Annual Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended 1 January 2017

Company Number 00309779

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017

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Directors

J Hasselman

S Carlton

A H van Keken (appointed 8 July 2016)

S Hamilton (appointed 8 July 2016, resigned 8 May 2017)

N W Stansfield (appointed 8 May 2017)

Secretary and registered office

S Carlton, Shelf Mills, Halifax, West Yorkshire, HX3 7PA

Company number

00309779

Auditors

BDO LLP, Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, LS1 4DL

Strategic report for the year ended 1 January 2017

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017.

The year end 2016 refers to the period from 4 January 2016 to 1 January 2017. The comparative year end refers to the period 29 December 2014 to 3 January 2016.

Principal activities

The group's principal activity in the year continues to be the toll manufacture and distribution of interior floor coverings in the UK, Ireland and the Middle East.

It is our long term mission to become climate neutral, meaning that it is our goal to eliminate any negative impact which our company may have on the environment by the year 2020.

Review of the business and future developments

The Income statement is set out on page 8 and shows turnover for the year of £67,779,000 (2015 - £76,221,000) and a profit after taxation for the year of £2,239,000 (2015 - £2,692,000).

Total group turnover decreased by 11.1% in comparison to the previous year. Trading conditions remained tough across all markets and overall gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased from 23.9% to 23.5%. Manufacturing costs remain subject to stringent scrutiny and have been reduced wherever possible, but have increased as a percentage of turnover. Selling, distribution and administrative expenses have decreased by 8.2% on the comparative year but have increased as a percentage of turnover from 19.5% to 20.1%. Overall the contribution of the business to operating profit has decreased by £1,050,000.

The group and the company remain committed to achieving the highest levels of sustainability in the industrial world. In pursuing those objectives the company has sold, under the registered trademark "Cool Carpet", 1,510,568 square metres of product (2015 – 1,476,290 square metres) where any greenhouse gases emitted during the life cycle of the product are offset or balanced. The proportion of energy that the UK manufacturing plant is using from non-renewable sources decreased to 24% from 26%.

The group and company are also committed to providing a safe environment to all employees. Reported accidents, those involving three or more days absence from work, for the UK and Ireland business were two in 2016 (2015 - five). The incidence rate for all accidents, those involving an injury requiring either time off work or first aid treatment, was 0.63 per 200,000 hours worked (2015 – 1.56).

During 2015 the decision was taken to dissolve several of the dormant subsidiaries within the UK group. The effect of this decision has been recorded in the prior year consolidated Income statement, the company and group statement of financial position and the related notes to the accounts. The process formally completed in early 2016. The fixed assets investment note, set out on pages 25 and 26, lists the companies that have been dissolved prior to the year end.

The European group remains committed to the UK market, which is its largest and most important in Europe and has retained the UK headquarters at Shelf, West Yorkshire, at which sales and marketing, design and development and other support functions are based.

The economic environment for 2017 remains highly uncertain. The result of the EU referendum in the UK, the European group's largest and most important market, has compounded this uncertainty. In some of the regions of the European group, we expect growth, while some regions remain challenging. We expect Interface Europe Ltd sales growth to be challenging in the current economic environment however we expect margins to improve, linked to tight cost control.

The Interface Inc. group will continue its emphasis on sustainability, functionality and design, and plans to introduce a wide range of new products with unique designs and advanced well-being functionality in 2017, including plans to introduce the lowest CO² footprint product available in the marketplace today. We expect to maintain and expand upon our global market leader position in 2017.

Strategic report for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

Interface analyses and controls its risks by dividing them in into categories (strategic, operational, financial and compliance). Control measures are defined for each identified risk. Interface has defined sufficient measures for the majority of its identified risks and uncertainties.

Strategic

A significant proportion of the company's business is in the corporate office sector, which is very sensitive to economic and political developments. The performance of this sector remains an important factor in the performance of the company as a whole. The company seeks to manage this risk by continuing the development of other business sectors, such as hospitality, education, healthcare and government. Additionally the company is seeking to convert traditional broadloom customers to modular flooring.

Our global aim is overall growth of our primary service, which is offering our clients a total solution when it comes to interior design. Therefore we have recently introduced our new product range of Luxury Vinyl Tiles (LVT). In the foreseeable future additional innovative concepts can be added.

On a global scale we are still investing in our current mission to "take back the climate". We aim to keep our position of being one of the most sustainable companies in the world.

Our strategic risk appetite is defined to be low to medium, as we currently have a stable core business. New strategic initiatives are carefully evaluated as to whether or not they actually will add value to our global strategy. Strategic initiatives which involve high risks are not accepted by the board.

Operational

We have implemented strict operational procedures with regards to quality and safety. These are monitored continuously to assure premium quality products for our customers and a safe working environment for our staff.

