REGISTRAR'S COPY

Company Registration No. 06404305 (England and Wales)

CLIVE BROOK LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CLIVE BROOK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr D A Cole Mrs T K Brook Mr C R J Brook
Secretary	Mrs T K Brook
Company number	06404305
Registered office	Bank Chambers Market Street Huddersfield HD1 2EW
Auditor	Simpson Wood Limited Bank Chambers Market Street Huddersfield HD1 2EW
Business address	355 Canal Road Bradford BD2 1AA

CLIVE BROOK LIMITED

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CLIVE BROOK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Fair review of the business
2015 saw the long awaited acquisition and integration of our second Volvo dealership. We are delighted that the disruption caused with effectively increasing the turnover and headcount by close to 35% went smoothly and resulted in a pleasing return on sales by the year end.

The time we had in planning the purchase paid off despite the unforeseen issues that arose. The refurbishment of the Huddersfield site caused most of the disruption but the overall sales across the business exceeded our expectations and plans with the achievement exceeding all the targets set by Volvo, resulting in a number of wards and recognition of our senior management team's success across a range of disciplines.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The motor industry is a highly competitive market in which to operate and the Company is reliant upon Volvo to continue to develop the product range and support the dealership to achieve its sales targets. Any uncertainty in the market can have a direct impact on the demand for product, but the Company is aware of expected challengers and realises it's need to adapt accordingly.

Development and performance
The year end accounts have not managed to show the inevitable economies of scale that we are now seeing six months into 2016. We have embarked on a rigorous and tough plan for growth (P4G) which has focused on the Senior Management Team's ability to produce upper quartile performances and aim towards a 3% return on sales in time.

At this stage the programme builds towards this and ensures we focus and stay focused on what is important and whilst we have been initially surprised by the positive and consistent growth in our After Sales departments, which was predicted last year with the benefit of increased car sales and a focus on retention produce sales with service plans, we have also identified some unexpected weaknesses which, despite training and re-training, have resulted in a change of sales management at Huddersfield. This was the only department out of the eight across the group to underperform and it is pleasing to report the swift and positive actions taken to address the performance - something that could have been protracted historically without the P4G programme.

On behalf of the board

Mr C R J Brook
Director
6 July 2016

CLIVE BROOK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company is that of a car dealership.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr D A Cole
Mrs T K Brook
Mr C R J Brook

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 5.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Future developments
The outlook remains very positive with the new products arriving from Volvo which have seen an increase in new car profitability and the opening of a fleet department has and will continue to see a significant positive impact on our profitability going forward as we capitalise on a market that has virtually doubled. As Volvo is effectively 70% business sales it was an avenue we had to take to ensure we take full advantage of both supply and market are opportunity. The growth in these sales will be at an above industry margin due to new frequent product change cycle that Volvo now offers.

Auditor
Simpson Wood Limited were appointed auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr C R J Brook
Director
6 July 2016

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO CLIVE BROOK LIMITED
UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 5 to 22, together with the financial statements of Clive Brook Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Chapter 10 of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to company those matters we are required to state to it in a special 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 for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor
The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 445 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion
In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with section 445 (3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

Mark Fielding FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Simpson Wood Limited

6 July 2016

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Bank Chambers
Market Street
Huddersfield
HD1 2EW

CLIVE BROOK LIMITED

ABBREVIATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	3	30,046,186	19,980,993
Other operating income and cost of sales		(27,600,644)	(18,434,415)
Administrative expenses		(2,235,655)	(1,431,833)
Operating profit	4	209,887	114,745
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	1,500
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(95,936)	(54,977)
Profit before taxation		113,951	61,268
Taxation	9	(25,708)	(12,254)
Profit for the financial year		88,243	49,014
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		88,243	49,014

