

Company Registration No. 02383681 (England and Wales)

TOP-TEKS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016



TOP-TEKS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	T M Porter J D Shepherd G Thomas M D Thomas P A Lane
Secretary	G Thomas
Company number	02383681
Registered office	Batchworth House Batchworth Place Church Street Rickmansworth Hertfordshire WD3 1JE
Auditor	Mercer & Hole Batchworth House Batchworth Place Church Street Rickmansworth Hertfordshire WD3 1JE
Business address	Bridge House Royal Quay Park Lane Harefield Middlesex UB9 6JA

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

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TOP-TEKS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of repair and maintenance services and resale of broadcasting equipment.

Directors

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

T M Porter
J D Shepherd
G Thomas
M D Thomas
P A Lane

Auditor

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



G Thomas

Director

Date: 25/7/2017

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

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.

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TOP-TEKS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Top-Teks Limited for the year ended 31 July 2016 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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 July 2016 and of its loss 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF TOP-TEKS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

David Jones FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mercer & Hole

25/7/2017
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Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Batchworth House
Batchworth Place
Church Street
Rickmansworth
Hertfordshire
WD3 1JE

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

		Year ended 31 July 2016 £	Year ended 31 July 2015 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	7,514,563	7,623,667
Cost of sales		(6,478,189)	(6,471,500)
Gross profit		1,036,374	1,152,167
Administrative expenses		(1,305,368)	(1,402,944)
Operating loss	4	(268,994)	(250,777)
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(7,800)	(7,860)
Loss before taxation		(276,794)	(258,637)
Tax	8	(25,946)	7,609
Loss for the financial year		(302,740)	(251,028)

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

	Year ended 31 July 2016 £	Year ended 31 July 2015 £
Loss for the year	(302,740)	(251,028)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(302,740)</u>	<u>(251,028)</u>

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		157,821		223,733
Current assets					
Stocks	11	1,689,505		1,967,330	
Debtors	12	1,210,062		1,354,444	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,187		7,980	
		<u>2,900,754</u>		<u>3,329,754</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(1,509,153)</u>		<u>(1,701,325)</u>	
Net current assets			1,391,601		1,628,429
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,549,422</u>		<u>1,852,162</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		12,000		12,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,537,422</u>		<u>1,840,162</u>
Total equity			<u>1,549,422</u>		<u>1,852,162</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25/7/2017 and are signed on its behalf by:


G Thomas
Director

Company Registration No. 02383681

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016**

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 August 2014	12,000	2,091,190	2,103,190
Year ended 31 July 2015:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(251,028)	(251,028)
Balance at 31 July 2015	12,000	1,840,162	1,852,162
Period ended 31 July 2016:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(302,740)	(302,740)
Balance at 31 July 2016	12,000	1,537,422	1,549,422

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Top-Teks Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Batchworth House, Batchworth Place, Church Street, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, WD3 1JE.

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 under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2016 are the first financial statements of Top-Teks 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 August 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note .

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions under section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures.

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 represents invoiced sales of repair and maintenance services and resale of broadcasting equipment, excluding value added tax.

Revenue from the sale of equipment 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of repair and maintenance services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 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.

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Plant and machinery	20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	25% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

1.6 Stocks

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

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

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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and 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.

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Going concern

As indicated in note 1.2 it is the directors' assessment that the company continues to be a going concern. Accordingly, assets and liabilities have been valued on the basis that the company will continue in business. If this presumption is proved to be mistaken, the carrying value of the assets and liabilities would need to be reappraised to reflect the impact of cessation.

Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment of assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterparty credit ratings and experience of recoverability. There have been no material indicators of impairments identified during the current financial year recognised in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**(Continued)****Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Determining residual values and useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets (property, plant and equipment)

The company depreciates tangible assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on historic performance as well as expectations about future use and therefore requires estimates and assumptions to be applied by management. The actual lives of these assets can vary depending on a variety of factors, including technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes.

Judgement is applied by management when determining the residual values for tangible fixed assets. When determining the residual value management aim to assess the amount that the company would currently obtain for the disposal of the asset, if it were already of the condition expected at the end of its useful economic life. Where possible this is done with reference to external market prices.