To mitigate the risk that the market might not accept a certain product style, we are continuously evaluating and updating our concepts, designs and are renewing our product portfolio. This way we can offer our customers fresh new designs, but also our "best sellers".

To assure continuity in our production and IT environment, disaster and recovery plans and related procedures are in place. These are reviewed on a frequent basis.

Our operational risk appetite is defined to be low, as we like to avoid complaints from our customers about our products not meeting the expected quality standards. Also subsequent reputational risk is to be avoided.

In terms of the health and safety of our employees, we adopt a zero risk strategy, as our employees are the most important assets of the company.

Financial

There are significant sales markets that are settled in US Dollars and Euros exposing the company to currency risks in these areas. This is monitored on a regular basis within the company and the co-ordinated treasury management across the European subsidiaries of Interface, Inc. reduces the impact of currency exposure.

For each country and sales centre we develop a separate pricing strategy which has a strategic fit with the local market. Changes in pricing and or margin strategies are discussed and evaluated within the so-called pricing committee.

The main financial risks arising from the group's and company's activities are credit risk and liquidity risk. These are monitored by the board of directors and were not considered to be significant at the statement of financial position date.

Strategic report for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Financial (continued)

The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. Credit risk is managed by running credit checks on new customers and by monitoring payments against contractual agreements.

Liquidity risk is managed through a co-ordinated approach, across the European subsidiaries of Interface Inc., through a mixture of long term and short term debt finance and readily accessible bank deposit accounts to ensure that the group and company have sufficient funds for operations. The cash deposits are held in a mixture of short term deposits and current accounts which earn interest at a floating rate. Debt is maintained at fixed and floating interest rates.

Compliance

As a company we are aiming for full compliance with local laws and regulation. Newly hired employees are required to sign a code of conduct. With regards to production, health, safety, HR and other topics we have designed adequate procedures which enable us to work according to the highest industry norms and standards.

Key performance indicators

The directors closely monitor the group's sales, margin and operating costs, managing business investment in accordance with market conditions. Commentary on these indicators is detailed above.

Approval

This strategic report was approved by order of the Board on 29 September 2017.

S Carlton Director

Annual report of the directors for the year ended 1 January 2017

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were:

J Hasselman S Carlton A H van Keken (appointed 8 July 2016) S Hamilton (appointed 8 July 2016, resigned 8 May 2017) N W Stansfield (appointed 8 May 2017)

Employees

It is group policy to offer appropriate employment, training and promotion opportunities to disabled people. Should it become necessary every effort would be made in accordance with this policy to continue the employment of anyone becoming disabled whilst in the service of the group.

Information to employees regarding the group and factors affecting its performance are provided through normal management channels and regular consultation.

Charitable and political contributions

During the year the group made charitable contributions of £6,394 (2015 - £6,535). Additionally, carpet tiles have been donated to several charities at £nil cost in both the current and preceding year.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware.

By order of the Board

S Carlton **Director**

29 September 2017

Directors' responsibilities statement

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the annual 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, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" 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 the company and of the profit or loss of the group and the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any
 material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERFACE EUROPE LTD

We have audited the financial statements of Interface Europe Limited for the year ended 1 January 2017 which comprise the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds, the consolidated and company statements of financial position, the consolidated and company statements of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 1 January 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.

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

Independent auditor's report (continued)

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 directors' report.

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.

Bo we

Craig Burton (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Leeds
United Kingdom

Date 29 September 2017

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Consolidated Income statement for the year ended 1 January 2017

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Turnover	5	67,779	76,221
Cost of sales		(51,859)	(58,027)
Gross profit		15,920	18,194
Selling and distribution expenses Administrative expenses		(9,173) (4,474)	(10,245) (4,626)
Operating profit	6	2,273	3,323
Interest receivable	7	580	646
Interest payable and similar charges	7	-	(2)
Other finance income / (expense)	25	39	(368)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,892	3,599
Taxation on profit from ordinary activities	9	(653)	(907)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		2,239	2,692
·		-	

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 1 January 2017

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit for the financial year Actuarial (losses) / gains Deferred tax effect of actuarial (losses) / gains Deferred tax effect of non actuarial movements Current tax in relation to pension contributions in the year Currency translation differences on foreign currency net investments	25 18 18	2,239 (14,708) 2,500 (454) 637 119	2,692 4,812 (866) (459) 505 (37)
Total comprehensive (expense) / income for the year		(9,667)	6,647
Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds			
Total comprehensive (expense) / income for the year		(9,667)	6,647
Opening shareholder's funds		57,285	50,638
Closing shareholder's funds		47,618	57,285

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2017

Company number 00309779	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets			2000
Intangible assets	11	-	-
Tangible assets	12	6,643	7,190
		6,643	7,190
Current assets			
Stocks Debtors	14	745	773
- due within one year	15	55,100	58,620
- due after more than one year	15	400	450
Cash at bank and in hand		1,859	1,579
	,	58,104	61,422
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(5,750)	(10,063)
Net current assets		52,354	51,359
Total assets less current liabilities		58,997	58,549
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(289)	(374)
Provisions for liabilities	19	(616)	(437)
Net assets excluding pension liability		58,092	57,738
Pension liability	25	(10,474)	(453)
Net assets including pension liability		47,618	57,285
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	20	34,166	34,166
Share premium account		5,276	5,276
Profit and loss account		8,176 	17,843
		47,618	57,285

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2017.

