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Company Registration No. 03770985 (England and Wales)

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS
FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 838 OF COMPANIES ACT 2006
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K C McCarthy D R Smith L Sargent M Coyne M Fenner T M Durant C Vickers A White
Secretary	I J Whittingham
Company number	03770985
Registered office	Batchworth House Batchworth Place Church Street Rickmansworth Hertfordshire WD3 1JE

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

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NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 31 March 2018.

Fair review of the business

The company continues to focus on its core activity, being bailiff services.

The comparative profit and loss figures in the financial statements represent a 12 month period whilst these set of interim accounts relates to a 3 month period therefore the figures are not directly comparable.

As reported in the company's statement of comprehensive income on page 3, turnover amounts to £4,678,238 the directors consider this to be a strong turnover for the 3 months. Gross profit margin has slightly decreased from 45.4% to 44.3%.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Management continually monitor the key risks facing the company, together with assessing the controls used for managing these risks. The board of directors formally reviews and documents the principal risks facing the business at least annually.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are as follows:

Economic downturn - the company acknowledges the importance of maintaining close relationships with its key customers in order to be able to identify the early signs of potential financial difficulties. Sales trends in its major markets are constantly reviewed to enable early action to be taken in the event of sales declining.

Competitor pressure - the market in which the company operates is considered to be relatively competitive, and therefore competitor pressure could result in losing sales to key competitors. The company manages this risk by providing quality services and maintaining strong relationships with its key customers.

Loss of key personnel - this would present significant operational difficulties for the company. Management seek to ensure that key personnel are appropriately remunerated to ensure that good performance is recognised.

Key performance indicators

Management use a range of performance measures to monitor and manage the business. The KPIs used to determine the progress and performance of the company are set out below:

Turnover

Turnover has increased by 5.1% compared to the previous year after prorating the 2018 figures to 12 months.

Gross profit margin

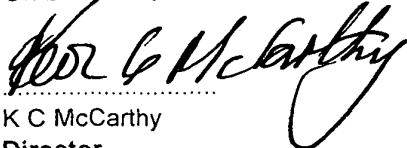
The company's gross profit margin decreased in the period under review from 45.4% to 44.3%.

Financial position at the reporting date

The balance sheet shows that the company's net assets at the period end have increased from £2,335,197 to £3,091,761.

The company invested £218,557 in fixed assets.

On behalf of the board



K C McCarthy

Director

6 April 2018

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of bailiff services.

Directors

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

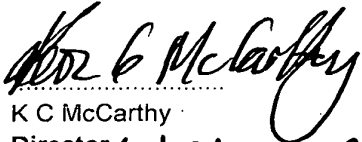
K C McCarthy
D R Smith
L Sargent
M Coyne
M Fenner
T M Durant
C Vickers
A White

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 3.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £358,140.

On behalf of the board


K C McCarthy
Director
Date: 6 April 2018

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		3 months ended 31 March 2018 £	Year ended 31 December 2017 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	4,678,238	17,796,495
Cost of sales		(2,605,506)	(9,724,613)
Gross profit		2,072,732	8,071,882
Administrative expenses		(700,472)	(3,105,035)
Other operating income		19,874	115,596
Operating profit	4	1,392,134	5,082,443
Interest receivable and similar income	7	762	1,070
Profit before taxation		1,392,896	5,083,513
Tax on profit	8	(278,192)	(1,005,845)
Profit for the financial period		1,114,704	4,077,668

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

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		833,329		687,075
Current assets					
Debtors	12	4,624,548		2,504,022	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,546,542		2,466,363	
		6,171,090		4,970,385	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(3,874,452)		(3,285,675)	
Net current assets			2,296,638		1,684,710
Total assets less current liabilities			3,129,967		2,371,785
Provisions for liabilities	14		(38,206)		(36,588)
Net assets			3,091,761		2,335,197
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		51,000		51,000
Profit and loss reserves			3,040,761		2,284,197
Total equity			3,091,761		2,335,197

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 6 April 2018


K C McCarthy
Director

Company Registration No. 03770985

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2017		51,000	1,557,739	1,608,739
Year ended 31 December 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	4,077,668	4,077,668
Dividends	9	-	(3,351,210)	(3,351,210)
Balance at 31 December 2017		51,000	2,284,197	2,335,197
Period ended 31 March 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	1,114,704	1,114,704
Dividends	9	-	(358,140)	(358,140)
Balance at 31 March 2018		51,000	3,040,761	3,091,761

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	21		(217,456)		5,141,174
Income taxes paid			(132,652)		(1,037,351)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(350,108)		4,103,823
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(218,557)		(468,821)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		6,222		21,047	
Interest received		762		1,070	
Net cash used in investing activities			(211,573)		(446,704)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(358,140)		(3,351,210)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(358,140)		(3,351,210)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(919,821)		305,909
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period			2,466,363		2,160,454
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period			<u>1,546,542</u>		<u>2,466,363</u>

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Newlyn Plc 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.