Estimating value in use

Where an indication of impairment exists the directors carry out an impairment review to determine the recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. The value in use calculation requires the directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the asset or the cash generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

Recoverability of receivables

The company establishes a provision for receivables that are estimated not to be recoverable. When assessing recoverability the directors consider factors such as the ageing of receivables, past experience of recoverability and the credit profile of individual or groups of customers.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Repair & service and resale of equipment	7,514,563	7,623,667
	<u>7,514,563</u>	<u>7,623,667</u>
	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	7,403,744	7,229,749
Rest of Europe	110,819	393,918
	<u>7,514,563</u>	<u>7,623,667</u>

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

4 Operating loss

	2016	2015
	£	£
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(21,477)	30,608
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,420	10,060
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	65,912	127,865
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(11,204)
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	6,329,645	6,360,386
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £21,477 profit (2015- £30,608 loss).

5 Employees

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

2016	2015
Number	Number
21	20
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	814,465	785,655
Social security costs	86,591	88,132
Pension costs	19,194	19,794
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	920,250	893,581
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2016	2015
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	367,842	355,697
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	15,871	16,849
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	383,713	372,546
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2015 - 3).

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

6 Directors' remuneration

(Continued)

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	76,292	73,372

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	60
Other interest on financial liabilities	7,800	7,800
	<u>7,800</u>	<u>7,860</u>

8 Taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	25,946	(7,609)

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss before taxation	(276,794)	(258,637)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	(55,359)	(51,727)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,042	2,236
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	3,364
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	41,386	26,618
Group relief	12,473	11,900
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	458	7,609
Deferred tax movement	25,946	(7,609)
Taxation charge/(credit) for the period	<u>25,946</u>	<u>(7,609)</u>

The company has no charge for taxation due to the availability of taxable losses, £340,019 (2015: £133,090). No provision for a deferred tax asset in relation to these losses has been made.

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2015	1,180,153	339,228	5,700	1,525,081
Disposals	(756,650)	-	-	(756,650)
At 31 July 2016	423,503	339,228	5,700	768,431
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 August 2015	973,867	321,781	5,700	1,301,348
Depreciation charged in the year	51,572	14,340	-	65,912
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(756,650)	-	-	(756,650)
At 31 July 2016	268,789	336,121	5,700	610,610
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2016	154,714	3,107	-	157,821
At 31 July 2015	206,286	17,447	-	223,733

10 Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,160,181	1,301,756
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	1,384,798	1,528,332

11 Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,689,505	1,967,330

12 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	781,262	876,948
Amounts due from group undertakings	361,544	424,808
Other debtors	17,375	-
Prepayments and accrued income	49,881	26,742
	1,210,062	1,328,498

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

12 Debtors (Continued)

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	-	25,946
Total debtors	1,210,062	1,354,444

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	14	614,687	-
Trade creditors		648,684	1,331,445
Other taxation and social security		124,355	172,993
Other creditors		101,327	176,787
Accruals and deferred income		20,100	20,100
		1,509,153	1,701,325

14 Loans and overdrafts

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank overdrafts	614,687	-
Payable within one year	614,687	-

The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the undertaking and all property and assets present and future including goodwill, book debts, uncalled capital, buildings, fixtures, fixed plant and machinery.

The bank overdraft is secured by an unlimited guarantee given by the parent company, Top-Teks Investments Limited.

15 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets 2016 £	Assets 2015 £
Balances:		
Deferred tax	-	25,946

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

15 Deferred taxation

(Continued)

	2016
	£
Movements in the year:	
Liability/(Asset) at 1 August 2015	(25,946)
Charge to profit or loss	25,946
	<u> </u>
Liability at 31 July 2016	<u> </u>

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2016	2015
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	19,194	19,794
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.

17 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
12,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	12,000	12,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>

TOP-TEKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

18 Directors' transactions

Included in other debtors at the year end are the following balances owed to related parties:

	2016	2015
P A Lane	11,000	nil
M D Thomas	6,375	nil

Included in other creditors at the year end are the following balances owed to related parties:

	2016	2015
T M Porter	100,000	140,000
G Thomas	nil	7,000
B R Thomas	nil	26,752

B R Thomas is a related party as he is the husband of G Thomas, a director. T M Porter, G Thomas, P A Lane and M D Thomas are directors of the company.

Balances owed to T M Porter and B R Thomas incur interest at a rate of 5.2% per annum and an amount of £7,800 (2015 : £7,800) was paid in aggregate during the current year. Balances owed to G Thomas are interest free.

All balances are payable on demand.

19 Controlling party

Top-Teks Limited was controlled throughout the current and prior year by Top-Teks Investments Limited, the ultimate parent company, by virtue of the fact it owns 100% of the issued share capital.

Top-Teks Investments Limited has no overall controlling party and is the parent of the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared and of which the company is a member. The consolidated accounts can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies.

The company has taken the exemption, under paragraph 3(c) of the Financial Reporting Standard (conferred by FRS 8), not to disclose intercompany transactions.