REGAL FOOD PRODUCTS GROUP PLC ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017



12

29/11/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr M Younis

Mr M A Chaudhry

Secretary

Mr M Younis

Company number

07037738

Registered office

Regal House Wallis Street Bradford BD8 9RR

Auditors

Henton & Co LLP 118 North Street

Leeds

West Yorkshire United Kingdom LS2 7PN

Business address

Regal House Wallis Street Bradford BD8 9RR

Bankers

Yorkshire Bank Plc

4 Victoria Place

Leeds LS11 5AE

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	· 4 - 5
Statement of total comprehensive income	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 23

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2017.

Fair review of the business

Company Performance 2016/17

The year ended 2016-2017 proved to be a challenging one. Economic conditions have continued to be demanding with many areas of the food industry facing tough conditions. It is therefore pleasing to note that the diversified nature of the group has enabled us to continue to grow our turnover whilst maintaining our profit performance.

Our vision is to have a "family business to be proud of" and our mission is to develop a successful portfolio of food businesses which continue to reflect our founders sense of value for money, integrity and trustworthiness and where performance and reputation are an enduring source of pride.

Future Outlook

There are undoubtedly challenges in the commercial world in which we do business; however, the Board continues to believe that opportunities for profitable growth outweigh the potential impact of the risks and uncertainties which face the group. This has again been demonstrated by continuing investment in our business and reflects the long term view taken by the Board.

People and Community

Our ambition at Regal Food Products Group Plc is to be a natural home for really talented people who choose to entrust RFPLC with their career. We do take that responsibility seriously and seek to provide opportunities for development at all levels as well as making working for us an interesting, rewarding and challenging experience. We measure how we are doing in a number of ways, one of which is the regular employee survey. This provides us helpful feedback as to how we can improve the workplace experience for our colleagues.

A key part of seeking to make the business an attractive employer for talented individuals is our community activity. One of our core values is "consideration" and our ambition is to try and make a community a better place by having our business there. This shapes our actions both within and without the business as we endeavor to ensure that pledge is more than just words.

As well as supporting a number of projects in the UK, we have also embarked on an ambitious plan to create fresh water wells in poor villages across third world countries. We also provide food for the homeless every week.

When times are challenging the determination, skill and commitment of colleagues in the business are even more apparent. On behalf of the Board I would like to thank all for their very considerable efforts in continuing to help deliver a family business we can all be proud of.

Mr M Younis

23 November 2017

the board

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of wholesale of food and confectionery products.

Directors

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

Mr M Younis Mr M A Chaudhry

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £148,415. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Supplier payment policy

It is the company's policy to agree appropriate terms and conditions in advance with its suppliers and to make payment in accordance with those terms and conditions, provided that the supplier has complied with them.

Auditors

The auditors, Henton & Co LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

MrM Younks Director

23 November 2017

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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; 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 REGAL FOOD PRODUCTS GROUP PLC

We have audited the financial statements of Regal Food Products Group plc for the year ended 31 May 2017 set out on pages 6 to 23. 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.

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's 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 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 May 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.

Opinion on other matters 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF REGAL FOOD PRODUCTS GROUP PLC

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.

Nadeem Ahmed (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Henton & Co LLP

23 November 2017

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

118 North Street Leeds West Yorkshire United Kingdom LS2 7PN

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	10,239,995	9,395,128
Cost of sales	•	(8,302,115)	. (7,190,250)
Gross profit		1,937,880	2,204,878
Distribution costs		(127,686)	(113,609)
Administrative expenses		(974,948)	(1,058,279)
Other operating income		50,402	32,903
Operating profit		885,648	1,065,893
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(62,250)	(86,343)
Profit before taxation		823,398	979,550
Taxation	7	(126,984)	(197,920)
Profit for the financial year		696,414	781,630
Total comprehensive income for the year	ar	696,414	781,630

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

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2017

		` 20)17	20	116
•	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets		•			
Intangible assets	. 9		11,292		12,181
Tangible assets	10		2,590,572		2,696,245
Investment properties	11		432,000		432,000
Investments	12		185,980		184,730
			3,219,844		3,325,156
Current assets					
Stocks	14	450,361		359,572	
Debtors	15	2,765,598	•	1,952,994	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,115		84,014	
		3,218,074		2,396,580	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	16				
one year		(2,936,353)		(2,578,080)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			281,721		(181,500)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,501,565		3,143,656
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(1,478,689)		(1,652,642)
Provisions for liabilities	20		(103,581)		(119,718)
Net assets			1,919,295		1,371,296
One that and manager					
Capital and reserves	22		50.009		E0.000
Called up share capital	23		50,008		50,008
Revaluation reserve			435,032		435,032
Profit and loss reserves			1,434,255		886,256
Total equity			1,919,295		1,371,296

