Handy Cash Machines Limited (Registered Number: 07072136)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016



Strategic Report for the year ended 30 June 2016

The directors have pleasure in submitting the Strategic Report, their Directors' Report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activities of the company are to provide automatic telling machine services to the general public.

The company made a loss for the year of £91,000 (2015 – loss of £59,000).

FRS 102

During the year the company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 102. The company's immediate parent undertaking, Aspers UK Holdings Limited, was notified of and did not object to the adoption of FRS 102. Details of the recognition or measurement differences arising on the adoption of FRS 102 are set out in note 13 'Transition to FRS 102'

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the company's activities is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, the principal risk being competition. The company manages to be competitive by having low operational overheads, thereby managing to offer competitive rates to landlords and also by seeking niche markets that do not attract large-scale providers.

Going concern

As at 30 June 2016 and the date of approval of the financial statements, the company had net liabilities. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the company's immediate parent undertaking, Aspers UK Holdings Limited, has indicated its intention to provide sufficient financial support to the company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements.

The directors, who are also directors of Aspers UK Holdings Limited, have reviewed the group's sensitised cash flow forecasts and operating budgets, including the group's ability to manage its controllable costs, and projected compliance with the group's banking covenants.

Based on these sensitised cash flow forecasts and operating budgets the directors are confident that they demonstrate that the parent company can provide sufficient financial support to the company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements and therefore the directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

By Order of the Board

M. Kenney

M P Kennedy

Company Secretary

15 December 2016

Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2016 (continued)

Directors and company information

Directors: J D A Aspinall

M P B Kennedy P M Littlewood

G McLaughlin

Secretary: M P B Kennedy

Registered office: 1 Hans Street, London SW1X 0JD

Company number: 07072136

JDA Aspinall and MPB Kennedy are directors of Aspers Management Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Aspers UK Holdings Limited. Emoluments for these directors are borne by Aspers Management Services Limited.

Dividends

No interim dividend has been paid and no final dividend is proposed (2015: none).

Future developments

The company plans to expand its existing activities in the forthcoming year.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2016 (continued)

Employee policy

Employee involvement is recognised as being essential in order to maintain good employee relations, achieve improved performance and productivity and enhance the quality of working life. Regular communication is made with employees to inform them of all aspects of the company's business.

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a handicapped or disabled person. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy, wherever practicable, to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and it is the company's policy to provide training, career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

Provision of information to auditors

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

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution concerning their appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board

M. Kennedy

M P Kennedy

Company Secretary

15 December 2016

Independent auditor's report to the members of Handy Cash Machines Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Handy Cash Machines Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in equity, the Statement of financial position, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 14. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom General Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 auditor

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, 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 Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based om, 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 30 June 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Handy Cash Machines Limited (Continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion 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.

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.

Cameron Cartmell (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory auditor

Ernst + Young L.L.P.

London

20 December 2016

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 £000	2015 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	6	63	88
Current assets			
Debtors	7	44	47
Cash at bank and in hand		32	46
		76	93
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(400)	(351)
Net current (liabilities)		(324)	(258)
Total assets less current liabilities		(261)	(170)
Net (liabilities)		(261)	(170)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	-	-
Profit and loss account		(261)	· (170)
Equity shareholders' (deficit)		(261)	(170)

The financial statements on pages 6 to 15 were approved by the Board on 15 December 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

M P Kennedy - Director

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016	2015
·		£000	£000
Turnover	1a	247	244
Depreciation and other amounts written off			
tangible fixed assets		(39)	(41)
Other operating charges		(299)	(262)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	3	(91)	(59)
Tax credit on loss on ordinary activities	5	•	
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation		(91)	(59)
Other comprehensive income		-	
Loss for the financial year	11	(91)	(59)

All results relate to continuing operations.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Shareholders' Equity £'000
At 30 June 2014	-	(111)	(111)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		(59)	(59)
At 30 June 2015	-	(170)	(170)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	(91)	(91)
At 30 June 2016		(261)	(261)

Cash flow statement for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note		
•		2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	10	-	33
Investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(14)	(7)
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year		(14)	26

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

1 Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

Handy Cash Machines Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The registered address of the Company is 1 Hans Street, London SW1X 0JD.

The company's parent undertaking, Aspers UK Holdings Limited, includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Aspers UK Holdings Limited are prepared in accordance with Applicable UK Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House.

The following are the principal accounting policies adopted by the company:

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

This is the first year in which the financial statements have been prepared under FRS 102.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to the period covered by these financial statements.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' report. The financial position of the Company, its cash flows and borrowing facilities are described in these financial statements.

As at 30 June 2016 and the date of approval of the financial statements, the company had net liabilities. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the company's immediate parent undertaking, Aspers UK Holdings Limited, has indicated its intention to provide sufficient financial support to the company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements.

The directors, who are also directors of Aspers UK Holdings Limited, have reviewed the group's sensitised cash flow forecasts and operating budgets, including the group's ability to manage its controllable costs, and projected compliance with the group's banking covenants.

