Registration number: 01334361

# TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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### TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED CONTENTS

Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2
Strategic Report	3 to 4
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	5
Independent Auditor's Report	6 to 7
Profit and Loss Account	8
Balance Sheet	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12 to 21

### TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION

**Directors** 

Mr A P Wyer Mr B J Bliss Mr R E M Flory Mr N C Elford Mr K Green

**Company secretary** 

Mrs J C Mullan

Registered office

24 Southgate Street

Gloucester GL1 2DP

**Solicitors** 

**Lutton Dunsford Solicitors** 

49 Brunswick Road

Gloucester GL1 1JS

**Bankers** 

National Westminster Bank Plc

Commercial Banking

2nd Floor 39 Milsom Street

Bath BA1 1RY

**Auditors** 

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

### TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of an employment agency.

#### Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr A P Wyer

Mr B J Bliss

Mr R E M Flory

Mr N C Elford

MrN C Elford Director

Mr K Green

#### Dividends

The directors recommended a final dividend payment of £657,199 (2016 - £414,464) in respect of the financial year end 31 December 2017. This dividend has been recognised as a liability in the financial statements.

#### Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

#### Reappointment of auditors

Hazlewoods LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Approved by the Board on 2417.18.. and signed on its behalf by:

-2-

### TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

#### **Business review**

The results for the year, which are set out in the profit and loss account, show a pre-tax profit of £815,769 (2016 - £525,928).

The directors consider that the business has performed in line with expectations during the year and the financial position at the year end is satisfactory.

#### Key performance indicators

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2017	2016
Turnover	£'000	12,915	10,899
Gross profit	£'000	4,013	3,506
Gross profit margin	%	31	32
Pre-tax profit	£'000	816	526
Net current assets	£'000	746	786
Trade debtors	£'000	1,973	1,579
Trade creditors	£'000	56	80

Given the nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that key performance indicators are important. The company uses a number of indicators to monitor and improve the development, performance and position of the business. Indicators are reviewed and altered to meet changes in the internal and external environments.

#### Future developments

The external commercial environment is expected to remain competitive in the current economic climate. The directors are closely monitoring the company's performance and have devised and are implementing strategies to ensure that the company will be in a strong position as the industry strengthens.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the company and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to competition from other national employment agencies and changes in legislation affecting the employment industry.

#### **Financial instruments**

The company does not actively use financial instruments as part of its financial risk management. It is exposed to the usual credit risk and cash flow risk selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures.

### TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### Going concern

Director

In accordance with Financial Reporting Council's 'Going Concern and Liquidity Risk: Guidance for Directors of UK Companies 2006' the directors of all companies are required to provide disclosures regarding the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting.

The company has sufficient financial resources available and is currently trading profitably and generating cash. The directors have prepared forecasts for the next 12 months that indicate that this trend will continue. The directors believe that the company has sufficient resources to continue in operational existance for the foreseeable future and have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Approved by the Board on 2.4.17.18 and signed on its behalf by:

- 4 -

### TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the 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 apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards has 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 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.

### TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Travail Employment Group Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (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.

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.

### TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED

#### Opinion on other matter 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.

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

In the light of our 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Andrew Brookes (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP, Statutory Auditor

Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

Date 24, July 218

### TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	12,915,053	10,898,961
Cost of sales		(8,901,653)	(7,392,855)
Gross profit		4,013,400	3,506,106
Administrative expenses		(3,210,245)	(2,994,220)
Other operating income		12,500	12,523
Operating profit Interest receivable and similar income	4	815,655 114	524,409 1,519
Profit before tax		815,769	525,928
Taxation	8	(158,570)	(109,464)
Profit for the financial year	=	657,199	416,464

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income for the year other than the above.

### TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED (REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01334361)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

<del>-</del>	_	<del></del>	
	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	623,741	580,413
Investments	10	200	200
		623,941	580,613
Current assets			
Stocks		3,171	4,729
Debtors	11	2,031,300	1,628,907
Cash at bank and in hand	12	712,158	688,41 <u>8</u>
		2,746,629	2,322,054
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,000,855)	(1,535,671)
Net current assets		745,774	786,383
Total assets less current liabilities		1,369,715	1,366,996
Provisions for liabilities	8	(31,761)	(29,042)
Net assets		1,337,954	1,337,954
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	6,998	6,998
Share premium reserve		34,332	34,332
Revaluation reserve		202,672	204,014
Retained earnings		1,093,952	1,092,610
Total equity		1,337,954	1,337,954

