DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

T.E. Prudhoe

Mrs S.J. Prudhoe

J.E. Prudhoe

Secretary -

J.E. Prudhoe

Company number

2658906

Registered office

York House Church Lane Chalfont St Peter Gerrards Cross Buckinghamshire

SL9 9RE

**Business address** 

Albany House Acrewood Way St Albans Hertfordshire AL4 0JY

**Auditors** 

David Morgan & Co Ltd

52 High Street Harrow-on-the-Hill

Middlesex HA1 3LL

**Accountants** 

Bass Sadler & Co

York House Church Lane Chalfont St Peter Gerrards Cross Buckinghamshire

SL9 9RE

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 30 September 2016.

#### Review of the business

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of manufacturing, packaging and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors who expect continued growth in the foreseeable future.

As with many businesses of our size, the business environment in which we operate continues to be challenging. The generic analgesic market in the UK is highly competitive and regulated and competition from both within and without the UK is strong. With these risks and uncertainties in mind we are aware that any plans for the future development of the business may be subject to unforeseen future events outside of our control.

The company is in a very strong position at the year end with net assets of £9.3M (2016 - £8.5M). The company has now moved most of its manufacturing capacity to the newfactory in St Albans. The company has invested heavily in new plant and machinery for the new factory and the directors are confident that margins will begin to improve and turnover rise in the coming year.

We consider our key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance of the company as a whole, these being turnover, gross profit, net profit before tax and return on capital employed. The turnover of the company was £12.9M in 2017, (£13.5M - 2016) an decrease of 4.5% over the year. Gross margins have fallen marginally in the year from 50.6% in 2016 to 50.0% in 2017. Net profit before tax amounted to £0.53M in 2017, as against £1.56M in 2016, a fall of £1.03M. The return on capital employed reflected the increase in capital expenditure on plant and machinery, the completion of the new freehold property and fall in company profits and fell over the course of the year from 12% in 2016 to 8.5% in 2017. Return on capital employed is calculated as profit after tax divided by total net assets.

By order of the board

J.E. Prudhoe Secretary

24 May 2018

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

#### **Future developments**

The disclosure of future developments is set out in the Strategic Report on Page 1.

#### Results and dividends

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

No interim ordinary dividend was paid. -. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### **Directors**

The following directors have held office since 1 October 2016:

T.E. Prudhoe

Mrs S.J. Prudhoe

J.E. Prudhoe

#### Disabled persons

The company's policy is to recruit disabled workers for those vacancies that they are able to fill. All necessary assistance with initial training courses is given. Once employed, a career plan is developed so as to ensure suitable opportunities for each disabled person. Arrangements are made, wherever possible, for retraining employees who become disabled, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitudes and abilities.

#### **Taxation status**

The company was a close company within the provisions of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and this position has not changed since the end of the financial year.

#### **Auditors**

The auditors, David Morgan & Co Ltd, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### **Directors' responsibilities**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and ROI", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit and loss of the company in 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 hat are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable acounting standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume the 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 thefinanciaal position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statemetrs comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of thecompany and hence for taking reasonable steps for theprevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of thecompany's website. legistlation in the United Kingdom governing thepreparation and dissimenation of financial statements may differ from legistlation ino the jurisdictions.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditors

The directors at the date of approval of this report each confirm that:

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors 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.

By order of the board

J.E. Prudhoe

Secretary

24 May 2018

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF ASPAR PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

#### Report on the financial statements

#### **Our Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2017 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.

#### What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2016;
- the income statement and statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equityfor the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

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

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

- 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; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Sttrategic Report and Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

#### Other matters on which we are to report by exception

#### Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ASPAR PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

#### Our responsibilities and those of the Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 2 - 3, 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.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not; in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our consent in writing.

#### What an audit of the financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). 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. We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In additions, we read all the financial and non fonancial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially increect 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. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Simon Byrne (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of David Morgan & Co Ltd

24 May 2018

Chartered Accountants. Statutory Auditor

52 High Street

Harrow-on-the-Hill Middlesex HA1 3LL

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

Notes	2017 £	2016 £
5	12,917,137	13,532,941
	(6,464,370)	(6,685,049)
	6,452,767	6,847,892
	(5,968,091)	(5,184,478)
	12,880	(18,695)
<b>6</b> .	497,556	1,644,719
	•	
7	226	8,677
8	(86,526)	(94,889)
	411,256	1,558,507
9 .	259,526	(588,354)
19	670,782	970,153
	5 6 7 8	Notes  5 12,917,137 (6,464,370) 6,452,767 (5,968,091) 12,880 497,556  7 226 (86,526) 411,256 9 259,526