S Carlton Director

Company statement of financial position as at 1 January 2017

Company Number 00309779	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets		2 000	2000
Tangible assets	12	-	33
Investments	13	19,971 	19,971
		19,971	20,004
Current assets	4.4	745	750
Stocks Debtors	14	745	753
- due within one year	15	58,298	57,536
- due after more than one year	15	440	510
Cash at bank and in hand		1,690	1,036
		61,173	59,835
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(28,498)	(25,835)
Not ourrent appote		32,675	34,000
Net current assets		32,675	
Total assets less current liabilities		52,646	54,004
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(289)	(375)
Provisions for liabilities	19	(193)	(66)
Net assets excluding pension liability		52,164	53,563
Pension liability	25	(10,474)	(453)
Net assets including pension liability	·	41,690	53,110
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	20	34,166	34,166
Share premium account		5,276	5,276
Profit and loss account		2,248	13,668
		41,690	53,110

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2017.

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S Carlton **Director**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 1 January 2017

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
At 4 January 2016	34,166	5,276	17,843	57,285
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	- -	2,239 (11,906)	2,239 (11,906)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(9,667)	(9,667)
At 1 January 2017	34,166	5,276	8,176	47,618

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 3 January 2016

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
At 29 December 2014	34,166	5,276	11,196	50,638
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,692 3,955	2,692 3,955
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	6,647	6,647
At 3 January 2016	34,166	5,276	17,843	57,285

Interface Europe Ltd

Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 1 January 2017

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
At 4 January 2016	34,166	5,276	13,668	53,110
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	-	- -	606 (12,026)	606 (12,026)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(11,420)	(11,420)
At 1 January 2017	34,166	5,276	2,248	41,690

Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 3 January 2016

•	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
At 29 December 2014	34,166	5,276	7,865	47,307
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> -	1,811 3,992	1,811 3,992
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,803	5,803
At 3 January 2016	34,166	5,276	13,668	53,110

Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended 1 January 2017

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	21	958	853
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received Interest paid	7 7	4 -	10 (2)
Taxation Corporation tax (paid) / refunded Overseas tax paid		(188) (27)	205 (12)
Capital expenditure and financial investment Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	12	(467)	(1,269)
Increase / (decrease) in cash	23	280	(215)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017

1 General information

Interface Europe Limited's ("the company") principal activity is the distribution of interior floor coverings in the UK and the Middle East.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England. The address of the registered office is Shelf Mills, Shelf, Halifax, West Yorkshire, HX3 7PA.

2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Interface Europe Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements are the first financial statements prepared under FRS 102 and information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 29.

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

3 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the group either as lessor or lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the group's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.
- Determine whether the Restricted Stock Award Scheme should be considered to be under the control
 or de facto control of the parent company. The judgement that the parent company does exert de
 facto control has resulted in the Restricted Stock Award Scheme's assets and liabilities being
 recognised on the parent company and consolidated balance sheets.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Tangible fixed assets (note 12)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

4 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 required the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

The year end 2016 refers to the period from 4 January 2016 to 1 January 2017. The comparative year end refers to the period 29 December 2014 to 3 January 2016.

Consolidated financial statements

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Interface Europe Holding BV, a company incorporated in the Netherlands, which is the smallest group of which Interface Europe Limited is a member and for which group accounts are drawn up.

Interface Inc. is the parent undertaking of the largest group of which Interface Europe Limited is a member. Copies of its consolidated financial statements are available from 2859 Paces Ferry Road, Suite 2005, Atlanta, GA 30339, USA.

Basis of consolidation

The group consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and all of its subsidiary undertakings.

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

Any subsidiary undertakings sold or acquired during the year are included up to, or from, the dates of change of control.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Turnover

Turnover represents sales to external customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax. Turnover is recognised when the risks and rewards of owning the goods have passed to the customer, which is generally on delivery.

Profit is recognised on supply and fit contracts, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the income statement, turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated by reference to the value of work performed to date as a proportion of the total contract value.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Sale and leasebacks

Sale and leasebacks, by means of an operating lease, are accounted for in the same manner as a standard operating lease. On sale the asset is removed and the profit deferred over the lease term.