Approved and authorised by the Board on 241, 18%, and signed on its behalf by:

Director

## TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Revaluation reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2016	6,998	34,332	205,356	1,091,268	1,337,954
Profit for the year	-	-	-	416,464	416,464
Dividends	-	-	-	(416,464)	(416,464)
Transfers			(1,342)	1,342	
At 31 December 2016	6,998	34,332	204,014	1,092,610	1,337,954
	Share capital £	Share premium £	Revaluation reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2017	6,998	34,332	204,014	1,092,610	1,337,954
Profit for the year	-	-	_	657,199	657,199
Dividends	-	-	-	(657,199)	(657,199)
Transfers			(1,342)	1,342	
At 31 December 2017	6,998	34,332	202,672	1,093,952	1,337,954

## TRAVAIL EMPLOYMENT GROUP LIMITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		657,199	416,464
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items:			
Depreciation	4	79,600	57,736
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	4	(1,458)	(2,373)
Interest received		(114)	(1,519)
Taxation	8	158,570	109,464
		893,797	579,772
Working capital adjustments:			
Decrease in stock		1,558	1,664
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	11	(402,393)	55,781
Increase in creditors	13	173,952	70,092
Cash generated from operations		666,914	707,309
Income taxes paid		(110,047)	(106,330)
Net cash flow from operating activities		556,867	600,979
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		114	1,519
Purchases of tangible fixed assets		(135,820)	(82,700)
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		14,350	11,000
Net cash flows from investing activities		(121,356)	(70,181)
Cook flavor from financing opticities			
Cash flows from financing activities Dividends paid		(411,771)	(399,631)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(411,771)	(399,631)
		•	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		23,740	131,167
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		688,418	557,251
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		712,158	688,418

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: 24 Southgate Street Gloucester GL1 2DP

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

#### **Group accounts**

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a medium sized group. Although the Companies Act 2006 requires medium sized groups to prepare consolidated accounts, the company has not prepared them on the basis that the results and net assets of the subsidiary undertakings are not material to the group.

#### Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

#### Critical accounting 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 amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the placement of temporary and permanent staff in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when: the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises UK corporation tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit or loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax asset so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost or valuation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The cost of tangible fixed assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

#### **Asset class**

Freehold land Freehold buildings Fixtures and fittings

Motor vehicles

#### Depreciation method and rate

Nil

Over 100 years

20% - 33% of cost per annum 33% - 45% of written down value

Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the obligation to pay the dividends are declared.

#### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### **Financial instruments**

#### Classification

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables and payables, loans from related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Recognition and measurement

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an assets carrying value and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest rate.

3	Revenue		
	The analysis of the company's turnover for the year from continuing operation	ns is as follows:	
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Temporary and permanent placements in the United Kingdom	12,915,053	10,898,961
4	Operating profit		
-	Arrived at after charging:		
	Annived at after charging.	2017	2016
		2017 £	2016 £
	Depreciation expense	79,600	57,736
	Operating lease expense	95,103	90,042
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(1,458)	(2,373)
5	Auditors' remuneration		
	Additional formation and the first of the fi	2017	2016
		£	2016 £
	Audit of the financial statements	14,500	14,200
6	Staff costs		
-			
	The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:	ws:	
		2017 £	2016
	Wages and salaries	2,125,450	<b>£</b> 1,941,607
	Social security costs	232,999	207,285
	Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	100,919	78,496
		2,459,368	2,227,388
	,		
	The average number of persons employed by the company (including directegory was as follows:	ectors) during the ye	ear, analysed by
		2017	2016
		No.	No.
	Administration and support	17	17
	Sales, marketing and distribution	38	35
		55	52

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-	Directors' remuneration		
	The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Remuneration (including benefits in kind)	536,276	499,281
	Contributions paid to pension schemes	56,414	39,114
		592,690	538,395
	During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits and	2017	2016
	Accruing benefits under pension scheme	No. 2	<b>No.</b> 2
	In respect of the highest paid director:		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Remuneration	193,923	179,636
	Company contributions to pension schemes	41,338	24,338

