**Annual Report and Financial Statements** 

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

17/02/2018 **COMPANIES HOUSE** 

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# **Company Information**

**Directors** 

Mr Robert Morrish

Mr Alvin Biggs

Mr Abdallah Massaad

Registered office

Ashcombe Court Woolsack Way Godalming Surrey GU7 1LQ

**Auditors** 

Roffe Swayne Ashcombe Court Woolsack Way Godalming Surrey GU7 1LQ

## Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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

#### Fair review of the business

RAK Ceramics UK Limited had a strong revenue performance during 2017. Sales increased by £3.7m (41%). This was largely due to a new focus on the projects market rather than just the wholesale market. A projects division has been set up and already in 2018 we are getting promising enquiries which we anticipate will lead to further growth. There was a £718k (351%) increase in furniture sales sourced from the Far East and a £241k increase in Resort Wall Hung Pans from a small base.

The major increase in overheads which have grown by £332k 9% was in commissions paid to staff as a result of the exceptional sales increases. Our delivery costs have also increased as we have had to hire additional vans and temporary drivers to service the sales demand. Additionally local senior management have been given enhanced European responsibilities which gave rise to a substantial increase in foreign travel and subsistence.

We remain confident for the outlook for 2018.

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

	Unit	2017	2016
Total sales growth in the year	%	41	(3)
Gross margin	%	32	32
Profit/(loss) before tax	£	125,000	(464,000)
Debtor days	Days	65	65

## Principal risks and uncertainties

The risks and uncertainties that the Board considers to be of most significance to our planned strategy are as follows:

Reputational damage or loss of confidence in the brand. We mitigate this by ensuring that all the products we ship are of high quality and perform the tasks for which the customer acquired them.

Sanitaryware and tile products are affected by changes in consumer tastes, brand relevance and consumer spending power. We place a strong focus on new product development to ensure that our range offering is technically up to date and reflects the latest innovations in design and fashion.

The RAK factory in the UAE may not have the capacity to produce sufficient volumes of sanitaryware to feed our continuing expansion. This is kept under regular review with UAE management and staff.

Data protection, security and IT systems and infrastructure. Significant failure in the IT processes or inappropriate security and safeguards could lead to a loss of data and an inability to process sales. We use third parties to regularly monitor and maintain the integrity of our IT systems and infrastructure. All our desktops and laptops are protected with antivirus and antimalware software.

## Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

There is a risk that we are unable to attract, retain and motivate staff of the calibre we require. We invest time and money in training our staff and pay competitive salaries and well-structured bonuses to encourage our employees to excel.

Ensuring the company has appropriate internal controls, policies and practices. The company reviews these on a regular basis.

An over-reliance on 2 or 3 suppliers for the large majority of our product supplies. We have strong relationships with both of our major suppliers and there are regular reviews and meetings to minimise any risk to the supply chain.

#### Financial instruments

#### Objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management objectives consist of identifying and monitoring those risks which have an adverse impact on the value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, reported profitability or the cash flows of the Company.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise intercompany loans and finance leases. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivables and cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations. The Company has not entered into any derivative transactions and the Company's policy is that no trading in derivatives shall be undertaken.

The Company's main treasury risks relate to the availability of funds to meet its future requirements and fluctuations in interest rates. The treasury policy of the Company is determined and monitored by the Board. The Company monitors its cash resources through short, medium and long-term cash forecasting, against available facilities. Surplus short term cash is pooled into an interest bearing account with the Company's bankers.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, price risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

The Company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks.

## ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

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Mr Robert Morrish

Director

Mr Alvin Biggs
Director

## 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.

## Directors of the company

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

Mr Robert Morrish

Mr Alvin Biggs

Mr Abdallah Massaad

Mr Damian Andrew Shaw (resigned 4 August 2017)

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of the sale of sanitaryware, tiles and other bathroom goods.

#### Disclosure of information to the auditors

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 of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the Board on  $\frac{2-1.16}{1.16}$  and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Robert Morrish

Director

Mr Alvin Bigg

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). 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 RAK Ceramics UK Limited

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of RAK Ceramics UK Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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: and
- 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of RAK Ceramics UK Limited

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.