Operating lease rentals

Annual rentals are charged to the Income statement on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Intangible assets

Patents and trademarks are stated at cost less depreciation. Goodwill, patents and trademarks are amortised on a straight line basis for a period not exceeding twenty years which the directors consider to be their useful economic lives.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a subsidiary undertaking is the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. It is capitalised and amortised through the Income statement over the directors' estimate of its useful economic life of 20 years. Impairment tests on the carrying value of goodwill are undertaken:

- at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition; and
- in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Investments

Investments are stated at cost less provision for permanent diminution in value or at valuation.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, at the following rates:

Leasehold improvements - over the period of the lease Plant, machinery and motor vehicles - $8^{1/3}$ - $33^{1/3}$ % per annum Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 10 - 50% per annum

Work in progress

Work in progress represents accrued income on supply and fit contracts, where the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. Work in progress is calculated by reference to the value of work performed to date as a proportion of the total contract value.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of the opening net investment in overseas subsidiary undertakings at the year end rate are taken directly to reserves. All other differences are taken to the Income statement.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences.

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Pensions

The pension costs for defined contribution schemes are the contributions payable in the year.

For defined benefit schemes, pensions scheme assets are measured using bid prices, and pension scheme liabilities are measured using a projected unit method and discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term and currency to the liability.

The pension scheme surplus (to the extent that it is recoverable) or deficit is recognised in full. The movement in the scheme surplus / deficit is split between operating charges, finance items, and, in the statement of comprehensive income, actuarial gains and losses.

Onerous leases

Where the unavoidable costs of a lease exceed the economic benefit expected to be received from it, a provision is made for the present value of the obligations under the lease.

Share-based payment

Where restricted shares awards are granted to employees they vest with respect to each recipient over a three year period from the grant date, provided the individual remains in the employment or service of the Company as of the vesting date. Additionally, these shares (or a portion thereof) could vest earlier upon the attainment of certain performance criteria, in the event of a change in control of the company, or upon involuntary termination without cause. The expense in relation to these awards is calculated by reference to the market value of the shares at the date of the grant, and recognised over the vesting period.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

5 **Turnover**

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the group's ordinary activities, stated net of value added tax.

Turnover by class of business:	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Distribution of interior floor coverings Toll manufacturing Provision of administrative services	53,910 8,501 5,368	60,640 8,896 6,685
	67,779	76,221
Turnover by destination:	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Europe, including United Kingdom Asia / Pacific Other	61,675 621 5,483	69,535 417 6,269
	67,779	76,221

Substantially all of the group's turnover, profits and net assets arise from UK operations.

Operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Deferred profit on sale of fixed assets	(65)	(65)
Depreciation - owned fixed assets	1,014	880
Operating lease rentals:		
- plant and machinery	772	823
- other	433	434
Fees payable to the group's auditors for the audit of the		
group's financial statements	52	51
Fees payable to the group's auditors and their associates for other services:		
- Tax services	34	24
- Other services pursuant to legislation	16	15
- Audit of the company's subsidiaries	15	14
Share based payment expense (note 28)	34	201
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	(722)	91
		5

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

7	Interest		
	Interest receivable	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	From fellow subsidiary undertakings Other interest receivable	576 4	636 10
		580	646
	Interest payable and similar charges	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Other interest payable	-	2

8 Employees and directors

Employees

The average weekly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group during the year was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Sales, marketing and distribution	61	73
Direct production	122	124
Administration	61	61
Management		29
	272	287
Employment costs (including directors):	£'000	£'000
Employment costs (including directors): Wages and salaries	10,696	10,751
Social security costs	1,184	1,172
Defined contribution pension and other costs	783	804
	12,663	12,727

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

8	Employees and directors (continued)		
	Directors		
	The directors' emoluments were as follows:	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Fees and remuneration Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes Payments to defined contribution pension scheme	334 12 44	294 - 47
		390	341

Two directors (2015: one) were members of a defined contributions scheme.

One director (2015: one) received shares under a long-term incentive scheme.

Key management compensation

Key management includes the directors and members of senior management. payable to key management for employee services is shown below:		The compensation paid or	
payable to key management for employee services is shown below.	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	
Emoluments and amounts receivable under long-term incentive plans Payments to defined contribution pension scheme —		870 110	
	1,198	980	
=			

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

9. Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	2016	2015
Current tax	£'000	£,000
UK corporation tax on profits of the year Tax under / (over)provided in previous year Overseas tax Overseas tax underprovided in previous year	585 2 19 1	791 (20) 17 2
Total current tax	607	790
Deferred tax		
Effect of decrease in tax rate on opening asset Origination and reversal of timing differences (note 18)	46	198 (81)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	653	907
The tax assessed for the year is different than the standard rate of corporation tax are explained below:	in the UK. 2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax FRS102 amendment to pension liability	2,892	4,507 (898)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,892	3,609
Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 – 20.25%)	578	731
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Short term timing differences	(3) (49) 89	59 (153)
FRS102 amendment to pension liability Difference in overseas tax rates Tax under / (over)provided in previous years	(11)	182 (11) (18) 198
Deferred tax - effect of decrease in tax rate on opening asset Deferred tax - origination and reversal of timing differences (note 18)	46	(81)
Tax charge for year	653	907

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

10 Company result for the year

The profit attributable to the company which has been dealt with in its own accounts is £438,000 (2015 - £1,811,000). The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present its own Income statement.

