REGISTERED NUMBER: 03283357 (England and Wales)

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

for

Caspian Networks Ltd

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Caspian Networks Ltd

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

DIRECTORS:	Michael Denis Guerin Alison Guerin
SECRETARY:	Alison Guerin
REGISTERED OFFICE:	McDonalds Restaurant 101-105 Horsefair Bristol BS1 3JR
REGISTERED NUMBER:	03283357 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Parcell & Associates Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors Aldreth Pearcroft Road Stonehouse Gloucestershire GL10 2JY

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company currently operates 12 stores and employs over 900 staff. The company has had another successful year, with sales of £33,275,000, resulting in gross profits of just under £23,000,000. Profits before tax in the period amounted to £1,657,000, compared with £1,331,000 in 2015. Overall the financial position of the company is healthy with the balance sheet currently showing net assets of over £3,878,000.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Turnover increased by approximately 8%, despite the company trading with 12 stores as opposed to 13 for nearly all of 2015 with like for like sales increasing by 11.83%. The gross profit has also increased slightly from 68.14% in 2015 to 69.11% in 2016. Overheads have increased in proportion to the increased sales,. The business cash-flow is very healthy and the company is able to meet loan repayments.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company will continue to carry out store re-images during 2017, with the current generation of re-images to be completed in full in 2018

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Economic risk:

We are optimistic about the economic future. Customer confidence is high and unemployment rates are falling. A cautious approach is still required as real disposable income is declining over the longer term as the cost of living continues to rise, despite interest rates remaining low. Principle risks are increasing commodity prices, adding pressure to margins, and significant upward movements in interest rates might also increase costs. The first mentioned risk is controlled by McDonald's collective purchasing initiatives. The level of borrowing is such that interest rate increases are manageable. The impact of the 'living wage' which took affect in April 2016 has been factored into the company's budgets and is compensated for by savings elsewhere

Regulatory risks:

The companies operations demand a high level of compliance within a wide range of regulatory requirements. In particular -

* health and safety
* hygiene procedures
* employment laws
* licensing

The above, along with a number of other areas, are monitored in detail by McDonalds, as being in the fast food industry brings a high level of regulatory concerns.

Consumer taste:

Any material change in the way the consumer views the fast food industry could have an adverse affect on the company. However, this can also work in the opposite direction and could assist the company to achieve growth. As a result the company focuses, in detail, on recognising demographic trends, ensuring innovation and ensuring that the company only use the freshest and highest quality products through it stores. The company have strict policies to ensure that all stores are maintaining the McDonalds ethos.

Competitors:

The fast food market is a very competitive market, with a high number of large competitors trading in the sector. In order to remain as one of the main players, McDonalds have dedicated teams who focus on ensuring they remain to be the leading company in the market. This will allow them to compete with other large fast food chains.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Michael Denis Guerin - Director

31 August 2017

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends per share were paid on the following dates:

	31/03/2016	20/06/2016	Total
Ordinary 'A' Shares	£2,000	£1,333	£3,333
Ordinary 'B' Shares	£6,000	£3,400	£9,400

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 December 2016 will be £470,000.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The company does not carry out any independent research and development. However the franchisor, McDonalds' Restaurants Limited, carries out its own research and development on behalf of all franchisees. The company makes a contribution towards this through its existing payments to the franchisor.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2016 to the date of this report.

Michael Denis Guerin
Alison Guerin

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS

The company operates a policy of giving full & fair consideration to employment applications from disabled persons.

PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO EMPLOYEES

The company has a system for providing employees with information of concern to them . It also consults employees on a regular basis so that their views can be taken into account in making decisions affecting them. It regularly to explains to employees the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the company and makes them aware of the provision of training, career development and employment of disabled employees.

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Parcell & Associates, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Michael Denis Guerin - Director

31 August 2017

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Caspian Networks Ltd

We have audited the financial statements of Caspian Networks Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2016 on pages eight to twenty three. 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 set out on page five, 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 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 Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors 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 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 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Caspian Networks Ltd

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.