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

CLIVE BROOK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015		2014	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		244,779		120,344
Current assets					
Stocks	12	3,386,263		2,325,990	
Debtors	13	1,464,470		1,500,677	
Cash at bank and in hand		197,899		95,292	
		5,048,632		3,921,959	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(4,539,902)		(3,379,713)	
Net current assets			508,730		542,246
Total assets less current liabilities			753,509		662,590
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(103,968)		(127,000)
Provisions for liabilities	18		(48,956)		(23,248)
Net assets			600,585		512,342
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		462,600		462,600
Profit and loss reserves			137,985		49,742
Total equity			600,585		512,342

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions in section 445(3) of the Companies Act 2006 relating to medium-sized companies.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 July 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C R J Brook
Director

Company Registration No. 06404305

CLIVE BROOK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2014		462,600	728	463,328
Year ended 31 December 2014:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	49,014	49,014
Balance at 31 December 2014		462,600	49,742	512,342
Year ended 31 December 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	88,243	88,243
Balance at 31 December 2015		462,600	137,985	600,585

CLIVE BROOK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2015 £	2014 £	2014 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**24**		241,872		601,823
Interest paid			(95,936)		(54,977)
Income taxes paid			(25,386)		(24,681)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			120,550		522,165
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(196,616)		(27,670)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		5,700		-	
Proceeds from other investments and loans		196,005		(391,147)	
Interest received		-		1,500	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities			5,089		(417,317)
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		(8,032)		142,000	
Repayment of bank loans		(15,000)		(15,000)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		-		(20,333)	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities			(23,032)		106,667
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			102,607		211,515
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			95,292		(116,223)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			197,899		95,292

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Clive Brook Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bank Chambers, Market Street, Huddersfield, HD1 2EW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Clive Brook Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	5% or 20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	5% or 20% straight line
Computer equipment	10% or 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% straight line
Other assets	over 1 year

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period 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 future 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 the 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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

Stocks include vehicles held on consignment as the risks and rewards are with the company.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities
Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation
The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits
The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits
Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 *Turnover and other revenue*

	2015	2014
	£	£
Total turnover	30,046,186	19,980,993

Other significant revenue		
Interest income	-	1,500

A detailed split of turnover has not been disclosed in the note above. It is in the directors opinion to give such a split would be seriously prejudicial for the business.

4 Operating profit

	2015	2014
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	7,250	4,775
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	66,806	48,323
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(325)	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	27,415,975	18,336,520

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,232,822	793,190
Social security costs	96,389	67,800
Pension costs	2,309	-
	1,331,520	860,990

6 Directors' remuneration

	2015	2014
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	143,106	137,586

Non-cash benefits in kind provided to the directors consist of health insurance

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2015	2014
	£	£
Interest income		
Other interest income	-	1,500

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2015	2014
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	19,201	2,473
Other finance costs:		
Other interest	76,735	52,504
	95,936	54,977

9 Taxation

	2015	2014
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	13,630
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	25,708	(1,376)
Total tax charge	25,708	12,254

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Profit before taxation	113,951	61,268
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2014: 20.00%)	22,790	12,254
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	155	-
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	2,763	-
Tax expense for the year	25,708	12,254

The company has estimated losses of £13,814 (2014 - £-) available for carry forward against future trading profits.

CLIVE BROOK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Other assets	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 January 2015	67,619	146,475	135,074	20,258	2,037	371,463
Additions	48,397	99,697	48,522	-	-	196,616
Disposals	-	-	-	(7,500)	-	(7,500)
At 31 December 2015	116,016	246,172	183,596	12,758	2,037	560,579
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2015	60,075	108,469	75,861	4,677	2,037	251,119
Depreciation charged in the year	9,913	27,970	26,371	2,552	-	66,806
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(2,125)	-	(2,125)
At 31 December 2015	69,988	136,439	102,232	5,104	2,037	315,800
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2015	46,028	109,733	81,364	7,654	-	244,779
At 31 December 2014	7,544	38,006	59,213	15,581	-	120,344

