Nixon Williams Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 October 2016

Registered number: 03120233

Company information

Directors	K J Budge S J Curry D A Kelly I Ahmed
Registered number	03120233
Registered Office	4 Calder Court Amy Johnson Way Blackpool Lancashire FY4 2RH
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Donington Court Pegasus Business Park Herald Way East Midlands DE74 2UZ

Contents

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 October 2016

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was as a specialist provider of fixed fee, limited company accountancy and tax services to contractors and freelancers.

Directors

The directors who served during the period to approval of the financial statements were:

K J Budge
S J Curry
D A Kelly (appointed 22 December 2016)
I Ahmed (appointed 22 December 2016)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards comprising 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 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.

Directors' report - continued

For the year ended 31 October 2016

Business review and future developments

The underlying trends for these key performance indicators have improved overall. Turnover grew by 6.1% (2015: 34.7%) and underlying EBITDA grew by 9.1% (2015: 16.3%), along with a small net increase in client numbers of 6.0% (2015: 13.1%).

Given the nature of the business, the directors are of the opinion that analysis using any KPIs in addition to those already stated is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the company. Although we expect the marketplace to be as competitive as ever, with continued focus on customer service and our extensive range of services we expect our turnover and EBITDA to continue to grow in the foreseeable future.

Employees

The Group provides employees with information on training & other key developments & continued communication ensures that the employees' views are taken into account when decisions are made which are likely to affect their interests. The Group has continued to give full and fair consideration to applications for employment made by disabled persons, having regard to their respective aptitudes and abilities. The Group's policy includes the provision of suitable training & opportunities to promote the career development of people with disabilities, & where practicable, the continued employment of those who may become disabled during their employment.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company has an active and robust corporate governance programme designed to manage strategic and tactical risks which could impact the business. Risks are clearly identified and monitored on a regular basis.

With clear objectives, and an experienced management team, the Company believes it is on course to continue its growth by being the pre-eminent, national provider of accountancy and tax services offered to contractors. The key risks and uncertainties currently facing the business are as follows:

Execution risk

The Company is forecast to continue to increase turnover from its core markets, providing fixed fee, limited company accountancy and tax services primarily to contractors and freelancers.

Operating risk

Managing the Company's businesses is dependent upon the ability to process a large number of transactions efficiently and accurately. Operational risk and losses can result from fraud, employee errors, failure to properly document transactions or to obtain proper internal authorisation, failure to comply with regulatory requirements and business principles, resource shortages, equipment failures, natural disasters or the failure of external systems.

Although the Company has implemented risk controls and loss mitigation actions, and resources are devoted to developing efficient procedures and to staff training, it is only possible to be reasonably, but not absolutely, certain that such procedures will be effective in controlling the operational risks faced by the Company.
The Company recognise the competition within the marketplace however do not consider price risk to be a significant risk to the business.

Directors' report - continued

For the year ended 31 October 2016

Principal risks and uncertainties - continued

Liquidity risk

The Company has a low exposure to liquidity risks as it continues to generate free cash-flows, has sufficient liquid assets to manage any short term liquidity issues and has flexibility in its financing due to its bank debt and loan notes. However, the Company is subject to banking convenants and continues to monitor its commitments and liabilities to ensure that the Company is not exposed to liquidity risks.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of customers.

Fraud risk management

The Company has implemented risk controls and maintains such internal check and accounting policies as it deems appropriate to prevent fraud within the Company.

Although resources are devoted to developing efficient procedures and to staff training, it is only possible to be reasonably, but not absolutely, certain that such procedures will be effective in preventing fraud.

Legislation risk

The Company's business model is reliant on their ability to ensure recurring services are provided to current contractor and freelance customers. As such any legislative changes which may alter the employment nature of certain customers is considered a business risk to the company. This is mitigated through the variety of routes to market available to the Company.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved have confirmed that:

• so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and

• that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' report - continued

For the year ended 31 October 2016

Independent Auditors

During the year Grant Thornton UK LLP resigned as auditors of the company. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 1 February 2017 and signed on its behalf.

K J Budge
Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Nixon Williams Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion
In our opinion, Nixon Williams Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):
• give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2016 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 Financial statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:
• the Statement of financial position as at 31 October 2016;
• the Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
• the Statement of changes in equity for 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.

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.

Other matters on which we are required 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:
• we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
• 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.
We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Nixon Williams Limited - continued

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 page 1, 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) ("ISAs (UK & 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 prior consent in writing.

What an audit of 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 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.

David Teager (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
East Midlands
Date: 1 February 2017

NIXON WILLIAMS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 October 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		**5,666,549**	5,337,658
Administrative expenses pre-exceptional costs, depreciation and amortisation		**(2,978,413)**	(2,872,922)
Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**2,688,136**	2,464,736
Loss on disposal		**(3,627)**	-
Depreciation		**(49,602)**	(42,560)
Total administrative expenses		**(3,031,642)**	(2,915,482)
Operating profit		**2,634,907**	2,422,176
Interest receivable and similar income		-	4,508
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	6	**2,634,907**	2,426,684
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	**(526,566)**	(510,349)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		**2,108,341**	1,916,335

All operations relate to continuing activities.