Nicholas Parcell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Parcell & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors
Aldreth
Pearcroft Road
Stonehouse
Gloucestershire
GL10 2JY

31 August 2017

Income Statement
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	31.12.16 £	31.12.15 £
TURNOVER		33,274,625	30,822,198
Cost of sales		10,278,123	9,820,155
GROSS PROFIT		22,996,502	21,002,043
Administrative expenses		21,306,883	19,630,820
OPERATING PROFIT	4	1,689,619	1,371,223
Interest receivable and similar income		322	661
		1,689,941	1,371,884
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	32,013	40,496
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		1,657,928	1,331,388
Tax on profit	6	327,673	285,732
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		1,330,255	1,045,656

The notes form part of these financial statements

Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	31.12.16 £	31.12.15 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1,330,255	1,045,656
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,330,255	1,045,656

The notes form part of these financial statements

Caspian Networks Ltd (Registered number: 03283357)

**Balance Sheet
31 December 2016**

	Notes	31.12.16 £	£	31.12.15 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	8		1,830,037		1,923,493
Tangible assets	9		5,372,815		4,096,629
Investments	10		16,250		16,250
			7,219,102		6,036,372
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	11	121,057		126,260	
Debtors	12	315,003		251,144	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,104,981		2,370,587	
		2,541,041		2,747,991	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	13	4,601,953		4,443,301	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(2,060,912)		(1,695,310)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			5,158,190		4,341,062
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(904,189)		(964,986)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18		(375,814)		(358,144)
NET ASSETS			3,878,187		3,017,932
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	19		100		100
Retained earnings	20		3,878,087		3,017,832
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			3,878,187		3,017,932

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 31 August 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Michael Denis Guerin - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2015	100	2,422,176	2,422,276
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(450,000)	(450,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	1,045,656	1,045,656
Balance at 31 December 2015	100	3,017,832	3,017,932
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(470,000)	(470,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	1,330,255	1,330,255
Balance at 31 December 2016	100	3,878,087	3,878,187

Cash Flow Statement
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	31.12.16	31.12.15
		£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	2,124,487	2,408,315
Interest paid		(32,013)	(40,496)
Tax paid		(218,730)	(89,223)
Net cash from operating activities		1,873,744	2,278,596
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(60,000)	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(2,023,510)	(1,107,606)
Sale of intangible fixed assets		-	20,000
Interest received		322	661
Net cash from investing activities		(2,083,188)	(1,086,945)
Cash flows from financing activities			
New loans in year		1,000,000	-
Loan repayments in year		(859,180)	(746,366)
Amount introduced by directors		470,000	450,000
Amount withdrawn by directors		(196,982)	(454,706)
Equity dividends paid		(470,000)	(450,000)
Net cash from financing activities		(56,162)	(1,201,072)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(265,606)	(9,421)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	2,370,587	2,380,008
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	2,104,981	2,370,587

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,657,928	1,331,388
Depreciation charges	900,780	757,487
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	89,677
Finance costs	32,013	40,496
Finance income	(322)	(661)
	2,590,399	2,218,387
Decrease in stocks	5,203	12,887
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors	(63,859)	61,230
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	(407,256)	115,811
Cash generated from operations	2,124,487	2,408,315

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2016

	31.12.16	1.1.16
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	2,104,981	2,370,587

Year ended 31 December 2015

	31.12.15	1.1.15
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	2,370,587	2,380,008

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Caspian Networks Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Intangible assets
Franchise rights & fees, being the amounts paid on acquisition of restaurants are being written off evenly over the terms of the franchise agreements or, in the case of restaurants acquired mid term, written off over 20 years. The 20 year write off period for any restaurants purchased mid term is on the basis that, on expiry of the existing 20 year franchise agreements, the company will be granted further 20 year franchises. The franchisor operates a formal "new term process" which sets out requirements for granting of a new term and the director does not anticipate any difficulty in meeting these requirements.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Short leasehold	-	at varying rates on cost
Plant and machinery	-	15% on reducing balance and at varying rates on cost
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% on reducing balance

Stocks
Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and includes all purchase, transport, and handling costs in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Impairment of fixed assets
At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to each asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment cost is measured at the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract

For assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the 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.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they legally become payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholdersat an annual general meeting.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management are required to make certain estimates and judgements. The key estimates and judgements are as follows:

Depreciation and residual values

The director has reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes, and has concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate

continued...

