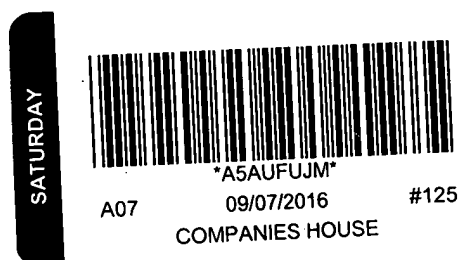


# Financial Statements Cornelius Specialties Ltd

---

**For the Year Ended 31 January 2016**



**Registered number: 05758693**

**Cornelius Specialties Ltd**  
**Registered number:05758693**

## Company Information

<b>Directors</b>	Mr J M Bilney Dr N D Prior
<b>Company secretary</b>	Mr R W Pattie
<b>Registered number</b>	05758693
<b>Registered office</b>	15C Rookwood Way Haverhill Suffolk CB9 8PB
<b>Independent auditor</b>	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 80 Compair Crescent Ipswich Suffolk IP2 0EH

## Contents

	Page
<b>Directors' report</b>	<b>1 - 2</b>
<b>Independent auditor's report</b>	<b>3 - 4</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Balance sheet</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Statement of changes in equity</b>	<b>7 - 8</b>
<b>Statement of cash flows</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Notes to the financial statements</b>	<b>10 - 21</b>

## **Directors' Report**

**For the Year Ended 31 January 2016**

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

### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr J M Bilney

Dr N D Prior

### **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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

### **Disclosure of information to auditor**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

### **Auditors**

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Grant Thornton UK LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

## **Directors' Report**

**For the Year Ended 31 January 2016**

### **Small Companies Note**

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

4/7/2016

and signed on its behalf.



**Dr N D Prior**  
Director

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cornelius Specialties Ltd

We have audited the financial statements of Cornelius Specialties Ltd for the year ended 31 January 2016, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity, the Statement of cash flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate).

### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 January 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.

### **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.



## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cornelius Specialties Ltd

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the Directors' report.

*Grant Thornton UK LLP*

Ian Thoroughgood (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of  
Grant Thornton UK LLP  
Statutory Auditor  
Chartered Accountants  
Ipswich  
Date:

*7 July 16*

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	2,917,488	2,782,520
Cost of sales		(1,293,585)	(1,328,447)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>1,623,903</b>	<b>1,454,073</b>
Distribution costs		(60,882)	(68,264)
Administrative expenses		(1,442,962)	(1,316,080)
Other operating income	5	8,075	20,006
<b>Operating profit</b>	6	<b>128,134</b>	<b>89,735</b>
Interest payable and expenses	9	(11,885)	(9,702)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>116,249</b>	<b>80,033</b>
Tax on profit	10	(14,977)	(5,693)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>101,272</b>	<b>74,340</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>			
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>101,272</b>	<b>74,340</b>

There was no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.



## Balance Sheet

As at 31 January 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	11	395,883	419,681
		<u>395,883</u>	<u>419,681</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	12	806,230	625,386
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	773,669	603,020
Cash at bank and in hand	14	133	29,106
		<u>1,580,032</u>	<u>1,257,512</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(1,056,360)	(855,263)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>523,672</u>	<u>402,249</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>919,555</u>	<u>821,930</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	17	(45,779)	(49,426)
		<u>(45,779)</u>	<u>(49,426)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>873,776</u></u>	<u><u>772,504</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	18	117,648	117,648
Share premium account	19	80,947	80,947
Profit and loss account	19	675,181	573,909
		<u>873,776</u>	<u>772,504</u>

The Company's financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 4/7/2016

  
**Dr N D Prior**  
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 February 2015	117,648	80,947	573,909	772,504
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	101,272	101,272
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	101,272	101,272
<b>At 31 January 2016</b>	<b>117,648</b>	<b>80,947</b>	<b>675,181</b>	<b>873,776</b>

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 January 2015

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 February 2014	117,648	80,947	499,569	698,164
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	74,340	74,340
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	74,340	74,340
<b>At 31 January 2015</b>	<b>117,648</b>	<b>80,947</b>	<b>573,909</b>	<b>772,504</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the financial year	101,272	74,340
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	84,121	81,990
Increase in stocks	(180,844)	(163,314)
Interest paid	11,885	9,702
Taxation	14,977	5,693
Increase in debtors	(170,649)	(114,762)
Increase in creditors	42,744	75,840
Increase in amounts owed to groups	228,872	21,798
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>132,378</b>	<b>(8,713)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(60,322)	(103,886)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>(60,322)</b>	<b>(103,886)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Interest paid	(11,885)	(9,702)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(11,885)</b>	<b>(9,702)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>60,171</b>	<b>(122,301)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(426,957)	(304,656)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year</b>	<b>(366,786)</b>	<b>(426,957)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:</b>		
Cash at bank and in hand	133	29,106
Bank overdrafts	(366,919)	(456,063)
	<b>(366,786)</b>	<b>(426,957)</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

**For the Year Ended 31 January 2016**

## **1. General information**

Cornelius Specialties Ltd is a limited liability company incorporated in England. The registered office address is 15c Rookwood Way, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 8PB.

The company's principal activity is the supply and distribution of chemical products.