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 Reporting period

These accounts are 3 month interim accounts therefore are not directly comparable to the comparatives which represent a full year.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents revenue earned (excluding value added tax) under contracts to provide professional services from bailiff and related activities.

Bailiff service income is recognised on remittance of fees to the clients' debtors, as it is only at this point that the economic benefits are guaranteed to flow to the company.

Rent receivable is recognised on the accruals basis. Rent received in advance is carried forward as deferred income and released to the income statement in the period to which it relates.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Plant and machinery	33% on reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	33% on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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.

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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.

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred 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.

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 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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.

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 other than in respect of bad and doubtful trade debtor balances recognised in the financial statements.

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.

Recoverability of receivables

When needed management will establish a provision for receivables which are estimated not to be recoverable. When assessing recoverability the directors consider factors such as the ageing of the receivables and past experience of recoverability.

Determining residual values and useful economic life of tangible fixed assets

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 programs.

Judgment 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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Debt collection	4,678,238	17,796,495

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

	2018 £	2017 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	762	1,070
Rent received	19,874	115,596

	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	4,678,238	17,796,495

4 Operating profit

	2018 £	2017 £
Operating profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	67,248	264,890
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(1,167)	8,560
Operating lease charges	61,617	244,786

5 Employees

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

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Certified bailiffs	124	122
Managerial and supervisory	23	23
Contact centre and administration	40	39
	187	184

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	1,560,815	6,939,836
Social security costs	60,474	310,031
Pension costs	3,824	14,025
	1,625,113	7,263,892

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	168,705	1,002,045

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	25,200	193,828

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	762	1,070

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	762	1,070
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8 Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	276,574	1,004,307
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,618	1,538
Total tax charge	278,192	1,005,845

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

8 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected charge for the period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation	1,392,896	5,083,513
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	264,650	978,402
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13,310	29,549
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(1,386)	(3,644)
Deferred tax adjustment	1,618	1,538
Taxation charge for the period	278,192	1,005,845

9 Dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Interim paid	358,140	3,351,210

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	1,134,193	88,095	466,384	1,688,672
Additions	127,710	41,301	49,546	218,557
Disposals	(41,550)	-	-	(41,550)
At 31 March 2018	1,220,353	129,396	515,930	1,865,679
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2018	704,611	59,909	237,077	1,001,597
Depreciation charged in the period	46,088	1,879	19,281	67,248
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(36,495)	-	-	(36,495)
At 31 March 2018	714,204	61,788	256,358	1,032,350
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2018	506,149	67,608	259,572	833,329
At 31 December 2017	429,582	28,186	229,307	687,075

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

11 Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,839,097	2,380,258
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	3,171,026	2,590,379
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

12 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,805,880	2,343,121
Other debtors	149,967	37,137
Prepayments and accrued income	2,668,701	123,764
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	4,624,548	2,504,022
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Included within trade debtors is an amount of £1,010,317 (2017 - £1,691,530) of designated client money (see note 13).

The bank holds a £50,000 bond against the client money balance by way of security.

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	2,579,508	1,934,533
Corporation tax	536,233	392,311
Other taxation and social security	167,193	302,985
Other creditors	5,046	2,660
Accruals and deferred income	586,472	653,186
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	3,874,452	3,285,675
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Included within trade creditors is an amount of £1,010,317 (2017 - £1,691,530) of designated client money (see note 12).

The bank holds a £50,000 bond against the client money balance by way of security.

14 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	15	38,206	36,588
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

15 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	38,206	36,588
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Movements in the period:		2018 £
Liability at 1 January 2018		36,588
Charge to profit or loss		1,618
		<u> </u>
Liability at 31 March 2018		38,206
		<u> </u>

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2018 £	2017 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	3,824	14,025
	<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

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
51,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	51,000	51,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	51,000	51,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

18 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	120,000	130,000
Between two and five years	480,000	480,000
In over five years	1,460,000	1,490,000
	<u>2,060,000</u>	<u>2,100,000</u>

19 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the period the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Services received from:-		Rent paid to:-	
	2018 £	2017 £	2018 £	2017 £
Other related parties	<u>878,110</u>	<u>2,960,316</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts owed to related parties		
Other related parties	<u>1,333,079</u>	<u>2,761</u>

"Other related parties" are related by virtue of having directors in common.

20 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £47,741 (2017 - £446,828) were paid in the period in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Amounts due by directors at the year end totalled £nil (2017 - £5,736).

Amounts due to directors at the year end totalled £nil (2017 - £114).

The above amounts are interest free and payable on demand.

NEWLYN PLC - INTERIM ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

21 Cash generated from operations

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the period after tax	1,114,704	4,077,668
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	278,192	1,005,845
Investment income	(762)	(1,070)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(1,167)	8,560
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	67,248	264,890
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(2,003,776)	(369,936)
Increase in creditors	328,105	155,217
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	<u>(217,456)</u>	<u>5,141,174</u>