NIXON WILLIAMS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the year ended 31 October 2016

	Note	2016	2015
Fixed assets		**£**	**£**
Tangible assets	9	**514,447**	471,866
		514,447	471,866
Current assets			
Debtors	10	**5,413,282**	3,183,769
Cash at bank and in hand		**101,759**	167,590
		5,515,041	3,351,359
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	**(527,305)**	(475,291)
Net current assets		**4,987,736**	2,876,068
Total assets less current liabilities		**5,502,183**	3,347,934
Provisions for liabilities	12	**(172,468)**	(126,560)
Net assets		**5,329,715**	3,221,374
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	**1,000**	1,000
Profit and loss account	15	**5,328,715**	3,220,374
Total Equity		**5,329,715**	3,221,374

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 1 February 2017.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors:

K J Budge
Director

Company registration no: 03120233

NIXON WILLIAMS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 October 2016

	Called-up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total Equity
	£	£	£
At 1 November 2014	**1,000**	**1,304,039**	**1,305,039**
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,916,335	**1,916,335**
At 31 October 2015	**1,000**	**3,220,374**	**3,221,374**
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,108,341	**2,108,341**
At 31 October 2016	**1,000**	**5,328,715**	**5,329,715**

1 Company information

Nixon Williams Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in England & Wales.

The Registered Office is 4 Calder Court, Amy Johnson Way, Blackpool, Lancashire FY4 2RH.

The company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 as it applies to the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2016.

2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£) which is also the functional currency.

The individual accounts of Nixon Williams Limited have also adopted the following disclosure exemptions:
- the requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes
- financial instrument disclosures, including:
    - categories of financial instruments,
    - key management personnel disclosure
    - items of income, expenses, gains or losses relating to financial instruments, and exposure to and management of financial risks.

Going concern
After reviewing the company's performance, forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue to operate within its current facilities for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated financial statements.

3 Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

Taxation

The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

3 Significant judgements and estimates - continued

Taxation - continued

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

4 Principal accounting policies

4.1 Tangible assets
Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives, using the straight-line method. The rates applicable are:

- Long term leasehold properties	125 years
- Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	4 years
- Software	3 years

4.2 Impairment of assets
At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4.3 Debtors
Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

4.4 Creditors
Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4.5 Leases
Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the group. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to a profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the rental payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation, in which case the group recognises annual rent expense equal to amounts owed to the lessor.

4 Principal accounting policies - continued

4.6 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

The company recognises a provision for dilapidations which represents the best estimate of future reparations costs in relation to leases occupied by the Group.

The company recognises a provision for leave pay accrued by employees as a result of services rendered in the current period, and which employees are entitled to carry forward and use within the next 12 months. The provision is measured at the salary cost payable for the period of absence.

4.7 Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting period using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is recognised when income or expenses from a subsidiary or associate have been recognised, and will be assessed for tax in the future period, except where:

- the group is able to control the reversal of the timing differences; and
- it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax liability or asset is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid or avoided in respect of assets and liabilities that are recognised in a business combination. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

4 Principal accounting policies - continued

4.7 Taxation - continued

A deferred tax liability or asset is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid or avoided in respect of assets and liabilities that are recognised in a business combination. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if:

- the group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and
- the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.8 Turnover

Fee income represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for services provided during the year to clients. Fair value reflects the amount agreed in the form of contractual charges for each type of service. Fee income is stated net of Value Added Tax and recharges for disbursements.

Services provided to clients are recognised straight line over the period of service. Services provided to clients during the year which at the balance sheet date have not been invoiced to clients are recognised as fee income and accrued within the statement of financial position. Amounts which have been invoiced as at the period end but where the service has not been delivered at that time are included within deferred income within the statement of financial position. Amounts are not allocated to specific services given that services occur evenly throughout the year.

4.9 Future amendments to FRS 102

Amendments to FRS 102 were issued in July 2015 as a result of changes to the EU-directives and UK Companies Regulations. The amendments are mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The Company has chosen not to early adopt such amendments and do not expect such amendments to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company.

5 Turnover

Fee income represents the fair value of consideration receivable for services provided during the year to clients. Fair value reflects the amount agreed in the form of contractual charges for each type of service. The services performed by the group include commission revenue and the provision of fixed fee, limited company accountancy and tax services primarily to contracts and freelancers within the UK. Fee income is stated net of Value Added Tax and recharges for disbursements.