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

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

**BALANCE SHEET** 

## AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

		2	017	20	016
	Notes	£	£	£.	£
Fixed assets					
Property, plant & equipment	10		10,786,068		9,186,381
Financial Assets	11		75,000 ———		75,000
			10,861,068		9,261,381
Current assets					
Inventories	12	1,578,936		1,486,850	
Trade and other receivables	13	2,319,423		2,264,299	
Cash and cash equivalents	•	207 		282	
		3,898,566		3,751,431	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	14	(4,380,392)		(2,986,077)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets	•		(481,826)		765,354
Total assets less current liabilities	•		10,379,242		10,026,735
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	15		(1,231,566)		(1,362,635)
Provisions for liabilities	16		_		(187,204)
			9,147,676		8,476,896
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		45,100		45,100
Retained earnings	19		9,102,576		8,431,796 ————
Shareholders' funds	20		9,147,676		8,476,896

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 24 May 2018

T.E. Prudhoe **Director** 

Company Registration No. 2658906

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Called-up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at 1 October 2014	45,100	7,461,643	7,506,743
Profit for the financial year		970,153	970,153
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	970,153	970,153
Balance as at 30 September 2015	45,100	8,431,796	8,476,896
Balance as at 1 October 2015	45,100	8,431,796	8,476,896
Profit for the financial year		670,782	670,782
Total comprehensive income for the year		670,782	670,782
Balances as at 30 September 2016	45,100	9,102,576	9,147,676

## **CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

• .	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Net cash inflow from operating activities		1,464,733		2,961,068
Returns on investments and servicing of finance			·	,
Interest received	226		8,677	
Interest paid	(86,526)		(94,889)	
Net cash outflow for returns on investments				
and servicing of finance		(86,300)		(86,212)
Taxation		(367,706)		(239,990)
Capital expenditure				
Payments to acquire tangible assets	(2,402,533)		(5,636,008)	
Receipts from sales of tangible assets	26,000	•	41,914	
Net cash outflow for capital expenditure		(2,376,533)		(5,594,094)
		·		
Net cash outflow before management of liquid				
resources and financing		(1,365,806)		(2,959,228)
Financing				
Repayment of long term bank loan	(122,705)		(114,341)	
Net cash outflow from financing		(122,705)		(114,341)
Decrease in cash in the year		(1,488,511)		(3,073,569)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of	the year	(141,856)		2,931,713
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	ar	(1,630,367)		(141,856)

# NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1	Reconciliation of operating profit to ne activities	t cash inflow from o	perating	2017	2016
				. £	£
	Operating profit			497,556	1,644,719
	Depreciation of tangible assets			802,844	1,046,223
	Profit on disposal of tangible assets			(26,000)	(12,881)
	(Increase)/decrease in stocks			(92,086)	126,900
	Decrease/(increase) in debtors		•	122,209	(220,197)
	Increase in creditors within one year			160,210	376,304
	Net cash inflow from operating activiti	es		1,464,733	2,961,068
2	Analysis of net debt	1 October 2016	Cash flow	Other non-	30 September
		£	£	£	£
•	Net cash:	• .			
	Cash at bank and in hand	282	· (75)	-	207
	Bank overdrafts	(142,138)	(1,488,436)		(1,630,574)
		(141,856)	(1,488,511)		(1,630,367)
	Bank deposits	· -	_	-	, · <del>-</del>
	Debt:				
	Debts falling due within one year	(114,341)	(8,364)	-	(122,705
	Debts falling due after one year	(1,362,635)	131,069	-	(1,231,566)
		(1,476,976)	122,705		(1,354,271)
	Net debt	(1,618,832)	(1,365,806)	·	(2,984,638)
3	Reconciliation of net cash flow to mov	vement in net debt		2017	2016
				£	
	Decrease in cash in the year			(1,488,511)	(3,073,569
	Cash outflow from decrease in debt	•		122,705	114,341
	Movement in net debt in the year			(1,365,806)	(2,959,228
	Opening net (debt)/funds			(1,618,832)	1,340,396
	Closing net debt			(2,984,638)	(1,618,832)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 1 General Information

Aspar Pharmaceuticals Limited manufactures analgesics for the wholesale and retail trade from its plant in Colindale, London and sells primarily within the UK.

