Company Registration No. 07176295 (England and Wales)

UK THERMOS HOLDINGS LIMITED (FORMERLY BRANDS HOME & LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

N J Kime

R J Dias S Itoh Y A Huang Y Katoaka

Secretary

M Snape

Company number

07176295

Registered office

1-2 Lockwood Park

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS11 5UX

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants

Central Square 5th Floor

29 Wellington Street

Leeds LS1 4DL

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc

1 Park Row Leeds LS1 5WU

Solicitors

Gordons LLP

Riverside West Whitehall Road

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS1 4AW

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Business Review

UK Thermos Holdings Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Holdings Limited) was acquired on 31 May 2017 by the global manufacturers and distributors of Thermos branded products, King Warm Investments Limited (Hong Kong) and Thermos KK (Japan). UK Thermos Limited, the company's subsidiary, is the UK distributor for Thermos, ARC, Le Parfait and Agua Optima.

The channels of distribution for the group include all major supermarkets, department stores, high street retailers, online, mail order, DIY, leisure, cash and carry, food service and independent traders. These channels continue to be developed and expanded.

The group looks to build on the sales growth of its branded products by extending its product range into existing retail channels, growing existing product lines and exploring relationships with new customers and new sectors. As part of the global Thermos group, the group looks to explore bringing further ranges along with new innovative products to market.

As can be seen in the group's income statement on page 8 the group's sales have increased by £0.3m over the prior year to £17.2m. Profit after tax was £0.8m in line with expectations.

Cost pressures have continued through the year both from the continued downward pressure on sterling and product cost inflation. This has led to a fall in gross profit margin from 21.3% to 15.5%.

The group's statement of financial position on page 9 of the financial statements shows that the group's financial position at the year end with net assets totalling £3.6m an increase of £0.8m from the previous year. Stock is £5.4m up £2.2m on the previous year with trade debtors at £5.7m up £1.3m reflecting 2017 sales performance in the final quarter. Trade creditors are at £3.8m compared to £2.0m in the previous year in line with cost of sales increases in the final quarter.

Risks and uncertainties

Economic growth in the UK fell in 2017, with inflation at a 5 year high. The group continued to build on the strength of our market leading brands together with our outstanding service levels to deliver growth but is mindful of the risks particularly increasing cost price. Maintaining strong and effective relationships with all stakeholders including our investors, suppliers, customers and our bank ensures the company is well placed to manage risks.

Currency Risk

The majority of goods purchased are in US\$ with sales largely in sterling. Foreign exchange risk is managed through forward purchase of currency contracts. As at 31 December 2017 there are no forward purchase of currency contracts in place. Within the current year there has been a fair value loss of £386,831 compared to a fair value gain in 2016 of £223,916.

Credit Risk

The group mainly trades with customers with whom it has a long standing relationship. Risk is further mitigated through credit risk insurance.

Liquidity risks

The group finances its operations through reserves and bank financing facilities. Cash flow is effectively managed through accurate purchasing forecasts and credit control.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Key Performance Indicators

The strategies implemented by the board for sales growth have resulted in a 2% increase in annual sales in 2017 after 12% growth the previous year.

Maintaining strong liquidity performance is a key aim of the board. Overall the key indicators show a continuing strong position and improving performance.

The current ratio remains in strong positive territory at 1.4 (2016 - 1.5) and the inventory holding period has increased from 88 days to 115 days to ensure greater availability of major product lines.

Future Developments

As part of the Thermos group we will continue to develop and enhance our relationship with our customers through excellent support and service as well as delivering market leading product innovation.

On behalf of the board

N J Kime

Director

Date: 19 April 2018

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the group continued to be that of a distributor supplying leading branded home and leisure products through multi channels to UK wide retail and wholesale customers.

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company.

With effect from 10 October 2017, a special resolution was filed at Companies House to change the company name to UK Thermos Holdings Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Holdings Limited).