6 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Operating lease charges	54,427	52,728
Depreciation	49,602	42,560
Loss on disposal	3,627	-
Auditor's remuneration:		
Fee payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	13,000	13,000

7 Directors and employees

Staff costs during the year were as follows

	2016	2015
	£	**£**
Wages and salaries	1,474,009	1,614,701
Social security costs	127,527	142,591
Pensions	35,483	-
	1,637,019	1,757,292

The average number of employees of the group during the year was:

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
Operations	57	57
Administration	7	9
	64	66

Total directors emoluments in the year were £nil (2015: £nil)

The directors' emoluments in 2016 and 2015 for all directors were paid by Arkarius Group Limited and are disclosed in the financial statements of those companies. No recharges were made to the company for the director's services and the directors do not believe it possible to apportion the remuneration between the companies.

8 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is based on the loss for the year and represents:

	2016	2015
	£	£
UK Corporation Tax	-	-
Group relief payable	527,762	502,351
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(9,648)	-
Total current tax	518,114	502,351
Deferred taxation:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(135)	-
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	9,453	7,998
Effect of changes in tax rates	(866)	-
Tax on results on ordinary activities	**526,566**	510,349

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom at 20.00% (2015: higher at 20.41%). The differences are explained as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**2,634,907**	2,426,684
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 20.00% (2015: 20.41%).	526,981	495,286
Fixed asset differences	-	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	646	(3,965)
Group relief claimed	-	-
Payment for group relief	-	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	-
Prior year adjustments	(195)	-
Difference in tax rates	(866)	312
Timing differences on fixed assets	-	18,716
Tax on results on ordinary activities	**526,566**	510,349

Deferred tax balances have been calculated using a rate of 19% (2015: 20%) as this is the enacted rate for the period over which the deferred tax balances are forecast to be utilised.

The July 2015 Budget Statement announced changes to the UK Corporation tax rate which will reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. This change was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015.

8 Tax on profit on ordinary activities - continued

The March 2016 Budget Statement announced a further change to the UK Corporation tax rate which will reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. As the change to 17% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date its effects are not included in these financial statements. The overall effect of that change, if it had applied to the deferred tax balance at the balance sheet date, would be immaterial.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Long term leasehold properties	Office equipment	Software	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 November 2015	403,391	256,222	122,575	**782,188**
Additions	-	37,954	57,856	**95,810**
Disposals	-	(8,316)	-	**(8,316)**
At 31 October 2016	**403,391**	**285,860**	**180,431**	**869,682**
Depreciation				
At 1 November 2015	25,817	241,648	42,857	**310,322**
Charged in the year	3,227	12,861	33,513	**49,601**
Disposals	-	(4,688)	-	**(4,688)**
At 31 October 2016	**29,044**	**249,821**	**76,370**	**355,235**
Net book value at 31 October 2016	**374,347**	**36,039**	**104,061**	**514,447**
Net book value at 31 October 2015	377,574	14,574	79,718	471,866

10 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade Debtors	49,759	27,046
Other Debtors	3,462	-
Amounts due from group undertakings	5,305,618	3,091,100
Prepayments and accrued income	54,443	65,623
	5,413,282	3,183,769

Trade debtors are stated net of a provisions of £58,929 (2015: £1,655).

Amounts owed to the company are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	74,174	30,362
Corporation tax	-	-
Other taxes and social security costs	280,568	278,740
Other creditors	84,276	7,413
Accruals and deferred income	88,287	158,776
	527,305	475,291

12 Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred Tax	Dilapidations	Leave Pay	Other provision	Total
		£	£	£	£
At 1 November 2015	7,998	53,329	25,758	39,475	**126,560**
Additions	9,453	-	39,633	23,581	**72,667**
Utilised	(1,001)	-	(25,758)	-	**(26,759)**
At 31 October 2016	**16,450**	**53,329**	**39,633**	**63,056**	**172,468**
At 31 October 2015	7,998	53,329	25,758	39,475	126,560

The dilapidations provision relates to the best estimate of future reparations costs in relation to leases occupied by the company. The provision is expected to be utilised in line with the cessation of each of the leases.

The company recognises a provision for leave pay accrued by employees as a result of services rendered in the current year, and which employees are entitled to carry forward and use within the next 12 months. The provision is measured at the salary cost payable for the period of absence.

13 Deferred Taxation

The deferred taxation liability provided for at 19% in the financial statements, is set out below:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Fixed asset timing differences	16,450	7,998
	16,450	7,998

The net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year relates to the reversal of existing timing differences on tangible fixed assets.

14 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Authorised, allotted and fully paid:		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000

15 Reserves

Called-up share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account – includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

16 Leasing commitments

The company's future minimum operating lease payments are as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Within one year	45,270	45,270
Between one and five years	-	-

17 Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available within FRS 102 Section 33 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned group undertakings.

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Arkarius Group Limited by virtue of its shareholding. Optionis Holdco Limited (formerly Arkarius Holdings Limited) is deemed the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. A copy of the consolidated statements can be obtained from the company Secretary at the company's address.

In the opinion of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party of Optionis Holdco Limited (formerly Arkarius Holdings Limited.)