## **2. Accounting policies**

### **2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### **2.2 Turnover**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### **Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	- over three to fifteen years
-------------------	-------------------------------

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.4 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### 2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.6 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

## **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

### **2.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

### **2.8 Creditors**

Short term 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.

### **2.9 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### **2.10 Pensions**

#### **Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates 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 payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

### **2.11 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the statement of comprehensive income account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

## **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

### **2.12 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

## **3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities, as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following item is the key judgement that has had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

### **Stock provisions**

The Group makes a provision against slow moving stock to reduce the value of stock to its net realisable value. Provisions are based on expiry dates of products and the likelihood of sale of goods before their expiry date and are therefore subject to estimates and judgements made by management.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

## 4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2016 £	2015 £
United Kingdom	1,919,722	1,662,218
Rest of the world	997,766	1,120,302
	<u>2,917,488</u>	<u>2,782,520</u>

## 5. Other operating income

	2016 £	2015 £
Government grants receivable	8,075	20,006
	<u>8,075</u>	<u>20,006</u>

## 6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	84,120	81,990
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	5,500	5,500
Defined contribution pension cost	27,722	21,893
Research and development	<u>59,880</u>	<u>51,879</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

## 7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	818,386	728,844
Social security costs	90,675	81,512
Cost of defined contribution scheme	27,722	21,893
	<u>936,783</u>	<u>832,249</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Production	19	18
Administration	2	2
Research and development	1	1
Management	2	2
	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>

## 8. Directors' remuneration

	2016	2015
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	116,739	104,003
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	15,432	14,029
	<u>132,171</u>	<u>118,032</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2015 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

## 9. Interest payable

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank interest payable	7,105	9,702
Other loan interest payable	4,780	-
	<u>11,885</u>	<u>9,702</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

## 10. Taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	23,934	5,262
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(5,310)	(11,498)
	<u>18,624</u>	<u>(6,236)</u>
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>18,624</u>	<u>(6,236)</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,647)	11,929
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>(3,647)</u>	<u>11,929</u>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>14,977</u>	<u>5,693</u>

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>116,249</u>	<u>80,033</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)	23,250	16,007
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	1,984	1,184
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(5,310)	(11,498)
Adjust deferred tax to closing tax rate	(4,947)	-
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u>14,977</u>	<u>5,693</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

### 11. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 February 2015	1,297,743
Additions	60,322
At 31 January 2016	1,358,065
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 February 2015	878,062
Charge for the period	84,120
At 31 January 2016	962,182
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 January 2016	395,883
At 31 January 2015	419,681

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

## 12. Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	88,560	82,719
Finished goods and goods for resale	717,670	542,667
	<u>806,230</u>	<u>625,386</u>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £1,101,912 (2015: £1,159,490).

An impairment loss of £981 (2015: £2,683) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

## 13. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	681,297	490,931
Other debtors	3,779	11,055
Prepayments and accrued income	88,593	101,034
	<u>773,669</u>	<u>603,020</u>

## 14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	133	29,106
Less: bank overdrafts	(366,919)	(456,063)
	<u>(366,786)</u>	<u>(426,957)</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

## 15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank overdrafts	366,919	456,063
Trade creditors	110,241	105,179
Amounts owed to group undertakings	386,972	158,100
Corporation tax	23,934	5,310
Taxation and social security	22,219	22,284
Accruals and deferred income	146,075	108,327
	<u>1,056,360</u>	<u>855,263</u>

Bank overdrafts are secured against the assets of the company.

## 16. Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	133	29,106
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	685,076	501,986
	<u>685,209</u>	<u>531,092</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(1,010,205)	(827,669)
	<u>(1,010,205)</u>	<u>(827,669)</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors and other debtors.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank overdrafts, trade creditors, amounts owed to group companies and accruals and deferred income.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

## 17. Deferred taxation

	Deferred tax £
At 1 February 2015	(49,426)
Charged to the profit or loss	3,647
<b>At 31 January 2016</b>	<b>(45,779)</b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(45,779)	(49,426)
	<u>(45,779)</u>	<u>(49,426)</u>

## 18. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
117,648 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>117,648</u>	<u>117,648</u>

## 19. Reserves

### Share premium

The share premium account represents amounts paid for share capital in excess of their nominal value.

### Profit & loss account

The profit and loss reserve represents retained profit from the current and prior years.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 January 2016

## 20. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 January 2016 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Not later than 1 year	109,888	109,888
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	439,552	439,552
Later than 5 years	586,069	695,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,135,509</b>	<b>1,245,397</b>

## 21. Related party transactions

During the year the company paid a management charge of £25,000 (2015: £25,000) to Cornelius Group PLC.

The company made purchases of £72,422 (2015: £65,525) from Cornelius Group PLC.

The company made sales of £107 (2015: £nil) to Cornelius Group PLC.

At 31 January 2016 the company owed Cornelius Group PLC £386,972 (2015: £158,100).

Key management personnel remuneration totalled £145,671 (2015: £130,364).

## 22. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking of this company is Cornelius Group plc by virtue of its 85% holding in Cornelius Specialties Ltd.

The largest of undertakings for which group accounts have been drawn up is that headed by Cornelius Group PLC. Copies of the group accounts can be obtained at Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

## 23. First time adoption of FRS 102

There have been no adjustments made as a result of the transition to FRS 102.