Directors

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

N J Kime
R J Dias (Appointed 31 May 2017)
S Itoh (Appointed 31 May 2017)
Y A Huang (Appointed 31 May 2017)
Y Katoaka (Appointed 31 May 2017)
M Snape (Resigned 31 May 2017)
C Armstead (Resigned 31 May 2017)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid (2016 - £1,590,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The group has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Strategic report

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 which previously would have been contained in the directors' report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the group's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

N J Kime

Director

19 April 2018

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UK THERMOS HOLDINGS LIMITED (FORMERLY BRANDS HOME & LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UK Thermos Holdings Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Holdings Limited) (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated and Company Statements Of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of the group's 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going
 concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial
 statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UK THERMOS HOLDINGS LIMITED (FORMERLY BRANDS HOME & LEISURE HOLDINGS LIMITED) (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit
 have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Daniel Varley (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Central Square
5th Floor
29 Wellington Street
Leeds
LS1 4DL
25 April 2019

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		0047	0046
	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	17,169,513	16,857,035
Cost of sales		(14,503,385)	(13,257,517)
Gross profit		2,666,128	3,599,518
Distribution costs		(306,627)	(321,070)
Administrative expenses		(898,913)	(921,755)
Operating profit	5	1,460,588	2,356,693
Interest receivable and similar income		32	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(48,860)	(49,588)
Fair value gains and losses on foreign exchange contracts		(386,831)	223,916
Profit before taxation		1,024,929	2,531,021
Taxation	9	(230,775)	(503,992)
Profit for the financial year	23	794,154	2,027,029
			-

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017		17	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		42,637		64,621
Tangible assets	11		39,359		59,688
			81,996		124,309
Current assets					
Stocks	15	5,384,969		3,227,609	
Debtors	16	5,891,438		4,898,604	
Cash at bank and in hand		135,268		32,487	
		11,411,675		8,158,700	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	17	(7,857,660)		(5,428,468) ————	
Net current assets			3,554,015		2,730,232
Total assets less current liabilities			3,636,011		2,854,541
Provisions for liabilities	20		-		(12,684)
Net assets			3,636,011		2,841,857
One W. L L					
Capital and reserves	00		20.000		20.000
Called up share capital	22		30,000		30,000
Profit and loss reserves	23		3,606,011		2,811,857
Total equity			3,636,011		2,841,857

N J Kime Director

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	20 [.] £	17 £	20°	16 £
	Notes	~	-	~	~
Fixed assets					
Investments	13		1,683,915		1,683,915
Current assets Cash at bank and in hand		1,263		1,324	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(513,754)		(513,754)	
Net current liabilities			(512,491)		(512,430)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,171,424		1,171,485
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		30,000		30,000
Profit and loss reserves	23		1,141,424		1,141,485
Total equity			1,171,424		1,171,485
			===		

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes as it prepares group accounts. The company's loss for the year was £61 (2016 - £1,589,895 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19. April 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

N J Kime

Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
·	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016		30,000	2,374,828	2,404,828
Year ended 31 December 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	10	-	2,027,029 (1,590,000)	2,027,029 (1,590,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		30,000	2,811,857	2,841,857
Year ended 31 December 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	794,154	794,154
Balance at 31 December 2017		30,000	3,606,011	3,636,011

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2016		30,000	1,141,590	1,171,590
Year ended 31 December 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	10		1,589,895 (1,590,000)	1,589,895 (1,590,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		30,000	1,141,485	1,171,485
Year ended 31 December 2017: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year			(61)	(61)
Balance at 31 December 2017		30,000	1,141,424	1,171,424

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	201 £	17 . £	As 20 £	restated 16 £
Cook flows from an activities					
Cash flows from operating activities Cash generated from operations	28		79,660		2,472,725
Interest paid			(48,860)		(49,588)
Income taxes paid			(455,686)		(330,764)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operatin	g				
activities			(424,886)		2,092,373
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		-		(11,893)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(2,583)		(10,597)	
Interest received		32		<u> </u>	
Net cash used in investing activities			(2,551)		(22,490)
Financing activities					
Proceeds/(repayment) of invoice discounti	ng				
facilities		530,218		(668,556)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders				(1,590,000)	
Net cash generated from/(used in)					
financing activities			530,218		(2,258,556)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cas	-h				
equivalents	311		102,781		(188,673)
			22.42		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning or	t year		32,487		221,160 ———
Cash and cash equivalents at end of ye	ar		135,268		32,487
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

UK Thermos Holdings Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Holdings Limited) ("the company") is a private company limited by shares, and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is 1-2 Lockwood Park, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS11 5UX.

