CAMBRIAN DECORATORS SUPPLIES (CDS) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

TUESDAY

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr M D Langley

Mr B R Blundell Mr C R Loder Mr D Langley

Secretary Mr B R Blundell

Company number 00629568

Registered office 34 High Street

Aldridge Walsall

West Midlands WS9 8LZ

Auditor Edwards

34 High Street Aldridge Walsall

West Midlands WS9 8LZ

Bankers Barclays Bank plc

116/120 Lichfield Street

Walsall

West Midlands WS1 1GS

Solicitors Blake Morgan LLP

One Central Square

Cardiff CF10 1FS

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Fair review of the business

As anticipated by the directors and following the opening of the Bracknell branch in late 2016, along with stable trading conditions within the industry, the company reported an increase in turnover of 2.86%. An improved mix of business has resulted in a gross margin of 27.64%, a 1.26% rise over the prior year. Continued close control over administrative and operating expenses contributed to a profit before taxation figure, excluding exceptional items, of £262,244.

At 31 December 2017 the company had increased both shareholders' funds to £1,481,066 and distributable reserves to £1,478,066. The directors therefore believe the company's position at the year-end to be satisfactory especially as the company's current assets exceeded its current liabilities by £776,320.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have assessed the main risk facing the company to be continued competitive pressure on volumes and margins. The directors remain committed to mitigating this risk and developing business further through continued investment in people, the efficiency of company operations and by consistently developing innovative customer focused solutions. The policy of the company will continue to be that of providing the very highest standards and best possible service to its customers to develop business in line with that required to support the range of products it provides.

Key performance indicators

Key performance indicators are used to measure and evaluate company performance against targets and monitor various activities throughout the company. The main key performance indicators employed by the company are:

- · Turnover levels
- Profit levels (gross and net)
- Staff productivity
- · Debtor days
- · Stock days and stock turnover
- · Cash flows

On behalf of the boatd

Mr M D Langley

Director

13 April 2018

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the sale of decorating materials to retail and trade customers.

Directors

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

Mr M D Langley Mr B R Blundell Mr C R Loder Mr D Langley

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £74,500. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company finances its operations through retained profits, bank accounts, bank overdraft facility and bank loans. The directors' objectives are to retain sufficient liquid funds to enable the company to meet its day to day obligations as they fall due and to maximise returns on funds.

The company's principal financial instruments comprise of bank accounts and a bank overdraft facility and bank loans. The main purpose of these financial statements is to provide working capital and funding for the company's ongoing operations. The company has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The company's credit risk is therefore attributable to its trade debtors. This risk is minimised by the number of long established customers and emphasis on good credit management.

Auditor

The auditor, Edwards, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr M D Langley **Director** 13 April 2018

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 (Financial Reporting Standard 102). 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CAMBRIAN DECORATORS SUPPLIES (CDS) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cambrian Decorators Supplies (CDS) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the 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 included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CAMBRIAN DECORATORS SUPPLIES (CDS) LIMITED

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 and 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.

Responsibilities of directors

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

David Webb FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Edwards

13 April 2018

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

34 High Street Aldridge Walsall West Midlands WS9 8LZ

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		**	
		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	11,195,300	10,884,387
Cost of sales		(8,101,284)	(8,012,926)
Gross profit		3,094,016	2,871,461
Administrative expenses		(2,770,720)	(2,516,754)
Operating profit	5	323,296	354,707
Interest receivable and similar income	8	63	126
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(61,115)	(45,971)
Impairment of fixed asset investment		(40,200)	
Profit before taxation		222,044	308,862
Tax on profit	10	(74,858)	(84,514)
Profit for the financial year		147,186	224,348
Retained earnings brought forward		1,405,380	1,244,682
Dividends	11	(74,500)	(63,650)
Retained earnings carried forward		1,478,066	1,405,380