#### 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 legalrequirements.

#### 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of RAK Ceramics UK Limited

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
  that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
  effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
  disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and
  events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Anthony Kelly BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Roffe Swayne

Tolle So

Ashcombe Court Woolsack Way Godalming Surrey GU7 1LQ

Date: 15 TEBENAM 2018

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	12,810,946	9,106,787
Cost of sales		(8,678,008)	(6,282,464)
Gross profit		4,132,938	2,824,323
Administrative expenses		(3,994,807)	(3,273,535)
Operating profit/(loss) Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges		138,131 - (13,128)	(449,212) 15 (14,603)
morest payable and chimal charges		(13,128)	(14,588)
Profit/(loss) before tax		125,003	(463,800)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	6	(31,841)	90,025
Profit/(loss) for the year		93,162	(373,775)
Total comprehensive income for the year		93,162	(373,775)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

# (Registration number: 04421711) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	166,941	285,411
Investments	8	2,524,399	2,524,399
		2,691,340	2,809,810
Current assets			
Stocks	9	1,539,690	1,341,884
Debtors	10	3,304,470	2,139,645
Cash at bank and in hand		164,734	203,816
		5,008,894	3,685,345
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(4,724,967)	(3,584,806)
Net current assets		283,927	100,539
Total assets less current liabilities		2,975,267	2,910,349
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(28,244)
Net assets		2,975,267	2,882,105
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	2,600,200	2,600,200
Profit and loss account		375,067	281,905
Shareholders' funds		2,975,267	2,882,105

Mr Robert Morrish

Director

Mr Alvin Bigg

Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2016	2,600,200	655,680	3,255,880
Loss for the year		(373,775)	(373,775)
Total comprehensive income		(373,775)	(373,775)
At 31 December 2016	2,600,200	281,905	2,882,105
	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2017	Share capital £  2,600,200		_
At 1 January 2017 Profit for the year	£	earnings £	£
•	£	earnings £ 281,905	£ 2,882,105

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Ashcombe Court Woolsack Way Godalming Surrey GU7 1LQ

The principal place of business is: Bradford House Frenchmans Road Petersfield Hampshire GU32 3AW

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors confirm that they have received assurances from Ras Al Khaimah Ceramics PSC that repayments due to them will not be sought beyond the levels that are sustainable within the company's projected cash flows.

#### Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- the requirements of paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Please see note 17 for information regarding the ultimate parent company.

## Turnover

Turnover is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable and comprises the invoiced value of wholesale and showroom sales plus commissions earned, net of value added tax. Revenue is recognised at the point of dispatch.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss. Cost includes the original purchase price and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if necessary, at each balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

## Depreciation and residual values

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line basis to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset class Short leasehold	Depreciation method and rate over the term of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	15% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost
Computer equipment	33% on cost

#### Stock

Stock comprises finished goods and goods for resale and is stated at the lower of cost and fair value. Fair value represents estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis and includes the original purchase price and any costs attributable to bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

The company considers each stock line on an individual basis to determine whether a provision is required.

#### Tax

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material timing differences at the balance sheet date.

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

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

## Foreign currency transactions and balances

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

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

#### **Employee benefit costs**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

Other short-term employee benefits, including holiday pay and non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when the service is received.

#### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction value less any impairment.

At each balance sheet date, debtors are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the amount expected to be received.

#### Creditors

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

#### **Investments**

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

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

#### Depreciation and residual values

The annual depreciation charge is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful lives and residual values of assets. The useful lives and residual values are re-assessed annually and amended where necessary.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

## **Operating lease commitments**

The company has entered into commercial property leases as a lessee and it obtains use of property, plant and equipment as well as motor vehicles. The classification of such leases as operating or finance lease requires the company to determine, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, whether it retains or acquires the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the statement of financial position.

#### **Stock provisions**

Stocks have been valued on the basis described in the accounting policy. The company has considered each stock line on an individual basis to determine whether a provision is required.