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 November 2017 and affe signed on its behalf by:

Mr M Younks Director

Company Registration No. 07037738

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

		Share R capital	evaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 June 2015		50,008	435,032	266,782	751,822
Period ended 31 May 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the					
year		_	-	781,630	781,630
Dividends	. 8	-		(162,156)	(162,156)
Balance at 31 May 2016		50,008	435,032	886,256	1,371,296
Period ended 31 May 2017:		• •		-	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	•	· -	-	696,414	696,414
Dividends	8	-	-	(148,415)	(148,415)
Balance at 31 May 2017	•	50,008	435,032	1,434,255	1,919,295

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Regal Food Products Group plc is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Regal House, Wallis Street, Bradford, BD8 9RR.

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 include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has applied the disclosure exemptions available within FRS 102 as a result of it being a subsidiary of RFPG Holdings Limited, a company which has prepared consolidated accounts to 31 May 2017. As a result, these financial statements do not include a statement of cash flows or certain disclosures relating to classification of financial instruments.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Regal Food Products Group plc is a wholly owned subsidiary of RFPG Holdings Limited and the results of Regal Food Products Group plc are included in the consolidated financial statements of RFPG Holdings Limited which are available from Companies House.

1.2 Going concern

At the year end the company had net current liabilities of £1,218,025 (2016: £181,500). The company has again been profitable and cash generative both in the year and post year end, and has the ongoing support of its major trade creditor and of the company's directors. Over the previous five years the company has invested heavily in capital to support the on-going growth of the business, with a large proportion coming from self generated resources, thus impacting on the cash position of the company. The directors are confident that the investment made will generate significant cash inflows going forward, against an appropriately structured bank funding position, therefore based on the factors described above, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT and before trade discounts.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

Amortisation 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:

Development Costs

33.33% straight line

1.5 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.

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:

Buildings Freehold
Plant and machinery
Fixtures, fittings & equipment

2% straight line 10% straight line 20% straight line

Fixtures, fittings & equi

33.33% straight line

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.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

1.6 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value as the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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).

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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.

1.9 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.

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, including trade and other payables, 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.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.12 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.

1.13 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. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

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

1.16 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the asset's fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.18 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

1.19 Employee Benefit Trusts

The Company has created a trust whose beneficiaries will include employees of the Company and their dependents. Assets held under this trust will be controlled by trustees who will be acting independently and entirely at their own discretion.

Where assets are held in the trust and these are considered by the Company to be in respect of services already provided by employees to the Company, the Company will account for these as assets of the trust when payment is made to the trust. The value transferred will be charged in the Company's profit and loss account for the year to which it relates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

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.

Key areas of judgement and estimation relate to provisions against stocks and doubtful debt, but the directors are satisfied that there is no significant risk of material misstatement arising.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover		•
Sales of food and confectionery products	10,239,995	9,395,128
		=====
Other significant revenue		
Grants received	4,033	-
·		
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	2017	2016
	£	£
United Kingdom	9,585,347	8,718,709
Overseas	654,648	676,419
	10,239,995	9,395,128

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

4 Employees

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

•		2017 Number	2016 Number
	Administration .	3	6
	Sales	. 7	6 7
	Warehouse	. 8	9
	Drivers	4	4
	Bakery	1	•
		23	26
			
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2017	2016
		£	£
			•
	Wages and salaries	308,420	313,444
	Social security costs	14,598	14,501
	Pension costs	794	384
		323,812	328,329
		====	======
	•		
5	Directors' remuneration		22.42
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	15,980	15,161
			======
6	Interest payable and similar charges		,
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	62,012	77,981
	Other interest	238	8,362
	Total finance costs	62,250	86,343
	Total illianoc occio		======

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

			•
7	Taxation		0040
		2017 £	2016 £
	Current tax	~	~
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	179,521	168,729
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(36,400)	(2,390)
	Total current tax	143,121	166,339
	Deferred tax		=
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(16,137)	31,581
		====	====
	Total tax charge	126,984	197,920
			=====
	The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss ac	count as follows	:
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Profit before taxation	823,398	070 550
	Profit before taxation	=======================================	979,550
			•
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2016: 20.00%)	164,680	195,910
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	16,583	20,001
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(36,400)	(2,390)
	Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(1,513)	
	Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	(229)	_
	Research and development tax credit	_	(15,601)
	Deferred tax movement	(16,137)	-
	Tax expense for the year	126,984	197,920
			=====
	Di diamata		
8	Dividends	2017	2016
		£	£
	Interim paid	148,415	162,156
		148,415	162,156
			=