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

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		20	17	. 20	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		1,184,863		1,079,205
Investments	13				40,200
			1,184,863		1,119,405
Current assets					
Stocks	16	1,020,923		949,616	
Debtors	17	728,919		660,716	
Cash at bank and in hand		102,220		263,574	
		1,852,062		1,873,906	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(1,075,742)		(1,063,937)	
Net current assets			776,320	 .	809,969
Total assets less current liabilities			1,961,183		1,929,374
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(437,617)		(495,994)
Provisions for liabilities	22		(42,500)		(25,000)
Net assets			1,481,066		1,408,380
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		1,500		1,500
Capital redemption reserve			1,500		1,500
Profit and loss reserves			1,478,066		1,405,380
otal equity			1,481,066		1,408,380

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 April 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M D Langley **Director**

Company Registration No. 00629568

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Notes £ £ £ £ £ Cash flows from operating activities 282,949 451,897 Interest paid (61,115) (45,971) Corporation tax paid (59,514) (93,456) Net cash inflow from operating activities 162,320 312,470 Investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets (48,831) (161,720) Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets 51,800 40,996 Interest received 63 126 Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities 3,032 (120,598) Financing activities (77,979) (74,198) Payment of bank loans (77,979) (74,198) Payment of finance leases obligations (174,227) (97,485) Dividends paid (74,500) (63,650) Net cash used in financing activities (326,706) (235,333) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (161,354) (43,461) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 263,574 307,035 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>201</th><th>17</th><th>201</th><th>16</th></t<>			201	17	201	16
Cash generated from operations 32 282,949 451,897 Interest paid (61,115) (45,971) Corporation tax paid (59,514) (93,456) Net cash inflow from operating activities 162,320 312,470 Investing activities 2 162,320 312,470 Investing activities 40,996		Notes				
Interest paid	Cash flows from operating activities					
Corporation tax paid (59,514) (93,456) Net cash inflow from operating activities 162,320 312,470 Investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets (48,831) (161,720) Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets 51,800 40,996 Interest received 63 126 Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities 3,032 (120,598) Financing activities (77,979) (74,198) Repayment of bank loans (77,979) (97,485) Dividends paid (74,500) (63,650) Net cash used in financing activities (326,706) (235,333) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (161,354) (43,461) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 263,574 307,035 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 102,220 263,574	Cash generated from operations	32		282,949		451,897
Net cash inflow from operating activities Investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Purchase of tangible fixed assets Interest received Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities Repayment of bank loans Payment of finance leases obligations Dividends paid Net cash used in financing activities Net cash used in fanancing activities (326,706) Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 162,320 312,470 (161,720) (161,720) (161,720) (161,720) (161,720) (174,98) (174,98) (174,98) (174,500)	Interest paid			(61,115)		(45,971)
Investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Purchase of tangible fixed assets Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets Interest received Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets Interest received Financing activities Repayment of bank loans Payment of finance leases obligations Dividends paid Net cash used in financing activities Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (48,831) (161,720) 40,996 126 126 127 128 129 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	Corporation tax paid			(59,514)		(93,456)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets Interest received Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities Repayment of bank loans Payment of finance leases obligations Dividends paid Net cash used in financing activities Net cash used in fanancing activities Redefined for financing activities Net cash used in financing activities Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (48,831) (161,720) 40,996 126 (72,598) (74,198) (74,198) (74,198) (74,198) (74,500) (63,650) (63,650) (63,650) (63,650) Cash and cash equivalents (161,354) (43,461) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 102,220 263,574	Net cash inflow from operating activities	es		162,320		312,470
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets Interest received Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities Repayment of bank loans Payment of finance leases obligations Dividends paid Net cash used in financing activities Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 102,220 40,996 126 40,996 126 40,996 127 40,996 128 128 129 129 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	Investing activities				•	
Interest received 63 126 Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities 3,032 (120,598) Financing activities Repayment of bank loans (77,979) (74,198) Payment of finance leases obligations (174,227) (97,485) Dividends paid (74,500) (63,650) Net cash used in financing activities (326,706) (235,333) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (161,354) (43,461) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 263,574 307,035 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 102,220 263,574	Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(48,831)		(161,720)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities Financing activities Repayment of bank loans Payment of finance leases obligations Dividends paid Net cash used in financing activities Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 102,220 (120,598) (74,198) (74,198) (97,485) (97,485) (97,485) (97,485) (97,485) (97,485) (161,350) (235,333) (43,461) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 263,574 307,035	Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed ass	sets	51,800		40,996	
Activities 3,032 (120,598) Financing activities Repayment of bank loans (77,979) (74,198) Payment of finance leases obligations (174,227) (97,485) Dividends paid (74,500) (63,650) Net cash used in financing activities (326,706) (235,333) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (161,354) (43,461) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 263,574 307,035 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 102,220 263,574	Interest received		63		126	
Activities 3,032 (120,598) Financing activities Repayment of bank loans (77,979) (74,198) Payment of finance leases obligations (174,227) (97,485) Dividends paid (74,500) (63,650) Net cash used in financing activities (326,706) (235,333) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (161,354) (43,461) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 263,574 307,035 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 102,220 263,574						
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Payment of finance leases obligations Dividends paid (174,227) (97,485) (63,650) Net cash used in financing activities (326,706) (235,333) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (161,354) (43,461) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 263,574 307,035 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 102,220 263,574	_					
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Net cash used in financing activities(326,706)(235,333)Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents(161,354)(43,461)Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year263,574307,035Cash and cash equivalents at end of year102,220263,574	•		•		•	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (161,354) (43,461) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 263,574 307,035 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 102,220 263,574	Dividends paid		(74,500) ————		(63,650)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 263,574 307,035 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 102,220 263,574	Net cash used in financing activities			(326,706)		(235,333)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 102,220 263,574	Net decrease in cash and cash equivale	ents		(161,354)		(43,461)
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning o	f year		263,574		307,035
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of ve	ar		102,220		263,574
				•		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cambrian Decorators Supplies (CDS) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 34 High Street, Aldridge, Walsall, West Midlands, WS9 8LZ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statement present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its subsidiary undertaking comprise a medium-sized group, however, the company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by section 402 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts on the basis that the subsidiary undertaking is not considered material.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

