 2015	3,100,000	482,482	369,959	65,278	4,017,719
Additions		_	154,461 	11,926	166,387
At 31 Dec 2015	3,100,000	482,482	524,420	77,204	4,184,106
Depreciation					
At 1 Jan 2015	59,910	185,627	362,723	31,817	640,077
Charge for the year	<u>59,910</u>	94,727	26,320	17,602	198,559
At 31 Dec 2015	119,820	280,354	389,043	49,419	838,636
Carrying amount					
At 31 Dec 2015	2,980,180	202,128	135,377	27,785	3,345,470
At 31 Dec 2014	3,040,090	296,855	7,236	33,461	3,377,642

Tangible assets held at valuation

The freehold property was revalued on 4 March 2013 by Sanderson Weatherall, Chartered Surveyors, at open market value. The directors consider this valuation to be the current market value of the property at the balance sheet date.

In respect of tangible assets held at valuation, the comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

Freehold

	property
	3
At 31 December 2015	2,636,038
At 31 December 2014	2,695,948

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

At 31 December 2015		Plant and machinery £ 195,451
At 31 December 2014		98,000
At 01 December 2014		
. Stocks		
	2015	2014
	3	£
Raw materials and consumables	5,094,428	5,289,127

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

14. Debtors

		2015	2014
		£	£
	Trade debtors	6,347,545	5,699,081
	Prepayments and accrued income	167,788	210,315
	Directors loan account	745	_
	Derivative financial assets	178,032	265,663
	Other debtors	2,161,517	1,861,296
		8,855,627	8,036,355
15.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	253,206	588,911
	Bank overdrafts	(1,602,242)	(2,018,826)
		(1,349,036)	(1,429,915)

The balance of £1,602,242 (2014: £2,018,826) relates specifically to an invoice discount financing arrangement on trade sales.

16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015	2014
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,801,003	2,220,015
Trade creditors	1,861,346	2,311,097
Amounts owed to group undertakings	593,522	_
Accruals and deferred income	1,457,797	1,362,584
Corporation tax	378,961	156,472
Social security and other taxes	453,858	431,466
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	60,817	30,672
Director loan accounts	_	312,518
Other creditors	40,099	29,588
	6,647,403	6,854,412

The company enters into short term "import loan" agreements with the bank, whereby the funds borrowed are secured on the stock purchased.

The bank overdraft is secured by a debenture in favour of HSBC bank plc, by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets and undertakings of the business.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

17. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,102,085 167,217	2,306,116 73,822
	2,269,302	2,379,938

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £1,526,956 (2014: £1,742,933) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

18. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

2015	2014
£	£
60,817	30,672
167,217	73,822
228,034	104,494
	60,817 167,217

19. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 წ
Included in provisions (note 20)	204,857	209,004
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing	differences in respect of:	
	2015	2014
	3	£
Accelerated capital allowances	204,857	209,004

20. Provisions

	Deferred tax
	(note 19)
	2
At 1 January 2015	209,004
Additions	(4,147)
At 31 December 2015	204,857

21. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £160,856 (2014: £109,924).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

22. Financial instruments

The carrying	ı amount for	each categor	v of financia	l instrument is	as follows:

, 0	5 ,	2015 £	2014 £
Financial assets Derivative financial ass	sets measured at fair value through profit or		
loss		178,032	265,663

23. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2015		2014	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

24. Reserves

Revaluation reserve - This reserve records the value of asset revaluations and fair value movements on assets recognised in other comprehensive income.

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

25. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	90,000	90,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	360,000	360,000
Later than 5 years	90,000	180,000
	540,000	630,000

26. Contingencies

The company has given an unlimited cross company guarantee in favour of a related company, Shonn Brothers (Manchester) Limited to HSBC Bank plc, for all overdrawn balances.

A composite company multilateral guarantee dated 3rd December 2015 is also now held by HSBC Bank Plc.

Also the company has given a guarantee in favour of HM Revenue and Customs for £130,000 (2014: £130,000).

27. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

	Opening		Repayment	Closing
	balance	Advances	s	balance
	£	£	£	3
Jeffrey Shonn	(255)	5,800	(4,800)	745

All loans balances are repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

28. Related party transactions

Purchases from related parties during the year amounted to £15,963 (2014: £39,366).

Sales from related parties during the year amounted £Nil (2014: £668,371).

Amounts due from related parties at the year end £815,628.

All intercompany loans repayable on demand.

The company has an unlimited cross company guarantee with with a related party dated 21st November 2002.

29. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Eurostation Limited, company number 4307712. The company is registered in England and Wales and copies of its financial statements are available from Companies House.

30. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2014.

Reconciliation of equity

	1 January 2014 As			31 December 2014 As		
	previously stated £	Effect of F transition £	FRS 102 (as restated)	previously stated £	Effect of F transition £	FRS 102 (as restated)
Fixed assets Current assets Creditors: amounts falling due within one	3,297,187 13,139,589	225,000	3,297,187 13,364,589	3,377,642 13,648,730	265,663	3,377,642 13,914,393
year	(7,635,419)		(7,635,419)	(6,854,412)		(6,854,412)
Net current assets	5,504,170	225,000	5,729,170	6,794,318	265,663	7,059,981
Total assets less current liabilities	8,801,357	225,000	9,026,357	10,171,960	265,663	10,437,623
Creditors: amounts falling due after more		•				
than one year Provisions	(2,527,108) (54,762)	– (72,270)	(2,527,108) (127,032)	(2,379,938) (136,734)	- (72,270)	(2,379,938) (209,004)
Net assets	6,219,487	152,730	6,372,217	7,655,288	193,393	7,848,681
Capital and reserves	6,219,487	152,730	6,372,217	7,655,288	193,393	7,848,681
16361463	0,213,407	102,700	0,072,217	7,000,200	100,000	7,040,001

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2015

30. Transition to FRS 102 (continued)

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

	Year ended 31 December 2014			
	As previously	Effect of	FRS 102 (as	
•	stated	transition	restated)	
	£	£	£	
Turnover	38,667,940	_	38,667,940	
Cost of sales	(29,408,829)	40,663	(29,368,166)	
Gross profit	9,259,111	40,663	9,299,774	
Distribution costs	(3,264,741)	_	(3,264,741)	
Administrative expenses	(4,076,048)		(4,076,048)	
Operating profit	1,918,322	40,663	1,958,985	
Other interest receivable and similar income	496	_	496	
Interest payable and similar charges	(158,468)	_	(158,468)	
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(324,549)		(324,549)	
Profit for the financial year	1,435,801	40,663	1,476,464	

^{1.)} Foreign exchange derivatives are now recognised at fair value at the end of the year with changes in fair value at the end of year with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Previously foreign exchange derivatives were not recognised in the statement of financial position.

^{2.)} Deferred tax is now recognised on revaluation of freehold property, previously no deferred tax was recognised on revalued freehold property until there is a binding agreement to sell the asset.