11 Financial instruments

	2015	2014
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,273,390	1,313,855
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	4,467,167	3,472,715

12 Stocks

	2015	2014
	£	£
Work in progress	9,131	1,212
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,377,132	2,324,778
	3,386,263	2,325,990

13 Debtors

	2015	2014
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	439,167	251,384
Corporation tax recoverable	67,301	55,545
Other debtors	834,223	1,136,815
Prepayments and accrued income	123,779	56,933
	1,464,470	1,500,677

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

Other debtors includes an amount of £462,500 (2014 - £462,500) which relates to the issue of 462,500 ordinary £1 shares that were issued during 2012 as fully paid. The consideration relating to this issue of shares was the provision of guarantees in respect of company borrowings by the directors. The guarantees are payable on demand. If the guarantees are withdrawn, the allottees must pay the subscription price for their shares in cash at par within 7 days, or they will forfeit their shares.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	15,000	15,000
Other borrowings	16	70,000	70,000
Trade creditors		397,168	364,446
Corporation tax		-	13,630
Other taxation and social security		176,703	20,368
Other creditors		3,779,369	2,824,172
Accruals and deferred income		101,662	72,097
		4,539,902	3,379,713

Vehicle trade creditors amounting to £3,714,845 (2014 - £2,793,212) are secured by a debenture over all the property and assets of the company.

The invoice discounting creditor is secured by a fixed and floating charge covering all the property of the company.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	40,000	55,000
Other borrowings	16	63,968	72,000
		103,968	127,000

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank loans	55,000	70,000
Other loans	133,968	142,000
	188,968	212,000
Payable within one year	85,000	85,000
Payable after one year	103,968	127,000

The long-term loans are secured by a debenture dated 6 December 2007 in respect of all the company's assets and a charge over a life policy dated 11 April 2008. This debenture also covers the overdraft, which is also secured against personal guarantees from Mr C R J Brook and Mr D A Cole, who are both directors of the company.

16 Loans and overdrafts (Continued)

The bank loan matures on 1 July 2019 with repayments being made in monthly instalments and an applicable interest rate of 5%. The bank overdraft is repayable on demand and has a rate of 2% over base rate up to a limit of £100,000. Other loans are repayable in one lump sum by 7 November 2016 and with an interest rate of 1.75%.

17 Provisions for liabilities

		2015	2014
		£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	18	48,956	23,248
		48,956	23,248

18 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2015	Liabilities 2014
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	48,956	23,248

	2015
Movements in the year:	£
Liability at 1 January 2015	23,248
Charge to profit or loss	25,708
Liability at 31 December 2015	48,956

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within four years and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

19 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £2,309 (2014 - £-).

20 Share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
462,600 Ordinary shares of £1 each	462,600	462,600

21 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Within one year	142,000	75,000

22 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is as follows.

	2015	2014
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	154,378	110,522

No guarantees have been given or received.

23 Directors' transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with directors:

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening Balance £	Amounts Advanced £	Interest Charged £	Amounts Repaid £	Closing Balance £
Mr C R J Brook - Director's loan account	-	391,147	101,529	-	(297,534)	195,142
		391,147	101,529	-	(297,534)	195,142

Interest free loans have been granted by the directors to the company as follows:

At the end of the year the company owed Mr D A Cole £37,503 (2014 £18,000).

The directors have entered into guarantees for the company as follows:

The company's bank borrowings are partly secured by a personal guarantee from Mr C R J Brook and by a charge over property held by Mr C R J Brook and Mrs T K Brook and a personal guarantee from Mr D A Cole

24 Cash generated from operations

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit for the year after tax	88,243	49,014
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	25,708	12,254
Finance costs	95,936	54,977
Investment income	-	(1,500)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(325)	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	66,806	48,323
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(1,060,273)	(774,615)
(Increase) in debtors	(148,042)	(117,427)
Increase in creditors	1,173,819	1,330,797
Cash generated from operations	241,872	601,823