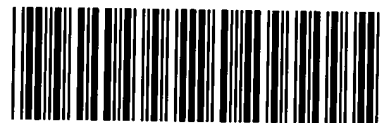


Company Registration No. 08463295 (England and Wales)

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 15 November 2016**

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Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Company information

Directors	R Haywood M Reed P Wiley
Company number	08463295
Registered office	3 Queen Caroline Street Hammersmith London W6 9PE
Independent auditors	Saffery Champness 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

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Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 15 November 2016

The directors present their strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 15 November 2016.

Fair review of the business

During the year the company was involved in the production of a film. The company incurred a loss before tax of £32,315,598 (2015: £7,636,635) during the year and at the year end had net assets of £52,313 (2015: £48,958).

The directors have reviewed the risks and resultant uncertainties facing the business as being the ability to secure future contracts. However, the ultimate parent company has provided sufficient assurances that it will continue to support the company and provide the necessary finances for its future operations.

The directors consider the company's key financial performance indicator to be whether the film is completed in line with the production budget. At the year end the estimated total cost was within budget.

The directors consider the company's key non-financial performance indicator to be whether the film is certified as British. This is required in order to access the UK Film Tax Credit. The company has received a Final Certificate of a British Film to enable it to access the UK Film Tax Credit.

On behalf of the board



R Haywood

Director

24/2/2017

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 15 November 2016

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 15 November 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of motion picture production.

Directors

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

R Haywood
M Reed
P Wiley

Results and dividends

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

The loss for the year amounted to £1,617,626 (2015: profit £15,157). The directors have not recommended a dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, Saffery Champness, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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.

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 15 November 2016

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



R Haywood

Director

24/2/2017

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Independent auditors' report

To the members of Foodles Production (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Foodles Production (UK) Limited for the year ended 15 November 2016 set out on pages 6 to 19. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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 Director's Responsibilities Statement 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 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 15 November 2016 and of its loss 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 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.

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Independent auditors' report (continued)

To the members of Foodles Production (UK) Limited

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.



John Graydon (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness

27.02.2017

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 15 November 2016**

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	as restated £
Turnover	4	161,244,317	49,341,087
Cost of sales		(191,901,237)	(56,946,568)
Gross loss		(30,656,920)	(7,605,481)
Administrative expenses		(1,658,678)	(31,154)
Loss before taxation		(32,315,598)	(7,636,635)
Taxation	8	30,697,972	7,651,792
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(1,617,626)	15,157
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,617,626)	15,157

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

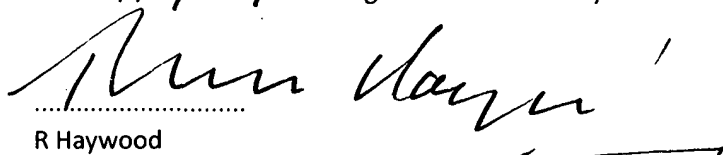
Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Balance sheet

As at 15 November 2016

			2016	2015
	Notes	£	£	as restated £
Current assets				
Debtors	9	51,619,591	7,780,695	
Cash at bank and in hand		348,602	1,792,022	
		<u>51,968,193</u>	<u>9,572,717</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(51,915,880)</u>	<u>(9,523,759)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>52,313</u>	<u>48,958</u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	11		1	1
Other reserves	12		1,620,981	-
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,568,669)</u>	<u>48,957</u>
Total equity			<u>52,313</u>	<u>48,958</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24/2/2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



 R Haywood
 Director

Company Registration No. 08463295

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 15 November 2016**

	Notes	Share capital £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 16 November 2014		1	-	33,800	33,801
Year ended 15 November 2015:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	15,157	15,157
Balance at 15 November 2015		1	-	48,957	48,958
Year ended 15 November 2016:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(1,617,626)	(1,617,626)
Other reserves	12	-	1,620,981	-	1,620,981
Balance at 15 November 2016		1	1,620,981	(1,568,669)	52,313

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Foodles Production (UK) Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Queen Caroline Street, Hammersmith, London, W6 9PE.

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 under 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 15 November 2016 are the first financial statements of Foodles Production (UK) 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 16 November 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

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

In respect of long-term contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Value of work done in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is determined by reference to the stage of completion.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by the reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to be complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

1.5 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 balance sheet 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, 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.

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 trade and other 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 payments 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. Accounts payable are classified as 'creditors: amounts falling due within one year' if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as 'creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year'. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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 may be designated as being measured at fair value through 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the year.

