REGISTERED NUMBER: SC058359 (Scotland)

CHRYSTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Thomson Cooper, Statutory Auditors
3 Castle Court
Dunfermline
Fife
KY11 8PB

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Company Information
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

DIRECTORS:	A J Chrystal Mrs W Chrystal
SECRETARY:	S Thomson
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Cluny By Kirkcaldy Fife KY2 6XQ
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC058359 (Scotland)
SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:	Andrew W Croxford
AUDITORS:	Thomson Cooper, Statutory Auditors 3 Castle Court Dunfermline Fife KY11 8PB
SOLICITORS:	Innes Johnston 5/7 Commercial Road Leven Fife KY8 4LE

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
Overall the turnover of the company increased, principally on account of the general increase in price of fuels whilst the gross margin achieved decreased due to the impact of fuel price increases. The directors expressed themselves satisfied with the results for the year.

Operating Performance and key performance indicators

Operating Performance

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Turnover	32,182	27,937
~~Gross Margin~~	~~2,549~~	~~2,803~~
Operating Profit	175	435
Profit Before Tax	168	426
Net Assets	4,469	4,562

Key Performance Indicators

Turnover Growth/Decline (£'000)	4,245	(3,687)
Gross Margin %	7.92%	10.03%
Operating Profit %	0.55%	1.56%

The current financial year is proving to be challenging with the fluctuation of oil prices and the uncertainty surrounding Brexit.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are continued competition and pricing as the oil price fluctuates in a changing market. The directors continue to monitor the risks and react accordingly.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS
The business continues to consolidate its existing markets, concentrating on the agricultural and domestic markets whilst promoting good customer service.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A J Chrystal - Director

7 November 2017

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the retail and distribution of petroleum products.

DIVIDENDS
Interim dividends per share were paid as follows:

Ordinary £1 shares	9.33328	-
A Ordinary Shares £1 shares	31.99999	-

The directors recommend that no final dividends be paid.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 30 June 2017 will be £225,000.

Interim dividends per share were paid as follows:

Ordinary £1 shares	0.4444	- 16 January 2017
	8.88888	- 28 March 2017
	9.33328	
A Ordinary £1 shares	5.33333	- 16 January 2017
	26.66666	- 28 March 2017
	31.99999	

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2016 to the date of this report.

A J Chrystal
Mrs W Chrystal

OTHER MATTERS
Certain items required under Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups ((Accounts and Reports Regulations) 2008 to be disclosed in the directors' report are set out in the strategic report in accordance with s.414C(11) CA 2006

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make 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 company will continue in business.

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES - continued
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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS
Thomson Cooper, Statutory Auditors will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A. Chrystal

A J Chrystal - Director

7 November 2017

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Chrystal Petroleum Company Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Chrystal Petroleum Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2017 on pages seven to twenty. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the 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 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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, 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on pages three and four, 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 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Andrew W Croxford (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Thomson Cooper, Statutory Auditors
3 Castle Court
Dunfermline
Fife
KY11 8PB

7 November 2017

Profit and Loss Account
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
TURNOVER	3	32,182,549	27,937,368
Cost of sales		29,633,324	25,133,956
GROSS PROFIT		2,549,225	2,803,412
Administrative expenses		2,398,347	2,390,151
		150,878	413,261
Other operating income	4	25,013	22,480
OPERATING PROFIT	7	175,891	435,741
Interest receivable and similar income	8	7,699	11,979
		183,590	447,720
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	15,093	20,829
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		168,497	426,891
Tax on profit	10	36,271	91,281
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		132,226	335,610
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		132,226	335,610

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet
30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	12		1,415,118		1,533,375
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	13	113,933		156,165	
Debtors	14	2,923,577		2,691,555	
Investments	15	1,250,025		1,250,025	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,208,172		1,338,726	
		5,495,707		5,436,471	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	16	2,386,257		2,358,769	
~~**NET CURRENT ASSETS**~~			~~3,109,450~~		~~3,077,702~~
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			4,524,568		4,611,077
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18		54,621		48,356
NET ASSETS			4,469,947		4,562,721
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	19		15,000		15,000
Retained earnings	20		4,454,947		4,547,721
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			4,469,947		4,562,721

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 7 November 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

A J Chrystal - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 July 2015	15,000	4,332,111	4,347,111
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(120,000)	(120,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	335,610	335,610
Balance at 30 June 2016	15,000	4,547,721	4,562,721
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(225,000)	(225,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	132,226	132,226
Balance at 30 June 2017	15,000	4,454,947	4,469,947

The notes form part of these financial statements

Cash Flow Statement
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	358,712	774,075
Interest paid		(15,093)	(20,829)
Tax paid		(94,886)	(81,806)
Net cash from operating activities		248,733	671,440
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(200,338)	(658,335)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		38,352	62,312
Interest received		7,699	11,979
Net cash from investing activities		(154,287)	(584,044)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Equity dividends paid		(225,000)	(120,000)
Net cash from financing activities		(225,000)	(120,000)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(130,554)	(32,604)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	1,338,726	1,371,330
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	1,208,172	1,338,726

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before taxation	168,497	426,891
Depreciation charges	294,699	324,607
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(14,456)	(4,177)
Finance costs	15,093	20,829
Finance income	(7,699)	(11,979)
	456,134	756,171
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	42,232	(24,200)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors	(232,022)	419,503
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors	92,368	(377,399)
Cash generated from operations	358,712	774,075

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 30 June 2017

	30.6.17	1.7.16
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	1,208,172	1,338,726

Year ended 30 June 2016

	30.6.16	1.7.15
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	1,338,726	1,371,330

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. COMPANY INFORMATION

Chrystal Petroleum Company Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Cluny, By Kirkcaldy, Fife, KY2 6XQ.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 £.