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

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Land and buildings freehold

2% on cost

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

10% - 25% on cost

Motor vehicles

25% on cost

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.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and is calculated using the first in, first out method.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

1.8 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.

Basic financial assets

Short term trade debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Basic financial liabilities

Short term trade creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Rebates

Rebates received from suppliers mainly comprise volume related rebates on the purchase of inventories. Contractual volume related rebates are accrued as units are purchased based on the percentage rebate applicable to forecast total purchases over the rebate period, where it is probable the rebates will be received and the amounts can be estimated reliably. Discretionary rebates are not anticipated and only recognised once earned. Other rebates received, such as those related to advertising and marketing, are recognised in the income statement when the relevant conditions have been fulfilled.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Stock

As stock is carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value this requires the estimation of the eventual sales price of goods to customers in the future. A high degree of judgement is applied when estimating the impact on the carrying value of stock of factors such as slow moving items, shrinkage, damage and obsolescence. The quantity, age and condition of inventories are regularly measured and assessed as part of range reviews and inventory counts undertaken throughout the year.

Rebates

Rebate income received from suppliers represents a material element of gross profit, with a number of agreements with varying terms. Volume-based rebates represent the majority of these rebates and are based volumes purchased. Other types of rebates, such as contributions towards marketing and advertising activities, represent a smaller element of the company's overall rebate income. These require judgement on the timing of recognition, in particular assessing when any corresponding conditions have been fulfilled. Judgement is also required over the recoverability of receivables relating to rebates.

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

_	_		
2	Turnover a	and athor	#01/0BII0
	TURNOVER A	CILL CHILLER	revenue

Turnover is wholly attributable to the company's principal activity.

4 Exceptional costs

Exceptional costs	2017	2016 £
Impairment of fixed asset investment	40,200	-
	<u> </u>	

During the year, the company impaired the carrying value of its investment in Newport Glass Company Limited.