## 3 Turnover

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year by class of business is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Sanitaryware	7,371,475	5,319,752
Tiles	2,832,304	2,294,560
Commission	536,363	753,228
Other	2,070,804	739,247
	12,810,946	9,106,787

#### 4 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	2,043,048	1,625,711
Social security costs	188,296	170,803
Other pension costs	62,656	43,298
	2,294,000	1,839,812

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Production	20	17
Administration and support	25	26
Sales	6	7
Distribution	4	3
	55	53

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 5 Directors' remuneration The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows: 2017 2016 £ £ Remuneration 347,891 328,932 Contributions paid to money purchase schemes 17,250 13,365 361,256 346,182 The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows: 2017 2016 No. No. 3 Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme In respect of the highest paid director: 2017 2016 £ £ Remuneration 157,925 147,785 Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes 5,455 4,090 6 Income tax Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account 2017 2016 £ £ **Current taxation** UK corporation tax 45,000 (49,278)UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods (13, 159)253 31,841 (49,025)**Deferred taxation** Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences (41,000)

Tax expense/(receipt) in the profit and loss account

31,841

(90,025)

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.25% (2016 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) before tax	125,003	(463,800)
Corporation tax at standard rate	24,063	(92,760)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(13,159)	253
Tax increase from capital allowances and depreciation	5,651	5,672
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,866	3,102
Other tax adjustments	13,420	(6,292)
Total tax charge/(credit)	31,841	(90,025)

## 7 Tangible assets

-	Short leasehold £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2017	477,206	125,651	255,405	172,863	1,031,125
Additions	27,191	900	-	76,077	104,168
Disposals	<u> </u>		(92,788)		(92,788)
At 31 December 2017	504,397	126,551	162,617	248,940	1,042,505
Depreciation		•			
At 1 January 2017	330,140	124,712	144,239	146,623	745,714
Charge for the year	131,824	1,266	46,808	15,631	195,529
Eliminated on disposal			(65,679)	-	(65,679)
At 31 December 2017	461,964	125,978	125,368	162,254	875,564
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2017	42,433	573	37,249	86,686	166,941
At 31 December 2016	147,066	939	111,166_	26,240	285,411

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

## Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The net carrying amount of property, plant and equipment includes the following amounts in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts:

Short leasehold Motor vehicles	2017 £ 37,153 5,585 42,738	2016 £ 110,544 16,745 127,289
8 Investments		
Subsidiaries		£
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2017		2,524,399
At 31 December 2017		2,524,399
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2017		2,524,399
9 Stock Finished goods and goods for resale	2017 £ 1,539,690	<b>2016</b> £ 1,341,884
10 Trade and other debtors		
	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	2,897,504	1,920,511
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	2,285
Prepayments Other debtors	354,072 52,894	79,718 37,131
Tax	52,05 <del>4</del> -	100,000
Total current trade and other debtors	3,304,470	2,139,645

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

11 Trade and other creditors				
			2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors			4,377,066	3,316,791
Accrued expenses			168,349	107,983
Social security and other taxes			146,725	95,614
Other creditors			8,142	7,011
Hire purchase contracts			24,685	57,407
		•	4,724,967	3,584,806
12 Loans and borrowings				
			2017	2016
			£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings Finance lease liabilities			-	28,244
13 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid sha	ires			
,	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,600,198	2,600,198	2,600,198	2,600,198
Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	2,000,100	2,000,100	2,000,100	2,000,100
Ordinary 'C' shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
· -	2,600,200	2,600,200	2,600,200	2,600,200
14 Obligations under leases and hire	e purchase o	ontracts		·
-	, pui 01.400 0			
Finance leases				
		Minimum		
		lease payments	Interest	Present value
2017		£	£	£
Within one year	_	27,200	(2,515)	24,685
		Minimum lease		
2016		payments £	Interest £	Present value £
Within one year		63,373	(5,966)	57,407
In two to five years		30,881	(2,637)	28,244
•	_	94,254	(8,603)	85,651
			<del> </del>	

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 19

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The present values of future finance lease payments are analysed as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Current liabilities	24,685	57,407
Non-current liabilities		28,244
	24,685	85,651
Operating leases		
The total future value of minimum lease payments is as follows:		
	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	239,664	241,850
In two to five years	663,696	306,299
In over five years	31,250	<u>-</u>
	934,610	548,149

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £219,908 (2016 - £186,834)

#### 15 Secured debts

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	24,685	85,651

Hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

#### 16 Commitments

#### **Pension commitments**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The total pension cost during the year was £62,656 (2016: £43,298). At the year end £8,142 (2016: £7,011) was payable into the pension scheme, and is included in Other Creditors.

#### 17 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent is Ras Al Khaimah Ceramics PJSC. Their financial statements are available upon request from P.O. Box 4714, Al Jazeerah Al Hamra City, Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates. The company is listed on Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange, UAE.

The ultimate controlling party is Ras Al Khaimah Ceramics PJSC, a company incorporated in the United Arab Emirates.

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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