Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2015

Company Number 02846559

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Company Information

Directors

P G Barry W M Downie S Scheringer

Company secretary

J Hund

Registered number

02846559

Registered office

393 Edinburgh Avenue

Slough

SL1 4UF

Independent auditor

BDO LLP

31 Chertsey Street

Guildford Surrey GU1 4HD

Bankers

HSBC Bank plc 127 High Street Hounslow Middlesex **TW3 0QP**

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Strategic report For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Principal risks and uncertainties

Some of the most significant strategic/commercial risks facing the company include the impact of competitor activity. The company addresses this risk through its associated manufacturing company which is focused on research and development and product innovation to ensure that customer requirements are being anticipated and met on a continuing basis. The release of the new range of MIQ machines continues to be a success with improved efficiencies and environmental benefits. The company also closely monitors emerging changes to regulations or legislation on an on going basis. The attainment of the highest level of product quality and customer service are also core to reducing the impact of these risks.

Operational risks facing the Group include issues associated with product endemic faults which are now at zero level. A further operational risk to the company, in common with most companies, is the risk of failure to address increasing compliance requirements particularly in the areas of health and safety, emissions and effluent control. These types of risks are mitigated through the establishment of thorough hygiene and health and safety systems, environmental/discharge controls and ensuring product traceability. In August 2011 the company gained ISO 14001 accreditation.

The company has a track record of attracting and retaining high quality staff, although the company always faces risks associated with the potential loss of key management personnel. The Board addresses these risks through incentive and retention initiatives in addition to succession planning.

Systems risk such as a significant IT system failure could adversely impact operations. As a result, IT disaster recovery plans and system backup processes are implemented.

Financial risk management is less of an issue with the company being a subsidiary of an 88 year old group of companies with a strong credit rating and no net borrowings.

As a part of a multinational Group with substantial operations and interests in and outside the euro zone, the company is subject to the risk of adverse movements in the euro currency exchange rate. Exposures are managed through timing of foreign currency purchases and, when appropriate, hedging with certain financial instruments through its bank.

Financial key performance indicators

The stronger pound impacted on the margins on sale of machines as any movement cannot be reflected in the selling price which is set at the beginning of the year. The directors attempt to minimise any adverse effect by the timing of payments using judgment when the rates are most favourable.

Performance

The stronger pound impacted on the margins on sale of machines as any movement cannot be reflected in the selling price which is set at the beginning of the year. The directors attempt to minimise any adverse effect by the timing of payments using judgment when the rates are most favourable.

This proved by the board on 29 February 2016 and signed on its behalf.

P G Barr

Directors' report For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless 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 judgments 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.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was to import, distribute, install and service commercial dish washing equipment.

Business review

Development of the business

During the year under review, the company continued to develop its core activities. The company had a reasonable year given the economic climate with turnover increasing from £15,611,794 to £16,641,087. Sterling remained relatively stable against the Euro for most of the year but a late Euro weakness in December resulted in a foreign exchange dip in position. The increase in sales was in part attributable to a growth in small machine sales resulting in the company showing a profit for the year before taxation of £1,302,178 compared to a profit of £517,624 in 2014.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Board and senior management have invested significant time and resources in identifying specific risks across the company and they continue to assess the significant on going and emerging risks facing the business which fall broadly into the following four categories: strategic/commercial, operational, systems and financial. See the strategic report above.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,033,081 (2014 -£395,212).

Directors' report For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

P G Barry W M Downie S Scheringer

Political contributions

During the year the company made charitable donations amounting to £2,478 (2014: £5,008).

Future developments

The company is launching a new range of Upster dishwasher models.

Financial instruments

The company's policy is to finance working capital through retained earnings and through borrowings from group undertakings at fixed rates of interest. The company is exposed to the usual credit and cash flow risk associated with selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures.

Loans from its parent undertaking were paid back in the year. The directors do not consider any other risks attaching to the use of financial instruments to be material to an assessment of its financial position or profit.

Foreign exchange risk is hedged by way of hybrid instruments.

Research and development activities

The company is part of a Group which, through its extensive laboratory and testing facilities, pursues ongoing research and development programmes directed towards the development of new value added products.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Directors' report For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Auditors

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 29 February 2016 and signed on its behalf.

P G Barry Director

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Meiko UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Meiko UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice: and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion 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.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Meiko UK Limited

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.