11	Intan	gible	fixed	assets
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Group	Intellectual property rights	Patents and trademarks	Goodwill	Total
04	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost At 4 January 2016 and 1 January 2017	357	6	14,119	14,482
Amortisation At 4 January 2016 and 1 January 2017	357	6	14,119	14,482
Net book value At 3 January 2016 and 1 January 2017	-	-	•	-
Company				
Cost At 4 January 2016 and 1 January 2017	357	6	2,887	3,250
Amortisation At 4 January 2016 and 1 January 2017	357	6	2,887	3,250
Net book value At 3 January 2016 and 1 January 2017	•	-	-	-

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

12	Tangible fixed assets			
	-		Fixtures,	
		Land and	fittings, plant and	
	Group	buildings	machinery	Total
	•	€'000	£.000	£'000
	Cost	1,085	16,223	17,308
	At 4 January 2016 Additions	357	110	467
	Transfers	358	(358)	-
	Disposals	(80)	(1,206)	(1,286)
	At 1 January 2017	1,720	14,769	16,489
	Depreciation			
	At 4 January 2016	757	9,361	10,118
	Charge for the year	100	914	1,014
	Disposals	(80) ————	(1,206)	(1,286)
	At 1 January 2017	777	9,069	9,846
	Net book value			
	At 1 January 2017	585	6,058	6,643
	At 3 January 2016	328	6,862	7,190
	_		Land and	
	Company		buildings £'000	Total £'000
	Cost		2 000	2 000
	At 4 January 2016		507	507
	Disposals		(33)	(33)
	At 1 January 2017		474	474
	Depreciation			
	At 4 January 2016		474	474
	Charge for the year		33	33
	Disposals		(33)	(33)
	At 1 January 2017		474	474
	Net book value			
	At 1 January 2017		<u>-</u>	
	At 4 January 2016		33	33
	•			

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

13	Fixed asset investments - unlisted			Shares in
	Group			unlisted company £'000
	Cost At 4 January 2016 and 1 January 2017			31
	Provisions At 4 January 2016 and 1 January 2017			31
	Net book value At 4 January 2016 and 1 January 2017			-
	Company	Shares in unlisted company £'000	Shares in subsidiary undertakings £'000	Total £'000
	Cost At 4 January 2016 and 1 January 2017	31	19,971	20,002
	Provisions At 4 January 2016 and 1 January 2017	31		31
	Net book value At 4 January 2016 and 1 January 2017	-	19,971	19,971

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

13 Fixed asset investments – unlisted (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were the subsidiary undertakings of the company at the year end and have been included in the consolidated financial statements:

Company	Country of registration or incorporation	Nature of business	Class	Shares held %
Interface Ireland Limited	freland	Distribution of interior floor coverings	Ordinary	100
Interface UK Manufacturing Limited	ÜK	Toll manufacture of interior floor coverings	Ordinary	100
Interface Administration Services Limited	UK	Provision of administration services	Ordinary	100
Interface MEA International Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100
Interface Europe Pension Scheme Trustees Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100
Interface Europe Share Participation Trustees Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100
TF Firth & Sons Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100
Firth Carpets Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100

During the year the following dormant subsidiary undertakings were dissolved.

Guilford of Maine Limited
Shelf Investments Limited
Renovisions (UK) Limited
Re: Source Technologies UK, Limited
Carpets from London Limited
Carpets International Overseas Limited

Interface Europe Ltd

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

14	Stocks				
17	Olocks	Group	Group	Company	Company
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		£'000	£,000	£'000	£'000
	Work in progress	459	491	459	491
	Finished goods	286	282	286	262
		745	773	745	753
15	Debtors		<u></u>		
		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2016	2015	2016	2015
	Amounts due within one year:	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	10,373	11,896	9,437	10,710
	Amounts owed from group				
	undertakings	43,880	45,780	48,483	46,136
	Corporation tax	141	-	148	153
	Other debtors	148	306	15	226
	Prepayments and accrued income	558 	638	215	311
		55,100	58,620	58,298	57,536
	Amounts due after more than one year:				
	Deferred tax (see note 18)	-	_	40	60
	Other debtors	400	450	400	450
		55,500	59,070	58,738	58,046
					