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

	•					
9	Intangible fixed assets					
					Deve	Iopment Costs
			•			£
	Cost			•	•	E7 406
	At 1 June 2016		-			57,126
	Additions - separately acquired					11,496
	At 31 May 2017					68,622
	Amortisation and impairment		•		•	•
	At 1 June 2016				,	44,946
	Amortisation charged for the year	·				12,384
	At 31 May 2017	•				57,330
	Carrying amount		•		,	
	At 31 May 2017			,		11,292
	At 31 May 2016					12,181
10	Tangible fixed assets	•	,			
	•	Buildings Freehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, Me fittings & equipment	otor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost	~	-	~	~	~
	At 1 June 2016	1,738,000	933,620	796,319	120,064	3,588,003
	Additions	-	83,058	127,454	19,999	230,511
	Disposals	_	(65,000)	-	(15,665)	(80,665)
		<u> </u>				
	At 31 May 2017	1,738,000	951,678	923,773	124,398	3,737,849
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 June 2016	21,720	270,687	509,384	89,966	891,757
	Depreciation charged in the year	10,428	88,167	146,674	25,916	271,185
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	- '	-	-	(15,665)	(15,665)
	At 31 May 2017	32,148	358,854	656,058	100,217	1,147,277
						
	Carrying amount					
.:	At 31 May 2017	1,705,852	592,824	267,715 ————	24,181	2,590,572
	At 31 May 2016	1,716,280	662,933	286,935	30,097	2,696,245
						

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

10 Tangible fixed assets

11

(Continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £0 (2016 - £2,336) for the year.

,		2017 £	2016 £
Plant and machinery		-	17,072
Investment property	!		2017
Fair value		·.	£
At 1 June 2016 and 31 May 2017			432,000

Investment property comprises the element of the company's buildings which are not occupied and used in the operation of the business. The property was acquired on an arms length basis during the year and the split of value between freehold land and buildings and investment properties has been assessed based on occupation and usage. The directors have no reason to think the fair value at acquisition has changed by the year end.

12 Fixed asset investments

		2017	2016
•	Notes	£	£
Investments in associates		1	1
Loans to associates		185,979	184,729
·		185,980	184,730

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

12	Fixed asset investments						(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asse	et investments					•
				unde parti	and icipating	group undertakings and participating	Total
				į	interests £		·£
	Cost or valuation				£	£ .	. .
	At 1 June 2016				1	184,729	184,730
	Additions				-	1,250	1,250
	At 31 May 2017				1	185,979	185,980
	Carrying amount	***			•		
٠	At 31 May 2017				1	185,979	185,980
	At 31 May 2016				1	184,729	184,730
							•
13	Subsidiaries						
13	Subsidiaries These financial statements	s are separate c	ompany financi	al stateme	nts for 31	May 2017.	
13					. •	May 2017.	
13	These financial statement	ubsidiaries at 3°		as follows	s: Cli	ass of	% Held Direct Indirect
13	These financial statements Details of the company's s Name of undertaking and	ubsidiaries at 3°	1 May 2017 are	as follows siness	cli sh Or	ass of areholding I	
13	These financial statements Details of the company's s Name of undertaking and incorporation or residents Regal Food Products	ubsidiaries at 3 ^o d country of cy England and Wales	Nature of bu	as follows siness	CI sh Or sh	ass of areholding I dinary ares 1	Direct Indirect
13	These financial statements Details of the company's s Name of undertaking and incorporation or resident Regal Food Products Limited The aggregate capital and	ubsidiaries at 3 ^o d country of cy England and Wales	Nature of bu Dormant com the result for t	as follows siness pany he year of	CI sh Or sh	ass of areholding I dinary ares 1	Direct Indirect
13	These financial statements Details of the company's s Name of undertaking and incorporation or residents Regal Food Products Limited The aggregate capital and follows:	d country of cy England and Wales d reserves and	Nature of bu Dormant com the result for the companies.	as follows siness pany he year of	CI sh Or sh	ass of areholding I dinary ares 1	Direct Indirect
13	These financial statements Details of the company's s Name of undertaking and incorporation or resident Regal Food Products Limited The aggregate capital and follows: Name of undertaking Regal Food Products	d country of cy England and Wales d reserves and	Nature of bu Dormant com the result for the Reserve	as follows siness spany he year of ad es £	CI sh Or sh	ass of areholding I dinary ares 1	Direct Indirect
13	These financial statements Details of the company's s Name of undertaking and incorporation or resident Regal Food Products Limited The aggregate capital and follows: Name of undertaking	d country of cy England and Wales d reserves and	Nature of bu Dormant com the result for the Reserve	as follows siness pany he year of	CI sh Or sh	ass of areholding I dinary ares 1	Direct Indirect
13	These financial statements Details of the company's s Name of undertaking and incorporation or resident Regal Food Products Limited The aggregate capital and follows: Name of undertaking Regal Food Products	d country of cy England and Wales d reserves and	Nature of bu Dormant com the result for the Reserve	as follows siness spany he year of ad es £	CI sh Or sh	ass of areholding I dinary ares 1 sidiaries noted	Direct Indirect 00.00 above was as
	These financial statements Details of the company's s Name of undertaking and incorporation or residents Regal Food Products Limited The aggregate capital and follows: Name of undertaking Regal Food Products Limited	d country of cy England and Wales d reserves and	Nature of bu Dormant com the result for the Reserve	as follows siness spany he year of ad es £	CI sh Or sh	ass of areholding I dinary ares 1	Direct Indirect
	These financial statements Details of the company's s Name of undertaking and incorporation or residents Regal Food Products Limited The aggregate capital and follows: Name of undertaking Regal Food Products Limited	d country of cy England and Wales d reserves and Profit/(Loss	Nature of bu Dormant com the result for the Reserve	as follows siness spany he year of ad es £	CI sh Or sh	ass of areholding I dinary ares 1 sidiaries noted	Direct Indirect 00.00 above was as