8

ation		
charged in the profit and loss account		
	2017 £	2016 £
ent taxation		
corporation tax	155,851	110,047
erred taxation		
ng from origination and reversal of timing differences	2,719	(583)
	158,570	109,464
tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.25% w:		
	2017 É	2016 £
t before tax	815,769	525,928
poration tax at standard rate	157,036	105,186
deductible expenditure	1,974	5,558
ct of ineligible depreciation	1,063	822
leferred tax credit relating to changes in tax rates	(1,503)	(2,102)
	158,570	109,464
erred tax erred tax assets and liabilities		
,		Liability £
rence between accumulated depreciation and capital allowand	ces	(839)
r timing differences		(1,854)
aluation gain on property		34,454
		31,761
•		Liability £
·		Ł
rence between accumulated depreciation and capital allowand	es	(4,216)
rence between accumulated depreciation and capital allowand r timing differences	ces .	(1,424)
rence between accumulated depreciation and capital allowand	ces 	, , ,

#### 9 Tangible assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2017	485,000	99,104	131,010	715,114
Additions	-	56,350	79,470	135,820
. Disposals		(47,777)	(45,610)	(93,387)
At 31 December 2017	485,000	107,677	164,870	757,547
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	20,448	50,466	63,787	134,701
Charge for the year	3,408	33,827	42,365	79,600
Eliminated on disposal		(47,777)	(32,718)	(80,495)
At 31 December 2017	23,856	36,516	73,434	133,806
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2017	461,144	71,161	91,436	623,741
At 31 December 2016	464,552	48,638	67,223	580,413

#### Revaluation

The fair value of the company's freehold land and buildings was revalued on 31 December 2015 by an independent valuer. Had this class of asset been measured on a historical cost basis, their carrying amount would have been £258,472 (2016 - £260,538).

#### 10 Investments in subsidiaries

	£
Cost and net book value	
At 1 January 2017 and at 31 December 2016	200

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Country of incorporation	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held		
-	•	_	2017	2016	
Travail Franchise Limited (dormant)	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	100%	
Travail Employment Limited (dormant)	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100%	100%	

11 Debtors		
	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	1,972,578	1,579,447
Prepayments and accrued income	58,722	49,460
	2,031,300	1,628,907
12 Cash and cash equivalents		
	2017	2016
Cash on hand	£	£
Cash at bank	4,820 707,338	4,920 683,498
Cash at bank	<del></del> -	
	712,158	688,418
13 Creditors		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	55,726	- 79,818
Amounts owed to group undertakings	200	200
Social security and other taxes	844,568	679,706
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	16,155	12,173
Other creditors	657,199	416,464
Accruals and deferred income	271,156	237,263
Corporation tax liability	155,851	110,047
	2,000,855	1,535,671

#### 14 Dividends

The directors declared a final dividend of £657,199 (2016 - £416,464).

Dividends of £519,668 (2016 - £329,126) are payable to the company's directors.

#### 15 Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £100,919 (2016 - £78,496).

Contributions totalling £16,155 (2016 - £12,173) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

#### 16 Share capital

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

,, pand ap and .a, pand o		2017		2016	
	No.	· £	No.	£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,950	4,950	4,950	4,950	
Non-voting shares of £1 each	2,048	2,048	2,048	2,048	
	6,998	6,998	6,998	6,998	

The company's issued Ordinary shares of £1 are divided into five separate classes:

1,150 - £1 Ordinary voting 1 shares

1,150 - £1 Ordinary voting 2 shares

1,150 - £1 Ordinary voting 3 shares

1,150 - £1 Ordinary voting 4 shares

350 - £1 C Ordinary shares

These shares rank pari-passu in all respects, except they have separate rights to dividends.

The non-voting shares rank equally with the Ordinary shares in all respects except that they do not confer upon the holders any rights to receive notices of, or attend, or vote at, General Meetings of the company.

#### 17 Obligations under operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than one year	63,350	66,962
Later than one year and not later than five years	68,633	145,401
Later than five years	31,333	72,521
	163,316	284,884

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £95,103 (2016 - £90,042).

#### 18 Related party transactions

#### Group

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

#### Self Invested Pension Plan (where a director is a beneficiary)

During the year the company paid rentals of £14,750 (2016 - £14,750) in connection with a property it occupies. At the balance sheet date no amounts (2016 - no amounts) were owed to the Self Invested Pension Plan.

#### Summary of transactions with key management

Key management personnel are considered to be the directors of the company and key management personnel compensation is disclosed in note 7 to the financial statements.

#### 19 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is not controlled by a single entity.