The group consists of UK Thermos Holdings Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Holdings Limited) and all of its subsidiaries.

The company's and the group's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

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, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the group and company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Reduced disclosures

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of UK Thermos Holdings Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Holdings Limited) and all of its subsidiaries (i.e. entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2017. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group and 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business combination are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Software

5 years straight line

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

20% straight line

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

20% straight line

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.

Fixed asset investments

In the separate accounts of the company, interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Stocks

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

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 trade and other debtors and accrued income, 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Other financial assets

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments where the contractual returns, repayment of the principal, or other terms (such as prepayment provisions or term extensions) do not meet the conditions to be measured at amortised cost, are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 group 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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors (including accruals), invoice discounting and amounts due to group undertakings, 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the group's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the fair value of 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 group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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 group is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either creditors or debtors.

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 leased asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date or the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group'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.

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:

Stock provisioning

The group distributes branded home and leisure products to its customers. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the stock, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods. See note 15 for the net carrying amount of the stock.

Valuation of forward contracts

The group manages its exposure in currency exchange rates by the use of forward currency contracts. The fair value of these contracts are calculated by reference to current forward exchange contracts with similar maturity profiles. As such, management considers the sources available and determines which equivalent forward rate to apply when valuing these contracts. See note 19 for details of the forward currency contracts.

Foreign currency exchange rates

The company applies a standard rate for foreign exchange transactions based on management's consideration of the available sources to determine the rate applied throughout the financial year. See note 4 for the exchange movements in the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3	Turnover				
	An analysis of the group's turnover is as fol	lows:			
				2017	2016
	-			£	•
	Turnover analysed by class of business Distribution of branded home and leisure pr	endunts.		17,169,513	16,857,035
	Distribution of branced nome and leisure pr	oducis			10,057,050
	Turnover analysed by geographical mark	ket			
				2017	2010
				£	4
	United Kingdom			16,274,542	15,741,774
	Europe			266,303	164,982
	Rest of the World			628,668	950,279
				17,169,513 ———	16,857,035
ļ	Employees				
	The average monthly number of persons (ir	actudina directors) en	anlayad during	A L	
		iolaanig an coloro, on	npioyea aunng	the year was:	
		Group		Company	
		Group 2017	2016	Company 2017	
		Group		Company	
	Production	Group 2017	2016	Company 2017	
	Sales & distribution	Group 2017 Number 5 10	2016 Number 4 12	Company 2017	
		Group 2017 Number 5	2016 Number	Company 2017	
	Sales & distribution	Group 2017 Number 5 10	2016 Number 4 12	Company 2017	2016 Numbe
	Sales & distribution	Group 2017 Number 5 10 10	2016 Number 4 12 10	Company 2017	
	Sales & distribution	Group 2017 Number 5 10 10 25	2016 Number 4 12 10	Company 2017 Number	
	Sales & distribution Administrative	Group 2017 Number 5 10 10 25	2016 Number 4 12 10 26	Company 2017 Number	Numbe
	Sales & distribution Administrative	Group 2017 Number 5 10 10	2016 Number 4 12 10 26	Company 2017 Number	Numbe
	Sales & distribution Administrative	Group 2017 Number 5 10 10 25	2016 Number 4 12 10 26	Company 2017 Number	Numbe
	Sales & distribution Administrative Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries	Group 2017 Number 5 10 10 25	2016 Number 4 12 10 26 2016 £ 1,017,261	Company 2017 Number	Numbe
	Sales & distribution Administrative Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries Social security costs	Group 2017 Number 5 10 10 25 Group 2017 £ 1,041,437 123,989	2016 Number 4 12 10 26 2016 £ 1,017,261 117,970	Company 2017 Number	Numbe
	Sales & distribution Administrative Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries	Group 2017 Number 5 10 10 25	2016 Number 4 12 10 26 2016 £ 1,017,261	Company 2017 Number	
	Sales & distribution Administrative Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries Social security costs	Group 2017 Number 5 10 10 25 Group 2017 £ 1,041,437 123,989	2016 Number 4 12 10 26 2016 £ 1,017,261 117,970	Company 2017 Number	Numbe