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

15	Debtors		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	í
	Trade debtors	•	2,293,246	1,659,039
	Other debtors	:	468,508	277,110
	Prepayments and accrued income		3,844	16,84
			2,765,598	1,952,994
16.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		-	
	Creditors, amounts faming due within one year		2017	2016
	·	Notes	£	£
	Loans and overdrafts	19	419,265	275,65°
	Obligations under finance leases	18	· •	3,730
	Trade creditors		1,704,055	1,311,22
	Amount due to parent undertaking		138,556	138,478
	Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings		1	•
	Corporation tax		293,010	192,393
	Other taxation and social security		32,526	10,442
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income		174,436 174,504	538,990 107,17
			2,936,353	2,578,080
_				<u> </u>
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	•	2017	2016
٠		Notes	£	£
	Loans and overdrafts	19	1,372,722	1,542,642
	Government grants		105,967	110,000
			1,478,689	1,652,642

In the year to May 2016 the company received grant funding of £110,000 to contribute towards the purchase of a new property in order to increase both manufacturing capacity and employee numbers.

The grant is to be released to the profit and loss account of the company over the useful economic life of the property.

18 Finance lease obligations

Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	-	3,730

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

18 Finance lease obligations

(Continued)

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

19 Loans and overdrafts

	2017	2016
	· £	£
	4.505.400	4 000 000
Bank loans	1,535,492	1,696,628
Bank overdrafts	256,495	121,665
	1,791,987	1,818,293
		
Payable within one year	419,265	275,651
Payable after one year	1,372,722	1,542,642

The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the company and all assets.

20 Provisions for liabilities

		2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax liabilities	21	103,581	119,718
*		103,581	119,718
4			

21 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2017	Liabilities 2016
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	103,581	119,718

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

Deferred taxation	(Continued)
	2017
Movements in the year:	£
Liability at 1 June 2016	119,718
Credit to profit and loss	(16,137)
Liability at 31 May 2017	103,581
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

22 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 £794 (2016 - £384).

23 Share capital

21

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
1 Ordinary B share of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary C share of £1 each	· 1	1
1 Ordinary D share of £1 each	<u>,</u> 1	1
1 Ordinary E share of £1 each	1 .	1
1 Ordinary F share of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary G share of £1 each	1	1
2 Ordinary H shares of £1 each	2	2
	·	
	50,008	50,008

24 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

24 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with group undertakings.

At the balance sheet date the company owed £730,376 (2016 - £613,911) to The Baking Company LLP, an LLP of which the company is a member, for products supplied. During the period the partnership made sales of £4,500,554 (2016 - £4,094,917) to this company.

Regal Food Products Group plc charged the LLP £62,004 (2016 - £62,004) for rent and rates for the year.

Dividends of £148,415 (2016: £162,156) were paid during the year to the directors and their close families.

The director, M Younis, has given a personal guarantee in order to support the overdraft facility on one of the Company's bank accounts.

25 Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is RFPG Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is the director, Mr M Younis by virtue of his 100% shareholding in the parent company.