Intercompany balances are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Other debtors falling due after more than one year relate to a rent deposit held in relation to the UK headquarters at Shelf, which is repayable in instalments over five years.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings	844	1,654	715	833
	2,273	3,334	26,395	21,575
Corporation tax Other taxes and social security costs	-	104	-	-
	841	2,219	459	1,867
Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	1,406	1,918	811	1,033
	386	834	118	527
	5,750	10,063	28,498	25,835

Intercompany balances are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Accruals and deferred income	289	374	289	375

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

18	Deferred tax asset / (liability)				
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			Group 2016 £'000	Company 2016 £'000
	At 4 January 2016			(247)	159
	Transfer to income statement (note 9)			(46)	(19)
	Transfer to statement of comprehensive	income		2,046	2,046
	At 1 January 2017			1,753	2,186
		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Recognised as:		40.40		
	Deferred tax (liability) / asset	(393)	(346)	40	60
	Netted off pension liability (note 25)	2,146	99	2,146	99
		4 752	(247)	2 496	150
		1,753	(247)	2,186	159
		· -			·

The deferred tax asset is expected to be recovered against future taxable profits.

A deferred tax asset of £1,746,000 (2015 - £1,849,000) in respect of capital losses has not been recognised as there is uncertainty concerning the availability of suitable future taxable profits against which this asset can be offset.

Deferred tax provided in the financial statements is as follows:

	Group 2016 £'000	Group 2015 £'000	Company 2016 £'000	Company 2015 £'000
(Accelerated) / decelerated capital				
allowances	(408)	(382)	32	32
Other timing differences	15	36	8	28
Pension timing difference	2,146	99	2,146	99
				
	1,753	(247)	2,186	159

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

19	Provisions for liabilities		Deferred	Restructuring	
			taxation	provision	Total
	Group		£'000	£'000	£'000
	At 4 January 2016		346	91	437
	At 4 January 2016 Utilised during the year		3 40 -	(91)	(91)
	Charged during the year		47	223	270
	A4.4 January 2047		202		
	At 1 January 2017		393	223	616
					Restructuring provision £'000
	Company				2 000
	At 4 January 2016				66
	Utilised during the year		•		(66)
	Charged during the year				193 ————
	At 1 January 2017				193
	Full details of deferred taxation are inc	cluded at note 18.			
20	Called up share capital				
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		Number	Number	£'000	£'000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares of 50p each	63,579,407	63,579,407	31,790	31,790
	'A' Ordinary shares of 10p each	23,766,677	23,766,677	2,376	2,376
		87,346,084	87,346,084	34,166	34,166

The Ordinary shares and the 'A' Ordinary shares each carry equal voting rights.

The priority and amounts receivable in the event of the winding up of the company are as follows:

'A' Ordinary shares 10p per share Ordinary shares 50p per share

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

21	Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow	from operating ac	tivities	
			2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Operating profit Administration expenses relating to pension scheme Increase in holiday pay accrual		2,273 - -	4,014 (681) (10)
	Operating profit		2,273	3,323
	Profit on sale of fixed assets Depreciation Decrease / (increase) in stocks Decrease / (increase) in debtors Decrease in creditors Employer contributions to pension liability Administration expenses relating to pension scheme Increase / (decrease) in provisions Foreign exchange loss / (gain)		(65) 1,014 28 4,287 (4,229) (3,187) 586 132 119	(65) 880 (149) (633) (98) (2,803) 681 (246) (37)
	Net cash inflow from operating activities		958	853
22	Reconciliation of net cash outflow to movement in n	et funds	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Increase / (decrease) in cash in the year Opening net funds		280 1,579	(215) 1,794 ————
	Closing net funds		1,859	1,579
23	Analysis of net funds	At 4 January 2016 £'000	Cash flow £'000	At 1 January 2017 £'000
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,579	280	1,859

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

24 Financial commitments - operating leases

At 1 January 2017, the company had the following minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

Group	2016 Land and buildings £'000	2016 Other ε'000	2015 Land and buildings £'000	2015 Other £'000
Payments due: Within one year In two to five years After five years	647 1,079 -	327 343 -	666 1,580 99	309 529
Company	1,726	670	2,345	838
Payments due: Within one year Between two and five years After five years	179 523 -	200 192	210 686 99	168 321 -
	702	392	995	489

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

25 Pension costs

The company operates a defined benefit scheme that pays out pensions at retirement based on service and final salary. The Scheme closed to future accrual on 1 April 2010. The assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the company.

The funding policy is agreed between the Scheme trustees and the company and is formally set out in a Statement of Funding Principles, Schedule of Contributions and Recovery Plan following each full actuarial valuation.

Contributions of £3,187,000 were made during the year (2015 - £2,803,000). Continuing company contributions have been agreed with the trustees and the company expects to contribute £1,900,000 to its defined benefit pension scheme in 2017.

