Registration number: 01516209

Bamfords Trust PLC

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

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Gilbert Allen & Co Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors Churchdown Chambers Bordyke Tonbridge Kent TN9 INR

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The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements:	

Company Information

Directors

Abdullatif Zabadne Abeer Zabadne Reem Zabadne Ruba Zabadne Raneem Zabadne Omar Zabadne

Registered office

Churchdown Chambers

Bordyke Tonbridge Kent TN9 1NR

Auditors

Gilbert Allen & Co

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Churchdown Chambers

Bordyke Tonbridge Kent TN9 1NR

Bamfords Trust PLC Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Directors of the company

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

Abdullatif Zabadne

Abeer Zabadne

Reem Zabadne

Ruba Zabadne

Raneem Zabadne

Omar Zabadne

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken 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 auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and which they know the auditor is unaware of.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 15.12.16. and signed on its behalf by:

Abdullatif Zabadne

Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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 (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; 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bamfords Trust PLC

We have audited the financial statements of Bamfords Trust PLC for the year ended 30 June 2016, set out on pages 6 to 14. 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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (set out on page 3), 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 Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2016 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bamfords Trust PLC

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Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

John Duncan (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Gilbert Allen & Co, Statutory Auditor

Churchdown Chambers Bordyke

Tonbridge

Kent

TN9 INR

Date: 15.12.16

Bamfords Trust PLC
Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		4,221,647	1,410,509
Cost of sales		(3,403,621)	(858,397)
Gross profit		818,026	552,112
Administrative expenses		(751,708)	(651,869)
Other operating income		(186)	
Operating profit/(loss)		66,132	(99,757)
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(3,469)	(6,765)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		62,663	(106,522)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	4	(46,880)	(1,157)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	11	15,783	(107,679)

Turnover and operating profit derive wholly from continuing operations.

Bamfords Trust PLC Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

•	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		15,783	(107,679)
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of properties		.208,220	
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year		224,003	(107,679)

(Registration number: 01516209)

Balance Sheet at 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	5	5,000,000	4,750,000
Investments	6	<u> </u>	1,253
		5,000,000	4,751,253
Current assets			
Debtors	7	2,475,286	1,367,323
Cash at bank and in hand		265,547	93,817
		2,740,833	1,461,140
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(3,739,554)	(2,437,460)
Net current liabilities		(998,721)	(976,320)
Total assets less current liabilities		4,001,279	3,774,933
Provisions for liabilities	9	(31,669)	(29,326)
Net assets		3,969,610	3,745,607
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	750,000	750,000
Revaluation reserve	11	2,431,739	2,223,519
Profit and loss account	11	787,871	772,088
Şhareholders' funds	12	3,969,610	3,745,607

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime .

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board on its behalf by:

Aladillatif Zabadne

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investment properties held as fixed assets, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover means the aggregate of the gross selling price of commercial and residential properties whether held as fixed or current assets as well as general trading and long term contracts. In respect of long term contracts, turnover represents the sales value of work done in the year including esimates of amounts not invoiced. It is calculated as that proportion of the total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for the contract. Rents are accounted for on a receivable basis and includes insurance recharged to tenants.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided at the foilowing annual rate in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold land	0%
Investment properties	0%
Plant and equipment	10/20% per annum straight line on cost

Investment properties

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19, no depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties. This is a departure from the Companies Act 2006 which requires all properties to be depreciated, but the directors consider that to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view as investment properties are included at their open market value. The investment properties are revalued annually and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to a revaluation reserve.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value.

Profit on long term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the year end, by recording turnover and the related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for that contract. Revenues derived from variations on the contracts are only recnised when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made or losses on contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

Deferred tax

Full provision is made for deferred tax liabilities arising from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in tax computations. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable. The tax rate used is the rate at which it is estimated that the tax will arise.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

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Hire purchase and leasing

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and depreciated over their useful lives. The corresponding lease or hire purchase obligation is treated in the balance sheet as a liability.

2 Directors' remuneration

	The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Remuneration	235,065	226,820
3	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Other interest payable	3,469	6,765
		3,469	6,765
4	Taxation		
	Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	2016	2015

Tax on profit/(1088) on ordinary activities	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax Corporation tax charge	44,537	-
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	2,343	1,157
Total tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	46,880	1,157

Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.75%).

The differences are reconciled below:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

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			2016 £	2015 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities befo	re taxation		62,663	(106,522)
Corporation tax at standard rate			12,533	(22,103)
Capital allowances in excess of deprec Expenses not deductible for tax purpos Use of tax losses	•		(1,607) 34,346 (735)	(1,964) 23,304 763
Total current tax		,	44,537	-
Tangible fixed assets				
	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2015	4,750,000	28,320	6,855	4,785,175
Revaluation · Additions	208,220 41,780	-	-	208,220 41,780
At 30 June 2016	5,000,000	28,320	6,855	5,035,175
Depreciation				,
At 1 July 2015		28,320	6,855	35,175
Net book value				
At 30 June 2016	5,000,000	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	5,000,000
At 30 June 2015	4,750,000	-		4,750,000
Investments held as fixed assets				
			2016 £	2015 £
Other investments			<u> </u>	1,253

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

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Other investments

	Listed investments £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 July 2015	1,253	1,253
Disposals	(1,253)	(1,253)
At 30 June 2016		
Net book value		
At 30 June 2016	<u>-</u>	-
At 30 June 2015	1,253	1,253

The market value of the listed investments at 30 June 2016 was £nil (2015 - £1,755).

7 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	422,292	364,575
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	172,047	200,395
Other debtors	1,880,947	802,353
	2,475,286	1,367,323

8 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	902,710	343,008
Corporation tax	44,537	-
Other taxes and social security	72,932	42,371
Other creditors	2,719,375	2,052,081
	3,739,554	2,437,460

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

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	Deferred tax £	Total £
At 1 July 2015	29,326	29,326
Charged to the profit and loss account	2,343	2,343
At 30 June 2016	31,669	31,669
Analysis of deferred tax		
	2016 £	2015 £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	(31,669)	(30,061)
Tax losses available		735
•	(31,669)	(29,326)

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2016		20:	15
•	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000

11 Reserves

	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 July 2015	2,223,519	772,088	2,995,607
Profit for the year Surplus on property revaluation	208,220	15,783	15,783 208,220
At 30 June 2016	2,431,739	787,871	3,219,610

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

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12 Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit/(loss) attributable to the members of the company Other recognised gains and losses relating to the year	15,783 208,220	(107,679)
Net addition/(reduction) to shareholders' funds	224,003	(107,679)
Shareholders' funds at 1 July	3,745,607	3,853,286
Shareholders' funds at 30 June	3,969,610	3,745,607

13 Control

The company is controlled by Euranglo Trading Company Ltd, a company incorporated in Jersey. This company is owned by Euranglo Trust.