Based on these sensitised cash flow forecasts and operating budgets the directors are confident that they demonstrate that the parent company can provide sufficient financial support to the company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements and therefore the directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Significant accounting policies

a) Revenue Recognition

Turnover represents commission receivable from the operation of automatic telling machines.

The accruals basis is applied where timing differences arise between the point of sale and the recognition of turnover.

b) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are included at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset evenly over its expected useful economic life. The rates applied are as follows:

Plant and Machinery

: 5 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with FRS 102, when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

c) Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in other operating charges.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprises cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits held at call.

e) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

f) Expenses

Operating lease payments: Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

g) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and assumptions which have had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are outlined below.

Lease categorisation

In order to categorise leases as finance or operating leases, judgements have been made as to whether the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the company.

Deferred tax assets

In order to determine whether to recognise a deferred tax asset, management estimation is required as to the timing and level of future taxable profits.

2 Staff numbers

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2015 - 5).

3 Operating loss

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
The operating loss is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	39	41
Operating lease rentals	118	112
Auditor's remuneration	_	_
- audit of the financial statements	5	5_

4 Directors' emoluments

Damian Aspinall and Martyn Kennedy are also directors of Aspers UK Holdings Limited and other group companies. The directors received total remuneration for the year of £1,022,000 (2015-£798,000), all of which was paid by other companies within the Aspers UK Holdings Limited group. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their services as directors of the company and their services as directors of Aspers UK Holdings Limited and other group companies. Gabriel McLaughlin and Philip Littlewood did not receive any emoluments during the period.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 (Continued)

5 Taxation on loss on ordinary activities

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Current taxation: - UK corporation tax on the loss for the year at 20% (2015 – 20.75%)	-	-
Deferred taxation	-	-
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	-	

The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.75%). The differences are reconciled below:

Tax reconciliation	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(91)	(59)
Loss before taxation multiplied by standard rate of Corporation Tax at 20%		
(2015 – 20.75%)	(18)	(12)
Expenses not allowed for taxation	23	12
Rate change	(5)	-
Total taxation	-	•

The main rate of UK corporation tax was reduced from 21% to 20% from 1 April 2015. The Finance Act 2015 included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. These changes were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. The Company has therefore, recognised its deferred tax balances at 18%. In its 2016 Budget announced on 16 March 2016, the UK Government announced its intention to further lower the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. The impact of this is not incorporated in the above numbers as this proposed measure was not substantively enacted at 30 June 2016.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 (Continued)

6 Tangible fixed assets

			Plant & machinery £000
	Cost		
	At 1 July 2015		216
	Additions		14
	At 30 June 2016		230
	Accumulated depreciation		
	At 1 July 2015		128
	Charge for the year		39
	At 30 June 2016		167
	Net book value		
	At 30 June 2016		63
	At 30 June 2015		88
7	Debtors	•	
7	Debtors	2016	2015
7	Debtors	2016 £000	2015 £000
7	Prepayments and accrued income		
7		£000	£000
	Prepayments and accrued income	£000	£000
7 8		£000 44 44	£000 47 47
	Prepayments and accrued income	£000 44 · 44 2016	£000 47 47 2015
	Prepayments and accrued income	£000 44 44	£000 47 47
	Prepayments and accrued income	£000 44 · 44 2016	£000 47 47 2015
	Prepayments and accrued income Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	£000 44 44 2016 £000	£000 47 47 2015 £000
	Prepayments and accrued income Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors	£000 44 44 2016 £000	£000 47 47 2015 £000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 (Continued)

9 Share capital

£,000	£,000
	<u>-</u>
	_
	<u>.</u>

^{&#}x27;A' and 'B' shares rank pari passu, save that the 'A' shares have the casting vote at members' meetings and the directors appointed by 'A' shareholders have the right to appoint the Chairman of the Board.

10 Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash flow from operating activities

	2016	2015
·	£'000	£'000
(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	(91)	(59)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	39	41
Decrease in debtors	3	2
Increase in creditors	49	49
		-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	-	33

11 Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with Aspers Management Services Limited, a subsidiary of the company's 'A' shareholder. The company purchased consultancy services for £93,576 (2015 - £80,000) and at year end owed £65,000 (2015- £63,000) to Aspers Management Services Limited. Damian Aspinall and Martyn Kennedy are also directors of Aspers Management Services Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 (Continued)

12 Obligations under operating leases

The minimum lease payment in relation to operating lease liabilities are payable as follows:

•	2016	2015
	£,000	£'000
Within one year	118	118
In two to five years	230	348
In over five years	<u> </u>	
	368	466

13 Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

At 30 June 2016 the immediate parent undertaking of the company was Aspers UK Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, and the ultimate parent undertaking was Aspers Holdings (Jersey) Limited ("AHJL"), a company registered in Jersey. The shareholding of AHJL is such that there is no controlling party of AHJL.

14 Transition to FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 July 2014. There has been no impact from the transition to FRS 102.