Jeff Jeffries (senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

Guildford

United Kingdom

Date: 29 February 2016

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

Statement of comprehensive income For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	3	16,641,087	15,611,794
Cost of sales		(9,136,591)	(9,359,542)
Gross profit		7,504,496	6,252,252
Distribution costs		(269,634)	(238,518)
Administrative expenses		(5,933,317)	(5,482,982)
Operating profit		1,301,545	530,752
Interest receivable and similar income	7	3,966	3,684
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(3,333)	(16,811)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,302,178	517,625
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	9	(269,097)	(122,413)
Profit for the financial year		1,033,081	395,212
Front for the infancial year		=======================================	
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,033,081	395,212

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 other than those included in the income statement.

Registered number:02846559

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2015

	Note		2015 £	-	2014 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		843,934		792,792
			843,934		792,792
Current assets					
Stocks	11	1,694,443		1,688,881	
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	3,508,841		3,093,671	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	1,542,849		1,603,743	
		6,746,133		6,386,295	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(4,424,763)		(5,262,365)	
Net current assets			2,321,370		1,123,930
Total assets less current liabilities			3,165,304		1,916,722
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(441,040)		(278,059)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	17	(41,481)		(8,657)	
Other provisions	18	(194,454)		(174,758)	
			(235,935)		(183,415)
Net assets			2,488,329		1,455,248
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		1,500,000		1,500,000
Profit and loss account			988,329		(44,752)
			2,488,329		1,455,248

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 February 2016.

P G Barry Director

Statement of changes in equity As at 31 December 2015

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity ເ
At 1 January 2015	1,500,000	(44,752)	1,455,248
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	1,033,081	1,033,081
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	•	•
Total comprehensive income for the year	 ·	1,033,081	1,033,081
Total contributions by and distributions to owners			-
At 31 December 2015	1,500,000	988,329	2,488,329

Statement of changes in equity As at 31 December 2014

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity
At 1 January 2014	1,500,000	(439,964)	1,060,036
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	395,212	395,212
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u> </u>	•
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	395,212	395,212
Total contributions by and distributions to owners			-
At 31 December 2014	1,500,000	(44,752)	1,455,248

Statement of cash flows For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	1,033,081	395,212
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangibles	414,782	345,603
Loss on disposal of tangibles	(19,154)	(39,018)
Increase in stocks	(5,562)	(238,438)
Interest paid	3,333	16,811
Interest received	(3,966)	(3,684)
Taxation	269,097	122,413
Increase in debtors	(415,171)	379,439
Increase in creditors	469,674	247,689
Increase in amounts owed to groups	(1,175,559)	(1,256,680)
Increase in provisions	19,696	44,202
Corporation tax	(205,007)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	385,244	13,549
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(501,718)	(453,243)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	54,947	82,900
Interest received	3,966	3,684
Net cash from investing activities	(442,805)	(366,659)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(3,333)	(16,811)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,333)	(16,811)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(60,894)	(369,921)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,603,743	1,973,664
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,542,849	1,603,743
Cash at bank and in hand	1,542,849	1,603,743
	1,542,849	1,603,743

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies

1.1 General information and basis of preparation of financial statements

Meiko Limited is a company incorporated in the UK under the Companies Act. the address of the registered office is included on the 'Company information' page.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 24.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts, where the contractual right to such revenue has been satisfied. Amounts received in relation to warranties and pre planned maintenance contracts are released over the period to which the contract relates.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Plant & machinery - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings - 25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.4 Operating leases: Lessee

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

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received.

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 the income statement.

1.8 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.9 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

1.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

1.11 Warranty provisions

A provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products are sold. The provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

• Determine whether leases entered into by the company as a lessor are operating or finance leases. This decision depends on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Tangible fixed assets (see note 1.3)
Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

3. Analysis of turnover

4.

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2015 £	2014 £
United Kingdom	16,448,094	15,468,136
Rest of Europe	192,993	143,658
	16,641,087	15,611,794
Operating profit		
The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	2015 £	2014 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	414,783	345,604
Operating lease rentals	202,960	192,675
Rentals receivable under operating leases	(97,197)	(53,901)
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	20,750	20,000
Exchange differences	(149,441)	(252,733)
Defined contribution pension cost	239,906	208,459

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

5.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2015 £	2014 9
	Wages and salaries	3,666,495	3,416,720
	Social security costs	439,562	381,360
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	239,906	208,459
		4,345,963	4,006,539
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	the year was as f	ollows:
		2015	2014

		No.	No.
	Sales	21	19
	Service	59	57
	Administration	5	5
		85	81
		=======================================	
6.	Directors' remuneration		
		2015	2014
		3	£
	Directors' emoluments	271,998	226,833
	Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	73,794	65,607
		345,792	292,440

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2014 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £181,432 (2014 - £153,576).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £10,761 (2014 - £10,422).