The numbers below are based on the results of the full actuarial valuation of the scheme as at 5 April 2015. The valuation results have been adjusted to the reporting date, by a qualified independent actuary on a FRS 102 basis, using an approximate roll-forward approach, allowing for benefits paid for members over the period. The projected unit method has been used to calculate the liabilities.

Change in benefit obligation during the year:	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Benefit obligation at 4 January 2016 Movement in year:	(113,511)	(122,052)
Interest cost	(4,290)	(4,371)
Actuarial (losses) / gains	(26,496)	8,260
Benefits paid from Scheme	4,222	4,652 ————
Benefit obligation at 1 January 2017	(140,075)	(113,511)
Change in Scheme assets during the year:		
Fair value of Scheme assets at 4 January 2016 Movement in year:	112,959	114,934
Interest income	4,329	4,003
Actuarial gains / (losses) on Scheme assets	11,788	(3,448)
Employer contributions	3,187	2,803
Administration expenses	(586)	(681)
Benefits paid from Scheme	(4,222)	(4,652)
Fair value of Scheme assets at 1 January 2017	127,455	112,959
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position:		
Present value of wholly or partly funded obligations	(140,075)	(113,511)
Fair value of Scheme assets	127,455	112,959
Tall value of continue assets		
Scheme deficit	(12,620)	(552)
Related deferred tax asset (note 18)	2,146	99
Net liability	(10,474)	(453)
•	•	

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

25	Pension costs (continued)		
	Components of pension expense:	2040	0045
	Amount recognised in the income statement	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Administration expenses	(586)	(681)
	Recognised in arriving at operating profit Net interest on the defined benefit asset / (liability)	(586) 39	(681) (368)
	Total recognised in the income statement	(547)	(1,049)
	Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets Experience gains and losses arising on the scheme liabilities	11,788 (26,496)	(3,448) 8,260
		(14,708)	4,812
	Analysis of amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income		
	Actuarial (losses) / gains	(14,708)	4,812
	Cumulative amount of actuarial losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(35,775)	(21,067)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

25	Pension costs (continued)		
	Principal actuarial assumptions:		
	Assumptions to determine benefit obligations	2016	2015
	Discount rate Rate of RPI price inflation Rate of CPI price inflation Rate of pension increases (RPI capped at 5.0%) Rate of pension increases (RPI capped at 2.5%)	2.65% 3.25% 2.25% 3.10% 2.10%	3.85% 3.15% 2.15% 3.00% 2.05%
	Assumptions to determine net pension cost		
	Discount rate Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	2.65% 3.44%	3.85% 4.33%
	Weighted average life expectancy on post-retirement mortality table used to determine benefit obligation for:	2016	2015
	Members aged 65 (current male life expectancy)	21.6 years	21.5 years
	Members aged 45, male life expectancy at age 65 (2015 - Members aged 45, male life expectancy at age 65)	22.9 years	22.8 years
	Scheme assets		
	Percentage of Scheme assets by asset allocation	2016	2015
	Equities Bonds / other	25% 75%	27% 73%
		100%	100%
	Expected return on assets by asset allocation	2016	2015
	Equities Bonds / other	5.35% 2.82%	6.10% 3.68%
		3.44%	4.33%

To develop the expected long-term rate of return on Scheme assets assumption, the company considered the current level of expected return on risk free investments (primarily government bonds), the historical level of the risk premium associated with the other asset classes in which the portfolio is invested and the expectations for future returns of each asset class. The expected return for each asset class was then weighted based on the target asset allocation to develop the expected long-term rate of return on Scheme assets assumption for the portfolio.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

25	Pension costs (continued)					
	History of experience gains and los	ses				
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2014 £'000	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Defined benefit obligation Fair value of Scheme assets	(140,075) 127,455	(113,511) 112,959	(122,052) 114,934	(108,135) 106,381	(106,448) 101,241
	Deficit	(12,620)	(552)	(7,118)	(1,754)	(5,207)
	Statement of financial position re	econciliation			2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Gross statement of financial position liability at 4 January 2016 Pension income recognised in income statement in the financial year Amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income in the			(552) (547)	(7,118) (1,049)	
	financial year Actual contributions made by the co	•		u	(14,708) 3,187	4,812 2,803
	Gross statement of financial position	n liability at 1 Ja	anuary 2017	·	(12,620)	(552)

26 Related party transactions

The group has taken advantage of the exemption allowed by Financial Reporting Standard 8, "Related Party Transactions", not to disclose any transactions with Interface Inc., or other wholly owned subsidiaries.

27 Ultimate parent company

The directors regard Interface Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America, as the company's ultimate parent undertaking. The immediate parent undertaking is Interface Europe Holding BV, a company incorporated in the Netherlands, which is the smallest group of which Interface Europe Ltd is a member.