It is a private limited company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 02658906.

Registered address:

York House Church Lane Chalfont St Peter Gerrards Cross Buckinghamshire NW9 0EQ

The Presentation currency is £ sterling.

#### 2 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of Aspar Pharmaceuticals Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard FRS 102, "the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ("FRS102") and the Companies Act 2006.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements.

#### 3.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through the profit and loss account. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the rocess of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

#### 3.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

#### 3.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services rendered net of VAT and trade discounts. The company recognises revenue when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer (b) the company reatins no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (e) when the specific criteria relating to each of the company's sales channels have been met, as described below.

Sale of goods - wholesale: The company manufactures a range of analgesics in the wholesale market. Sales of goods are recognised on delivery to the wholesaler/ retailer, when the wholesaler/retailer has full discretionover the channel and price to sell the product and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholsaler/retailer's acceptance of the product.

#### 3.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets other than freehold land are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

- i) Land & buildings include freehold and leasehold factories. Land and buildings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.
- ii) Plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation ad accumulated impairment losses.

Land and buildings Freehold

2% on cost (buildings only)

Plant and machinery

10% on cost

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

20% on cost

Motor vehicles

20% on cost

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 3 Accounting policies

(continued)

#### 3.5 Leasing

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss accounton a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### 3.6 Investments

#### i) Investment in subsidiary company

Investment in subsidiary company is held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

#### 3.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenues is recognised. Cost is determined on the FIFO Method. Cost includes the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling directly attributable to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. The cost of manufatured finished goods and work in progress, rawmaterials, diret labour and other direct costs and related production overheads.

#### 3.8 Pensions

The company operats a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

#### 3.9 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

#### ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 3 Accounting policies

(continued)

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference,

#### 3.10 Foreign currency translation

#### i) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

#### ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at trhe datres of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting form the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account except where deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

#### 3.11 Group accounts

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its subsidiary undertaking comprise a medium sized group. However, due to the immateriality of the subsidiary in comparison to its parent company the directors have decided not to consolidate the financial statements.

#### 3.12 Financial Instruments - Assets

i Financial assets Basicfinancial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

#### 3.13 Financial Instruments - liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and othe payables, bank loans, 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. Trade paybles 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

#### i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

#### ii) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

#### 5 Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

6 .	Operating profit	2017	2016
		£	£
	Operating profit is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation of tangible assets	802,844	1,046,223
	Loss on foreign exchange transactions	-	. 18,695
	Operating lease rentals	229,488	199,097
	Auditors' remuneration (including expenses and benefits in kind)	6,500	6,250
	and after crediting:		
	Profit on disposal of tangible assets	(26,000)	(12,881)
	Profit on foreign exchange transactions	(12,880)	-
	•		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

7	Investment income	2017	2016
		£	£
-	Bank interest	226	8,677
		226	8,677
		<del></del>	<del></del>
8	Interest payable	2017	2016
		£	£
	On loans repayable after five years	86,526	94,889

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

Taxation	2017 £	2016 £
Domestic current year tax		
U.K. corporation tax	65,011	327,706
Total current tax	65,011	327,706
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	39,341	260,648
Deferred tax adjustments arising in previous periods	(363,878)	-
	(324,537)	260,648
	(259,526)	588,354
Factors affecting the tax charge for the year Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	411,256	1,558,507
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of		
UK corporation tax of 19.50% (2016 - 20.00%)	80,195	311,701
Effects of:		
Depreciation add back	133,368	209,245
Capital allowances	(171,730)	(193,240)
	(38,362)	16,005
Current tax charge for the year	41,833	327,706
Reconciliation - the current year tax charge does not reconcile to the above analysis. Please review figures in the database.	23,178	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

xtures, Moings & vehicipment £ 91,005 146,93,912	£ £
<b>£</b> 91,005 146,	970 17,400,123
91,005 146,	970 17,400,123
	•
-	- 2,402,333
	- (102,488)
84,917 146,	970 19,700,168
24,261 47,	879 8,213,744 - (102,488)
41,425 20,	494 802,844
65,686 68,	373 8,914,100
10 231 78	597 10,786,068
10,201 70,	092 9,186,381
	19,231 78,