5 Operating profit

	2017	2016
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
financial statements	10,800	10,800
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	70,070	73,980
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	125,030	97,011
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(11,528)	(23,179)
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	8,101,284	8,012,926
Operating lease charges	107,067	78,000

6 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Administration and management Warehouse and sales	21 45	25 37
	66	62

6	Employees	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2017 £	2016 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	1,391,146 134,393 9,271	1,343,846 135,703 8,617
		1,534,810	1,488,166
7	Directors' remuneration	2017 £	2016 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	348,387 1,158	355,354 1,110
		349,545	356,464
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under de amounted to 3 (2016 - 3).	efined contribu	tion schemes
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the higher	st paid director	:
		2017 £	2016 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	127,497 386	126,545 370
8	Interest receivable and similar income	2047	0040
		2017 £	2016 £
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	63	126
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	63	126

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

•	Interest payable and similar expenses	2017	2016
		2017 £	2016 £
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	~	~
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	17,317	21,101
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	34,080	13,956
	,		
		51,397	35,057
	Other finance costs:		
	Other interest	9,718	10,914
		61,115	45,971
			=====
10	Taxation		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	57,358	59,514
	Deferred tax	=======================================	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	17,500	25,000
	onga.torrana ravaraa ay timining amaranaaa	====	======
	Total tax charge	74,858	84,514
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	e year based on	the profit or
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Profit before taxation	222,044	308,862
	Profit before taxation	222,044 =====	308,862
	Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	222,044	308,862
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	42,743	61,772
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	42,743 26,390	61,772 11,471
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Deferred tax	42,743 26,390 17,500	61,772 11,471 25,000
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	42,743 26,390	61,772 11,471 25,000
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Deferred tax	42,743 26,390 17,500	61,772 11,471

Factors that may affect future tax charges:

The Finance Act 2016, which was passed on 15 September 2016, provided that the main UK corporation tax rate was reduced to 19% from 1 April 2017 and will be reduced to 17% from 1 April 2020.

•				Dividends	11
2016 £	2017 £				
63,650	74,500			Interim paid	
				Tangible fixed assets	12
Total	Motor vehicles	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Land and buildings freehold		
£	£	£	£		
2 264 907	444 226	4 000 400	000 163	Cost	
2,364,897 341,030	444,236 106,119	1,020,498 234,911	900,163	At 1 January 2017 Additions	
(112,531)	(112,531)	-	-	Disposals	
2,593,396	437,824	1,255,409	900,163	At 31 December 2017	
				Depreciation and impairment	
1,285,692	223,161	818,268	244,263	At 1 January 2017	
195,100 (72,259)	105,242 (72,259)	71,959 -	17,899 -	Depreciation charged in the year Eliminated in respect of disposals	
1,408,533	256,144	890,227	262,162	At 31 December 2017	
				Carrying amount	
1,184,863	181,680	365,182	638,001	At 31 December 2017	
1,079,205	221,075	202,230	655,900	At 31 December 2016	
held under	ect of assets	owing in resp	udes the foll	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets in	
2046	2047			finance leases or hire purchase contracts.	
2016 £	2017 £				
8,701	179,985			Fixtures, fittings and equipment	
199,748	151,769			Motor vehicles	
200 440	331,754				
208,449					

13	Fixed asset investments			• •			• ••
				Nata	20		2016
				Notes		£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	5		14	<u></u>	-	40,200
	Fair value of financial as The directors consider the financial statements appro	at the carrying	amounts of finance	cial assets	carried at amo	rtised co	st in the
	Movements in fixed asse	t investments					
						5	Shares in
						unde	group ertakings
	Cost or valuation						£
	At 1 January 2017 & 31 De	ecember 2017					40,200
	Impairment						
	At 1 January 2017						-
	Impairment losses		•				40,200
	At 31 December 2017						40,200
	Carrying amount						-
	At 31 December 2017						-
	At 31 December 2016						40,200
ı	Subsidiaries						
	Details of the company's se	ubsidiaries at 31	December 2017 ar	e as follows	:		
	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of busin	ess	Class of shares held	% H Direct	eld Indirect
	Newport Glass Company	England and Wales	Dormant		Ordinary	100.00	-
	The aggregate capital and follows:	I reserves and the	he result for the y	ear of the s	ubsidiaries note	ed above	was as
	Name of undertaking		Profit/(Loss)	Capital an			
			£	Reserve	es £		
	Newport Glass Company		-	39,91	17		