Interface Inc. is the parent undertaking of the largest group of which Interface Europe Ltd is a member and for which group accounts are drawn up. Copies of those group accounts are available from 2859 Paces Ferry Road, Suite 2005, Atlanta, GA 30339, USA.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

28 Share based payments

Interface Inc. operates a restricted share award scheme in its own shares for certain senior employees and directors of the group. Certain UK employees are eligible to participate in the Scheme. The awards vest over a three year period from the date of grant, provided that the employee remains in the employment or service of the company as of the vesting date. Additionally the awards vest earlier upon attainment of certain performance criteria, in the event of change of control of the company, or upon involuntary termination without cause. The awards have an exercise price of £nil.

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	49,250	103,250
Granted during the year Surrendered during the year Vested during the year	25,159 (1,334) (38,916)	22,000 (10,000) (66,000)
Outstanding at the end of the year	34,159	49,250

All awards that vest are effectively exercised on the same date.

The weighted average share price at the date of vesting of the share awards was \$16.92 (2015 - \$16.60).

The weighted average fair value of the awards granted during the year was \$17.22 (2015 - \$16.35). The fair value of the awards granted has been calculated by reference to the market value of the Interface Inc. shares at the date of grant.

The share-based remuneration expense (note 6) comprises:

The diale based formation expense (note of complicate).	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Equity-settled schemes	34	201

The group did not enter into any share-based payment transactions with parties other than directors or employees during the current or previous period.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

29 Transition to FRS 102

Group

The group transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 29 December 2014. The impact from transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

Reconciliation of equity at 29 December 2014 Equity shareholder's funds at 29 December 2014 under previous UK GAAP Holiday pay accrual	£'000 50,690 (52)
At 29 December 2014	50,638
	£'000
Reconciliation of equity at 3 January 2016 Equity shareholder's funds at 3 January 2016 under previous UK GAAP Holiday pay accrual	57,347 (62)
At 3 January 2016	57,285

The following were changes to accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

Holiday pay accrual

Under previous UK GAAP, the group did not accrue for holiday pay that was earned but the holiday entitlement was expected to be taken in the subsequent financial year. Under FRS 102, the group is required to accrue for all short-term compensated absences as holiday entitlement earned but not taken at the date of the statement of financial position. The impact is to increase holiday pay accrued by £52,000 and £62,000 for the group at 29 December 2014 and 3 January 2016 respectively.

Reconciliation of profit and loss for the year ended 3 January 2016	£'000
Profits for the year ended 3 January 2016 under previous UK GAAP Increase in holiday pay accrual	3,600 (10)
Amendment of profit and loss charge in relation to actuarial losses on pension scheme assets	(898)
	2,692

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

Holiday pay accrual

As a result of the requirement to accrue for holiday that was earned but not taken at the date of the statement of financial position, there is a charge of £10,000 to the income statement for the year ended 3 January 2016, recognising the increase in the holiday pay accrual over the year.

Inter-company balances

During the year the Directors have re-assessed the terms of the inter-company balances and reclassified these to reflect the underlying agreement that they are repayable on demand.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2017 (continued)

29 Transition to FRS 102 (continued)

Company

The group transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 29 December 2014. The impact from transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

Reconciliation of equity at 29 December 2014 Equity shareholder's funds at 29 December 2014 under previous UK GAAP Holiday pay accrual	£'000 47,329 (22)
At 29 December 2014	47,307
Reconciliation of equity at 3 January 2016 Equity shareholder's funds at 3 January 2016 under previous UK GAAP Holiday pay accrual	£'000 53,136 (26)
At 3 January 2016	53,110

The following were changes to accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

Holiday pay accrual

Under previous UK GAAP, the company did not accrue for holiday pay that was earned but the holiday entitlement was expected to be taken in the subsequent financial year. Under FRS 102, the company is required to accrue for all short-term compensated absences as holiday entitlement earned but not taken at the date of the statement of financial position. The impact is to increase holiday pay accrued by £22,000 and £26,000 for the group at 29 December 2014 and 3 January 2016 respectively.

Reconciliation of profit and loss for the year ended 3 January 2016	£'000
Profits for the year ended 3 January 2016 under previous UK GAAP Increase in holiday pay accrual	2,713 (4)
Amendment of profit and loss charge in relation to actuarial losses on pension scheme assets	(898)
	1,811

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

Holiday pay accrual

As a result of the requirement to accrue for holiday that was earned but not taken at the date of the statement of financial position, there is a charge of £4,000 to the income statement for the year ended 3 January 2016, recognising the increase in the holiday pay accrual over the year.

Inter-company balances

During the year the Directors have re-assessed the terms of the inter-company balances and reclassified these to reflect the underlying agreement that they are repayable on demand.