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Operating profit	2017	2016
		£ .	£
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Exchange gains	(389,278)	(185,022
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	22,912	23,985
	Amortisation of intangible assets	21,984	22,442
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	13,758,840	12,320,031
	Stocks impairment losses recognised or reversed	45,420	27,529
	Operating lease charges	150,768	183,527 ————
	Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, exceinstruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to a g £185,022).		
6	Auditor's remuneration		
		2017	2016
	Fees payable to the group's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	1,825	1,825
	Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	15,175 ————	15,950
		17,000 ————	17,775
7	Directors' remuneration		
		2017	2016
		•	
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	220,266	£ 245,691
	Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	_	245,691
		220,266	245,691
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	220,266 6,344	245,691
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	220,266 6,344 6,325 ————————————————————————————————————	245,691 27,490 - 273,181
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes Compensation for loss of office	220,266 6,344 6,325 ————————————————————————————————————	245,691 27,490 - 273,181
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes Compensation for loss of office	220,266 6,344 6,325 232,935 ====================================	245,691 27,490

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7 Directors' remuneration (Continued)

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined benefit contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2016 - 2).

Compensation for loss of office is in relation to the resignation of C Armstead on 31 May 2017, due to the change in company's ownership, see note 27 for further details.

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	48,285	49,463
Other finance costs:		
Other interest	575	125
Total finance costs	48,860	49,588
ħ.		=
9 Taxation		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	278,941	464,677
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(286)	-
Total current tax	278,655	464,677
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(71,513)	36,512
Changes in tax rates	-	2,803
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	23,633	-
Total deferred tax	(47,880)	39,315
		-
Total tax charge for the year	230,775	503,992
		====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9 Taxation (Continued)

10

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

			2017 £	2016 £
Profit before taxation			1,024,929	2,531,021
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate	of corporation	tax in the UK		
of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)			197,263	506,204
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in	determining tax	cable profit	552	1,428
Adjustments in respect of prior years			(286)	<u>-</u>
Effect of change in corporation tax rate			9,451	(3,640)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allo			162	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior year	rs		23,633	-
Taxation charge for the year			230,775	503,992
Dividends				
Recognised as distributions to equity holders	s:			
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Per share	Per share	Total	Total
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary shares				
Interim paid		53.00	-	1,590,000
Total dividends				
Interim paid			-	1,590,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11 Ta	angible	fixed	assets
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Group	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	12,477	209,480	221,957
Additions	-	2,583	2,583
At 31 December 2017	12,477	212,063	224,540
			
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2017	11,429	150,840	162,269
Depreciation charged in the year	760	22,152	22,912
At 31 December 2017	12,189	172,992	185,181
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	288	20.071	39,359
ALST December 2017		39,071	
At 31 December 2016	1,048	58.640	59,688
At 31 December 2010	1,040	58,640	39,000

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 31 December 2017 or 31 December 2016.

12 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Software
Cost	£
	449.505
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	118,595
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	53,974
Amortisation charged for the year	21,984
,	
At 31 December 2017	75,958
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	42,637
At 31 December 2016	64,621

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 December 2017 or 31 December 2016.