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

7.	Interest receivable		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Other interest receivable	3,966	3,684
		3,966	3,684
8.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Other loan interest payable	58	-
	Loans from group undertakings	3,275	16,811
•		3,333	16,811
9.	Taxation		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	236,273	105,287
	Total current tax	236,273	105,287
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	32,824	17,126
	Total deferred tax	32,824	17,126
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	269,097	122,413

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2014 -higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.49%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,302,178	517,625
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.49%)	263,646	111,254
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	5,855	12,000
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	-	(18,278)
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	(404)	311
Original and reversal of timing differences	•	17,126
Total tax charge for the year	269,097	122,413

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

10.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2015 Additions Disposals	246,945 204,267 -	1,176,629 263,984 (207,261)	234,780 33,467 -	1,658,354 501,718 (207,261)
	At 31 December 2015	451,212	1,233,352	268,247	1,952,811
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2015 Charge owned for the	167,926	532,169	165,467	865,562
	period Disposals	80,718	293,584 (171,468)	40,481	414,783 (171,468)
	At 31 December 2015	248,644	654,285	205,948	1,108,877
	At 31 December 2015	202,568	579,067	62,299	843,934
	At 31 December 2014	79,019	644,460	69,313	792,792
11.	Stocks			2015 £	2014 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale			1,694,443	1,688,881
				1,694,443	1,688,881
12.	Debtors				
				2015 £	2014 £
	Due within one year				
	Trade debtors			3,087,479	2,772,701
	Other debtors			233,495	216,202
	Prepayments and accrued income			187,867	104,768
				3,508,841	3,093,671

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

13.	Cash and cash equivalents		
13.	Cash and Cash equivalents	2015	2014
		2015 £	2014 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,542,849	1,603,743
		1,542,849	1,603,743
14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Trade creditors	254,887	162,108
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,253,953	3,429,512
	Corporation tax	136,552	105,287
	Taxation and social security	577,641	562,234
	Other creditors	96,119	147,066
	Accruals and deferred income	1,105,611	856,158
		4,424,763	5,262,365
15.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	<u>-</u>	2015 £	2014 £
	Accruals and deferred income	441,040	278,059
		441,040	278,059

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

16.	Financial instruments		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	4,863,824	4,594,215
		4,863,824	4,594,215
	Financial liabilities Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(3,867,647)	(4,811,572)
	Thaticial habilities measured at amortised east		
		(3,867,647)	(4,811,572)
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other and in hand.	debtors and	cash at bank
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, ot amounts owed to group undertakings.	her creditors,	accruals and
17.	Deferred taxation		
		Deferred tax £	
	At 1 January 2015 Charged to the statement of comprehensive income		(8,657) (32,824)
	At 31 December 2015	=	(41,481)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(41,481)	(11,222)
	Short term timing differences	•	2,565
		(41,481)	(8,657)

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

18. Provisions

Warranty provision £ 174,758 19,696

At 1 January 2015 Charged to the statement of comprehensive income

Warranty Provision

At 31 December 2015

The warranty provision represents costs expected to be incurred by the company to fulfil its warranty obligations which are expected to be utilised within two years.

19. Share capital

2015 2014 £ £

Allotted, called up and fully paid

1,500,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each

1,500,000 1,500,000

20. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £239,906 (2014 - £208,459). £Nil (2014 - £12,827) was outstanding at the year end.

21. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2015 the company had minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	834,750	1,023,750
Total	834,750	1,023,750

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

22. Related party transactions

During the year the company made purchases of £7,146,308 (2014 - £7,465,644) and sales of £4,960 (2014 - £453) from/to Meiko Maschinenbau GmbH & Co. KG, an associated company.

At the year end, £2,253,953 (2014 - £2,855,611) was due to Meiko Maschinenbau GmbH & Co. KG; and £Nil (2013: £Nil) was due from that company.

During the year, interest of £3,275 (2014 - £16,811) was charged by Meiko Maschinenbau GmbH & Co. KG. on outstanding amounts due to it. At the year end the balance on the loan account was £Nil (2014 - £543,901).

During the year, the company made purchases of £Nil (2014 - £762) and sales of £Nil (2014 - £11,596 from/to Meiko Australia Pacific Pty. Limited, an associated company, of which £Nil (2014 - £Nil) was outstanding/due at the year end.

23. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking and controlling undertaking is Meiko AngloAmerican GmBH, a company incorporated in Germany. The ultimate parent entity is a German Foundation which is known as the Oskar und Rosel Meier-Stiftung Foundation.

24. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or the result for the year.

This is the first year that the company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS102) as issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2014 and therefore the date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015.