			2017	2016
	O to the second second		£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets		040.700	500 407
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost		648,732 ==	586,107 ————
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities			
	Measured at amortised cost		1,260,494 ========	1,378,424 ————
40	Charles			
16	Stocks		2017	2016
			£	£
	Finished goods and goods for resale		1,020,923	949,616
17	Debtors			
			2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		639,506	562,638
	Other debtors		9,226	23,469
	Prepayments and accrued income		80,187 ————	74,609
			728,919	660,716
				-
18	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2012
		Natas	2017	2016
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	20	81,752	78,196
	Obligations under finance leases	21	172,052	77,238
	Trade creditors		222,064	300,840
	Corporation tax		57,358	59,514
	Other taxation and social security		195,507	121,993
	Other creditors		116,003	158,447
	Accruals and deferred income		231,006	267,709
			1,075,742	1,063,937

19	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one	vear .		
		,	2017	2016
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	20	265,404	346,939
	Obligations under finance leases	21	172,213	149,055
			437,617	495,994
	Amounts included above which fall due after five years a	are as follows:		
	Payable by instalments		-	50,858
	,			
20	Loans and overdrafts			
			2017	2016
			£	£
	Bank loans		347,156	425,135 ======
	Payable within one year		81,752	78,196
	Payable after one year		265,404 ———	346,939
	The bank loans are secured by fixed charges over the monthly instalments and carry interest at a rate between		e company, are r	epayable in
21	Finance lease obligations			
			2017	2016
	Future minimum lease payments due under finance leas	ses:	£	£
	Within one year		172,052	77,238
	In two to five years		172,213 ————	149,055
			344,265	226,293
	Net obligations under finance lease contracts are secure	ed on the assets to wh	ich they relate.	
22	Provisions for liabilities		22.1	2242
		Notes	2017 £	2016 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	23	42,500	25,000
		•		

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

23 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2017	Liabilities 2016
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	42,500 	25,000 ———
Movements in the year:		2017 £
Liability at 1 January 2017 Charge to profit or loss		25,000 17,500
Liability at 31 December 2017		42,500

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

24 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	٠	2017 £	2016 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes		9,271	8,617

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

25 Share capital

·	2017 £	2016
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 1,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500	1,500
1,000 Ordinary Shares of ET each	<u> </u>	
	1,500	1,500

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

26 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	119,558	98,328
Between two and five years	312,193	259,380
In over five years	110,199	144,107
,	541,950	501,815

27 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

·	2017	2016
	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	141,513
		

28 Events after the reporting date

Subsequent to the year end, as part of a company restructure, the entire ordinary share capital of the company was transferred to Cambrian SW Limited. The ultimate controlling party remains unchanged.

As part of the above restructure, the company's freehold land and building of £655,900 were transferred by a dividend in specie to Langley Group Investments Limited a company controlled by Mr M D Langley.

29 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	349,545	356,464

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

30 Directors' transactions

During the year, a loan payable to the mother of Mr M D Langley, director, was transferred to Mr M D Langley.

At the 31 December 2017, included within other creditors is a loan of £Nil (2016 - £150,000) payable to the mother of Mr M D Langley. During the year, the company was charged interest at a commercial rate on this loan amounting to £5,469 (2016 - £9,375).

Included within other creditors at 31 December 2017 is a balance of £115,233 (2016 - £8,306) payable to Mr M D Langley, director, in respect of a loan advanced to the company. During the year, the company was charged interest at a commercial rate on this loan amounting to £2,733 (2016 - £1,348). The loan is repayable on demand.

31 Controlling party

Mr M D Langley is the majority shareholder and ultimate controlling party.

32 Cash generated from operations

Cash generated from operations	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year after tax	147,186	224,348
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	74,858	84,514
Finance costs	61,115	45,971
Investment income	(63)	(126)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(11,528)	(23,179)
Loss on impairment of fixed asset investment	40,200	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	195,100	170,991
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(71,307)	(190,101)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(68,203)	19,132
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(84,409)	120,347
Cash generated from operations	282,949	451,897