The amortisation charge for the year is recognised within administrative expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13	Fixed asset investments		0		0	
			Group 2017	2016	Company 2017	2016
		Note		£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	<u>-</u>	1,683,915	1,683,915
	Movements in fixed asset inves	stments				
	Company					Shares in group undertakings
	Cost or valuation					£
	At 1 January 2017 and 31 Decem	nber 2017				1,683,915
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2017					1,683,915
	At 31 December 2016					1,683,915
14	Subsidiaries					
	Details of the company's subsidia	ries at 31	December 2017 are	as follows:		
	Name of undertaking Regi	stered	Nature of busines	se Cli	ass of	% Held

14

	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of busine	SS	Class of shares held	% Held Direct In	
	UK Thermos Limited	1-2 Lockwood Park, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS11 5UX	Distribution of brai and leisure produc		Ordinary	100	
15	Stocks						
			Group		Compai	ny	
			2017	201	6 20 [.]	17	2016
			£	1	E	£	£
	Finished goods and goods	for resale	5,384,969	3,227,60	9	-	-
					=	= =	

During the year, an impairment loss on finished goods of £45,420 (2016 - £27,529) was recognised within cost of sales. No earlier stock write downs have been reversed during the current, or proceeding, period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Debtors	_		_	
		Group		Company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors	5,736,053	4,442,643	-	-
	Derivative financial instruments (note 18)	-	386,831	-	-
	Other debtors	1,327	-	-	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	118,862	69,130	-	-
		5,856,242	4,898,604	_	
	Deferred tax asset (note 20)	35,196	-	-	-
		5,891,438	4,898,604		-
17	Creditors: amounts falling due within one y	Group		Company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Invoice discounting	2,416,002	1,885,784	-	-
	Trade creditors	3,842,709	1,975,355	-	-
	Amounts due to group undertakings	-	-	513,754	513,754
	Corporation tax payable	154,940	331,971	-	-
	Other taxation and social security	158,660	194,984	-	
	Other taxation and social security				
	Other creditors	5,733	6,983	-	-
		5,733 1,279,616	6,983 1,033,391	-	-

The invoice discounting facility is secured against the assets of the group and the cross guarantee and debenture outlined in note 24.

18 Financial instruments - foreign exchange forward contracts

The group makes significant purchases which are conducted in US Dollars. As a consequence the group uses foreign currency forward contracts to manage the foreign exchange risk of future transactions and cash flows. The contracts can be exercised within a pre-determined date range, typically one month.

The contracts are valued based on available market data. The group does not adopt hedge accounting for forward exchange contracts and, consequently, fair value gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. During the period a fair value loss of £386,831 (2016 - £223,916 gain) was recognised in profit or loss in respect of the forward exchange contracts.

At the year end, the total carrying amount of outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts that the group has committed was £nil (2016 - £6,937,209).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

19	Financial instruments	_		_	
		Group	2046	Company	2040
	·	2017	2016	2017 £	2016
	Carrying amount of financial assets	£	£	£	£
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost Instruments measured at fair value through	5,737,380	4,442,643	-	
	profit or loss		386,831		
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
	Measured at amortised cost	7,544,060	4,901,513	513,754 	513,754
20	Deferred taxation				•
	The major deferred tax liabilities and assets reco	gnised by the g	roup and comp	any are:	
				•	
		Liabilities 2017	Liabilities 2016	Assets	Assets 2016
	Group	Liabilities 2017 £		•	Assets 2016 £
	Group Accelerated capital allowances	2017	2016	Assets 2017	2016
	·	2017	2016 £	Assets 2017	2016
	Accelerated capital allowances	2017	2016 £ 14,698	Assets 2017 £ (8,916)	2016
	Accelerated capital allowances	2017 £	2016 £ 14,698 (2,014)	Assets 2017 £ (8,916) 44,112	2016
	Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences	2017 £	2016 £ 14,698 (2,014)	Assets 2017 £ (8,916) 44,112	2016
	Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences The company has no deferred tax assets or liabi	2017 £	2016 £ 14,698 (2,014)	Assets 2017 £ (8,916) 44,112 35,196	2016
	Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences	2017 £	2016 £ 14,698 (2,014)	Assets 2017 £ (8,916) 44,112 35,196 Group	2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences The company has no deferred tax assets or liabi Movements in the year: Liability at 1 January 2017	2017 £	2016 £ 14,698 (2,014)	Assets 2017 £ (8,916) 44,112 35,196 Group 2017 £ 12,684	2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences The company has no deferred tax assets or liabi Movements in the year:	2017 £	2016 £ 14,698 (2,014)	Assets 2017 £ (8,916) 44,112 35,196 Group 2017 £	2016 £