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Wages and salaries	9,400,432	8,498,470
Social security costs	410,842	353,105
Other pension costs	129,161	118,812
	9,940,435	8,970,387

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	31.12.16	31.12.15
Production staff	870	820
Office and management	40	35
	910	855

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	15,000	15,000

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	2	1

4. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery	5,473	9,382
Other operating leases	4,100,072	3,798,942
Depreciation - owned assets	747,324	581,956
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	89,677
Franchise rights & fees amortisation	153,456	175,527
Auditors' remuneration	11,063	10,125
Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	2,688	3,625

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Bank interest	32,013	40,496

continued...

6. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge
The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	310,003	220,308
Deferred tax	17,670	65,424
Tax on profit	327,673	285,732

UK corporation tax has been charged at 20%.

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Profit before tax	1,657,928	1,331,388
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.220%)	331,586	269,207
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	702	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(23,131)	(68,940)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	846	-
Deferred tax charge	17,670	65,424
Profit/loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	20,041
Total tax charge	327,673	285,732

7. DIVIDENDS

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Ordinary A shares of £1 each		
Interim	235,000	225,000
Ordinary B shares of £1 each		
Interim	235,000	225,000
	470,000	450,000

continued...

8. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Franchise rights & fees £
COST	
At 1 January 2016	3,080,846
Additions	60,000
At 31 December 2016	3,140,846
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2016	1,157,353
Amortisation for year	153,456
At 31 December 2016	1,310,809
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2016	1,830,037
At 31 December 2015	1,923,493

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Short leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 January 2016	26,867	7,359,506	170,067	7,000	7,563,440
Additions	29,374	1,951,767	-	42,369	2,023,510
At 31 December 2016	56,241	9,311,273	170,067	49,369	9,586,950
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2016	10,726	3,289,575	162,930	3,580	3,466,811
Charge for year	1,556	738,558	1,412	5,798	747,324
At 31 December 2016	12,282	4,028,133	164,342	9,378	4,214,135
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2016	43,959	5,283,140	5,725	39,991	5,372,815
At 31 December 2015	16,141	4,069,931	7,137	3,420	4,096,629

continued...

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Unlisted investments £
COST	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	16,250
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2016	16,250
At 31 December 2015	16,250

Fixed asset investments consists of £16,250 (2015-£16,250) ordinary shares of £1 each in Fries Holding Company Limited, a company registered in Guernsey. The investments are included in the accounts at cost.

11. STOCKS

	31.12.16 £	31.12.15 £
Food stock	90,807	92,943
Paper stock	21,109	21,405
Non product stock	6,547	6,663
Other stock	2,594	5,249
	121,057	126,260

12. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.16 £	31.12.15 £
Trade debtors	3,769	5,724
Other debtors	75,328	70,573
Prepayments	235,906	174,847
	315,003	251,144

continued...

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 15)	968,585	766,968
Trade creditors	1,354,093	2,043,489
Tax	311,581	220,308
Social security and other taxes	106,111	84,172
VAT	684,427	577,963
Other creditors	348,972	232,113
Directors' current accounts	455,695	182,677
Accrued expenses	372,489	335,611
	4,601,953	4,443,301

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Bank loans (see note 15)	904,189	964,986

15. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank loans	968,585	766,968
Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
Bank loans - 1-2 years	393,881	769,458
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Bank loans - 2-5 years	510,308	195,528

16. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Within one year	1,016,340	1,015,495
Between one and five years	3,884,707	2,831,088
In more than five years	6,802,483	2,700,485
	11,703,530	6,547,068

continued...

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Assets	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Financial assets as an equity instrument	16,250	16,250
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2.172,943	2,444,301
	2,189,193	2,460,551

Financial Liabilities	4,404,023	4,525,845
	4,404,023	4,525,845

18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Deferred tax	375,814	358,144

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 January 2016	358,144
Provided during year	17,670
Balance at 31 December 2016	375,814

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.12.16	31.12.15
			£	£
75	Ordinary A	£1	75	75
25	Ordinary B	£1	25	25
			100	100

continued...

20. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 January 2016	3,017,832
Profit for the year	1,330,255
Dividends	(470,000)
At 31 December 2016	3,878,087

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, total dividends of £470,000 were paid to the directors.

22. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is Michael Denis Guerin.