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

### 11 Fixed asset investments

12

	•		Shares in
			subsidiary undertakings
			unuertakings £
Cost			•
At 1 October 2016 & at 30 September 201	17		75,000
let book value			•
at 30 September 2017			75,000
At 30 September 2016			75,000
			<del></del>
		•	
<b>Holdings of more than 20%</b> The company holds more than 20% of the	share capital of the following co	mpanies:	
Company	Country of registration or	Shares	held
	incorporation	Class	%
Subsidiary undertakings			
Sestri (Sales) Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100.00
The aggregate amount of capital and res	erves and the results of these u	ndertakings for the	e last relevan
		Capital and	Profit/(loss)
	·	reserves	for the year
	Daineimal matinita	2017	2017
Sestri (Sales) Limited	Principal activity Distributing pharmaceuticals	. <b>£</b> 116,338	£ 21,112
Sestif (Sales) Lifflited	Distributing pharmaceuticals	======	=====
Stocks and work in progress		2017	2016
		£	£
Raw materials and consumables	· ·	349,400	596,480
Work in progress		920,444	364,364
Finished goods and goods for resale	,	309,092	526,006
•		1,578,936	1,486,850

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

13	Debtors		2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade debtors	1,983,	622 1,9	70,786
	Prepayments and accrued income	158,	047 2	293,513
	Deferred tax asset (see note 16)	177,	333	-
		2,319,	423 2,2	264,299
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016	
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017 £	2016 £	
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Bank loans and overdrafts			
14		£	£	
14	Bank loans and overdrafts	£ 1,753,279	<b>£</b> 256,479	
14	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors	£ 1,753,279 1,775,426	£ 256,479 1,999,971	
14	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	1,753,279 1,775,426 75,000	256,479 1,999,971 75,000	
14	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings Corporation tax	1,753,279 1,775,426 75,000 65,011	256,479 1,999,971 75,000 327,706	

4,380,392

2,986,077

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

15	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans	1,231,566	1,362,635
	Analysis of loans Wholly repayable within five years	1,354,271	1,476,976
	Included in current liabilities	1,354,271 (122,705)	1,476,976 (114,341)
		1,231,566	1,362,635
	Loan maturity analysis		
	In more than one year but not more than two years	138,206	122,000
	In more than two years but not more than five years	469,804	343,000
	In more than five years	600,176	1,011,976

The loan is secured by way of a debenture dated 21/12/2010 over the freehold property at Albany House.

On 28 July 2016 Barclays Bank have a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

#### 16 Provisions for liabilities

The deferred tax asset (included in debtors, note 13) is made up as follows:

	2017	
	£	
Balance at 1 October 2016	147,204	
Profit and loss account	(324,537)	
Balance at 30 September 2017	(177,333)	
	<del></del>	
	2017	2016
	£	£
(Decelerated)/accelerated capital allowances	(177,333)	187,204

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

# 17 Pension and other post-retirement benefit commitments Defined contribution

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £35,733 (2016- £31,370). Contributions totalling £0 (2016- £0) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

		2017 £	2016 £
	Contributions payable by the company for the year	35,733 ===	31,370
18	Share capital	2017 £	2016 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 45,100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	45,100	45,100
19	Statement of movements on profit and loss account	·	Profit and loss account £
	Balance at 1 October 2016 Profit for the year		8,431,794 670,782
	Balance at 30 September 2017		9,102,576
20	Financial Instruments	2017 £	2016 £

The Group has the following financial instruments:
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost
Trade Receivables

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 21 Financial commitments

At 30 September 2017 the company was committed to making the following payments under non-cancellable operating leases in the year to 30 September 2018:

		Land and buildings		Other	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
	•	£	£	£	£
	Operating leases which are due within:				
	Within one year	-	195,598	_	20,993
					====
22	Capital commitments			2017	2016
		·		£	£
	At 30 September 2017 the company had capital of	commitments a	as follows:		
	Contracted for but not provided in the financial sta	atements		469,776	940,841
					· .
23	Directors' remuneration			2017	2016
				£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	•		431,267	407,458
		·			<del></del>
	Remuneration disclosed above include the follohighest paid director:	wing amounts	s paid to the		
	Remuneration for qualifying services			250,000	228,785
	•				

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

## 24 Employees

### Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:

your was.	2017 Number	2016 Number
Production	63	61
Administration	6	6
Sales	1	1
	70	68
Employment costs	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,963,624	2,583,046
Social security costs	47,872	45,356
Other pension costs	35,733	31,370
	3,047,229	2,659,772
•		

#### 25 Control

The ultimate controlling party is T.E. Prudhoe, a director of the company.