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

21 Retirement benefit schemes 2017 2016 Defined contribution schemes Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes 42,561 50,812

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

Contributions totalling £5,105 (2016 - £6,902) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

22 Share capital

	Group a	ina company
	2017	2016
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
30,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	30,000	30,000
		

Ordinary shares

The shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights. They do not confer any rights of redemption.

23 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

24 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The banking facilities are secured under a cross guarantee and debenture between UK Thermos Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Group Limited) and UK Thermos Holdings Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Holdings Limited) dated 18 June 2010. The maximum exposure at 31 December 2017 was £2,416,002 (2016 - £1,885,784).

On behalf of the group, an indemnity was given by Barclays Bank plc in favour of HM Revenue & Customs amounting to £75,000 (2016 - £75,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

25 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	145,423	129,017	-	-
Between one and five years	393,944	391,815	-	-
In over five years	54,815	138,750	-	-
	594,182	659,582	-	-
•				

26 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel of the group, who are also directors, is as follows.

	7 £	2016 £
Aggregate compensation 424,54	3 2	281,655

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

26 Related party transactions (Continued)

Transactions with related parties

During the period to 31 May 2017, sales amounting to £82,401 (2016 - £162,413) were made to Miage Limited, a company owned by C Armstead, a director of UK Thermos Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Group Limited) until his resignation on 31 May 2017 when it ceased to be a related party.

With effect from 31 May 2017, Alfi GmbH Isoliergefaesse, Metall - Und Haushaltswaren (Alfi GmbH), a company incorporated in Germany, and UK Thermos Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Group Limited) are under common control. During the year, purchases amounting to £344,176 were made from Alfi GmbH. At the year end £107,266 was owed to Alfi GmbH and is included in creditors.

King Warm Investments Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong, has significant influence over UK Thermos Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Group Limited) and over Thermos International Trading Limited. During the year, purchases amounting to £8,594,364 were made from Thermos International Trading Limited. At the year end £3,117,016 was owed to Thermos International Trading Limited and is included in creditors.

27 Controlling party

UK Thermos Holdings Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Holdings Limited) is the smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared.

King Warm Investments Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong, is the immediate parent, and is the largest company for which consolidated accounts including UK Thermos Holdings Limited (formerly Brands Home & Leisure Holdings Limited) are prepared. Its office address is 8 On Ping Street, Unit 5, 7/F, Grantech Centre, Shek Mun Shatin, Hong Kong.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Cash generated from group operations		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	794,154	2,027,029
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	230,775	503,992
Finance costs	48,860	49,588
Investment income	(32)	-
Fair value gains and losses on foreign exchange contracts and investment		
properties	386,831	(223,916)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	21,984	22,442
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	22,912	23,985
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(2,157,360)	369,139
(Increase) in debtors	(1,344,469)	(681,757)
Increase in creditors	2,076,005	382,223
Cash generated from operations	79,660	2,472,725

29 Prior period adjustment

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the invoice discounting facility of £1,885,784 was recognised as a cash and cash equivalent and shown on the consolidated statement of cash flows amounting to a deficit of £1,853,297.

In the opinion of the directors, in order for the financial statements to show a true and fair view, the invoice discounting facility should be treated as a financing cash flow, because this results in operating cash flows that include the cash flows from customers as if the factoring had not been entered into and, as if customers had been financed by a loan. It also reflects the FRS 102 definition of financing activities as those that result in changes in size and composition of borrowings.

As such, in the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalents at the year ended 31 December 2016 has increased by £1,885,784 to £32,487 and net cash used in financing activities increased by £668,556 to £2,258,556.