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 profit and loss account.

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 15 November 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Exemptions

Under FRS 102 (section 1), the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that its ultimate parent company (The Walt Disney Company) includes the company's cash flows in its own published consolidated statements.

The entity is a qualified entity and had also taken advantage of the financial instruments disclosures and exemptions and the exemption from disclosing key management compensation (other than directors emoluments) under FRS 102 (Section 1.12).

2 Critical accounting 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 Exceptional costs

During the year, the company paid a fine to the Health and Safety Executive due to a breach of the Health and Safety at Work Act etc 1974.

4 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £ as restated
Turnover	161,244,317	49,341,087

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £	2015 £ as restated
United States of America	161,244,317	49,341,087

Foodles Production (UK) Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 15 November 2016****5 Auditors' remuneration**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the company's financial statements	34,197	27,154
For other services		
All other non-audit services	3,500	4,000

No director received any remuneration in the year (2015: £nil).

6 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Production	1	42

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	9,861	662,269
Social security costs	1,189	118,519
	11,050	780,788

7 Operating loss

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fine payment	1,620,981	-

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 15 November 2016

8 Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(30,697,972)	(7,651,792)

The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(32,315,598)	(7,636,635)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.37%)	(6,463,120)	(1,555,781)
Enhanced losses arising from the film tax credit	(24,053,446)	(2,231,448)
Difference between the rate of corporation tax and the rate of relief under the film tax credit	(6,139,595)	(538,948)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	5,958,189	1,414,459
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(4,740,074)
Taxation for the year	(30,697,972)	(7,651,792)

9 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		as restated
Corporation tax recoverable	30,697,972	7,651,792
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	20,891,289	-
Other debtors	30,330	54,492
Prepayments and accrued income	-	74,411
	51,619,591	7,780,695

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 15 November 2016

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
		as restated
Trade creditors	8,497	4,494
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	8,486,930
Other taxation and social security	5,593,779	-
Accruals and deferred income	46,313,604	1,032,335
	<u>51,915,880</u>	<u>9,523,759</u>

11 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

12 Other reserves

During the year, the parent company has provided a capital contribution of £1,620,981.

13 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1a of FRS 102 from disclosing transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, where any subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

14 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is LFL Productions Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, The Walt Disney Company, a company incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of group accounts of The Walt Disney Company can be obtained from 500 Buena Vista Street, Burbank, California, 91521, USA.

The directors are unable to identify the ultimate controlling party of The Walt Disney Company, if any.

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 15 November 2016

15 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

Notes	At 16 November 2014			At 15 November 2015		
	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Current assets						
Debtors	30,473,288	(57,936)	30,415,352	7,777,063	1,275	7,778,338
Bank and cash	2,013,456	(6,649)	2,006,807	1,800,150	(8,128)	1,792,022
	<u>32,486,744</u>	<u>(64,585)</u>	<u>32,422,159</u>	<u>9,577,213</u>	<u>(6,853)</u>	<u>9,570,360</u>
Creditors due within one year						
Taxation	2,489,465	(47,388)	2,442,077	750	1,607	2,357
Other creditors	(34,942,408)	111,973	(34,830,435)	(9,529,005)	5,246	(9,523,759)
	<u>(32,452,943)</u>	<u>64,585</u>	<u>(32,388,358)</u>	<u>(9,528,255)</u>	<u>6,853</u>	<u>(9,521,402)</u>
Net current assets	<u>33,801</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,801</u>	<u>48,958</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,958</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	<u>33,801</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,801</u>	<u>48,958</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,958</u>
Net assets	<u>33,801</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,801</u>	<u>48,958</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,958</u>
Capital and reserves						
Share capital	1	-	1	1	-	1
Profit and loss	33,800	-	33,800	48,957	-	48,957
Total equity	<u>33,801</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,801</u>	<u>48,958</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,958</u>

Foodles Production (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 15 November 2016

15 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

		Year ended 15 November 2015		
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
		£	£	£
Notes				
	Turnover	49,092,377	248,710	49,341,087
	Cost of sales	(56,697,858)	(248,710)	(56,946,568)
	Gross loss	(7,605,481)	-	(7,605,481)
	Administrative expenses	(31,154)	-	(31,154)
	Taxation	7,651,792	-	7,651,792
	Profit for the financial period	15,157	-	15,157