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.

Financial instruments
The company 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 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.

The company only entered into basic financial instruments.

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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.

Basic financial liabilities, include trade and other payables are initially measured at transaction price and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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 assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between an assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest. 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.

Current asset investments
Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value

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.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES- continued**

Significant judgements and estimates
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.

Any estimates or underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revisions to accounting estimates would be 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. Following a review, the directors confirmed there were no estimates or underlying assumptions used in the preparation of these accounts.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold land and buildings	- 4% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 20% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance

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

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.

Impairment of fixed assets
At each reporting 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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - *continued***

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis.

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.

Taxation
The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments
Leases are classified as finance leases when they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the company. Other leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the company are classified as operating leases.

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

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash held in bank accounts.

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
United Kingdom	32,182,549	27,937,368
	32,182,549	27,937,368

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2017	2016
	£	£
Rents received	25,013	22,480

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,056,644	1,044,837
Social security costs	124,287	140,940
Other pension costs	185,163	199,449
	1,366,094	1,385,226

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

	2017	2016
Directors	2	2
Office staff	6	7
Drivers	17	16
Sales representatives	2	2
	27	27

Other pension costs include contributions to the following defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of employees.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Liverpool Victoria - staff	73,819	99,146
Prudential - staff	28,000	-
Peoples Pension - staff	3,344	-
Standard Life - directors	80,000	100,303
	185,163	199,449

continued...

6. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	2017	2016
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	207,326	198,320
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	80,000	100,303

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	1	2

Information regarding the highest paid director for the year ended 30 June 2017 is as follows:

	2017
	£
Emoluments etc	143,102

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	143,102	136,640
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	50,303
	143,102	186,943

7. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other operating leases	4,091	3,774
Depreciation - owned assets	294,699	324,607
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(14,456)	(4,177)
Auditors' remuneration	4,400	4,000

8. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deposit account interest	7,699	11,979

9. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank interest and charges	2,274	2,452
Credit card charges	12,819	18,377
	15,093	20,829

continued...

10. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	30,006	94,886
Deferred taxation - The origination and reversal of timing differences	6,265	(3,605)
Tax on profit	36,271	91,281

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before tax	168,497	426,891
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.750% (2016 - 20%)	33,278	85,378
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	78
Depreciation on property not deductible for tax purposes	5,752	5,825
Rate difference, and marginal relief	(2,759)	-
Total tax charge	36,271	91,281

11. DIVIDENDS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Paid in year	105,000	55,000
A Ordinary Shares shares of £1 each		
Paid in year	120,000	65,000
	225,000	120,000

continued...

12. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 July 2016	728,163	145,318	60,024	2,144,950	3,078,455
Additions	-	9,144	-	191,194	200,338
Disposals	-	-	-	(202,904)	(202,904)
At 30 June 2017	728,163	154,462	60,024	2,133,240	3,075,889
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 July 2016	87,379	120,725	45,226	1,291,750	1,545,080
Charge for year	29,126	6,748	3,700	255,125	294,699
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	(179,008)	(179,008)
At 30 June 2017	116,505	127,473	48,926	1,367,867	1,660,771
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 30 June 2017	611,658	26,989	11,098	765,373	1,415,118
At 30 June 2016	640,784	24,593	14,798	853,200	1,533,375

13. **STOCKS**

	2017 £	2016 £
Stocks	113,933	156,165

14. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	2,843,119	2,568,100
VAT	61,894	106,477
Prepayments	18,564	16,978
	2,923,577	2,691,555

15. **CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS**

	2017 £	2016 £
Prudential Investment Plan	1,250,000	1,250,000
Unlisted securities	25	25
	1,250,025	1,250,025

The Prudential Plan has a market value at 30 June 2017 of £1,449,195 (2016 £1,405,736). The unlisted securities held in the trading cooperative can only be redeemed at par.

continued...

16. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,281,930	2,185,155
Corporation tax	30,006	94,886
Social security and other taxes	51,948	50,617
Accruals	22,373	28,111
	2,386,257	2,358,769

17. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	10,000	10,000
Between one and five years	15,000	25,000
	25,000	35,000

This is in respect of rent commitments.

18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred taxation	54,621	48,356

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 July 2016	48,356
Charge to Profit and Loss Account during year	6,265
Balance at 30 June 2017	54,621

The provision for deferred taxation is made up of accelerated capital allowances.

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2017	2016
			£	£
11,250	Ordinary	£1	11,250	11,250
3,750	A Ordinary Shares	£1	3,750	3,750
			15,000	15,000

continued...

20. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 July 2016	4,547,721
Profit for the year	132,226
Dividends	(225,000)
At 30 June 2017	4,454,947

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Andrew Chrystal and Wendy Chrystal are shareholders and directors of the company.
~~No transactions took place between the directors and the company during the current or previous year.~~
There were no balances due by or due to related parties at the end of the financial year. (2016 - nil)

22. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is A J Chrystal a director of the company.