Company Registration Number: NI007645

BUCHANAN (WHOLESALE) LIMITED

Abridged Financial Statements

for the year ended

30 June 2016

(As abbreviated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006).

Company Number: NI007645

BUCHANAN (WHOLESALE) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2016

CONTENTS

MAZARS

BUCHANAN (WHOLESALE) LIMITED

Auditors Report to Buchanan (Wholesale) Limited Pursuant to Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006

We have examined the abbreviated financial statements on pages 3 to 14 together with the full financial statements of Buchanan (Wholesale) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 444 of the Companies Acts 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2009/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with section 444 (3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in with the regulations made under that section.

Lorcan Colclough
Senior Statutory Auditor
Mazars
Chartered Accountants
& Registered Auditors
Harcourt Centre
Block 3
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2

15 March 2017

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 June 2016

	Notes	30 June 2016 Stg£	30 June 2015 Stg£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets		767	5,513
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	173,134	164,731
Cash at bank and in hand	7	17,760	57,722
		190,894	222,453
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(56,363)	(89,441)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		134,531	133,012
NET ASSETS		135,298	138,525
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital presented as equity	9	15,000	15,000
Profit and loss account		120,298	123,525
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		135,298	138,525

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director

A. Lawless

15 March 2017

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Buchanan (Wholesale) Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The Registered Office is 21 Springfarm Industrial Estate, Balymena Road, Co. Antrim, BT41 4NT, United Kingdom.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom & the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The company adopted FRS 102 in the current year and an explanation of how the transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position in given in Note 11.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value.

Going concern

During the year the company incurred losses after taxation of £3,227. The company has a shareholders' funds of £135,299 as at 30 June 2016. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on continued improvement in operational performance and continued support of the holding company.

b) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

b) Revenue Recognition (continued)

Sale of goods
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 company retain neither continuing management involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, 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.

Interest income
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

c) Foreign currency and translation

Functional currency and presentation currency
The financial statements are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Sterling ("£") which is also the functional currency of the company.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction or an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

d) Leases

At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

Finance lease
Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined the company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs, incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset.

Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Leases (continued)

The capital element of lease obligations is recorded as a liability on inception of the arrangement. Lease payments are apportioned between capital repayment and finance charge, using the effective interest rate method, to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of the capital repayments outstanding.

Operating leases
Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

e) Employee benefits

Short term benefits
Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the financial year.

f) Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

g) Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax
Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax
Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference

h) Tangible Assets
Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates, which are estimated to reduce the assets to realisable values by the end of their expected useful lives as follows:-

Tangible fixed assets are stated at original cost. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	-	33% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	20% / 33% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	25% Straight Line

Depreciation is charged when the asset is substantially ready for use.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent additions and major components
Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as a separate asset where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over its useful life. Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Derecognition
Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss and included in 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market riskfree rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

j) Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors, which generally have 30-60 day terms, are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is material, receivables are carried at amortised cost. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents net of outstanding bank overdraft, if any.

3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

l) ***Financial instruments***

The company has chosen to adopt the Section 11 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets
Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and amounts due from group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and amount due to group companies 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. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) ***Financial instruments (continued)***

are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an 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 to liability simultaneously.

m) ***Share capital***

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

n) ***Provisions***

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss as they arise.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The company made judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that were not readily apparent from other sources in the application of the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

a) Critical judgments made in applying the company's accounting policy

Management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

c) Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

The company depreciates the tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives after taking into account their estimated residual values. The estimated useful life reflects management's estimate of the period that the company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the company's tangible fixed assets. The residual value reflects management's estimated amount that the company would currently obtain from the disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, as if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could affect the economic, useful lives and the residual values of these assets which could then consequentially impact future depreciation charges.

d) Impairment of trade and other receivables

The company assesses trade debtors on a continuous basis for any objective evidence of impairment by considering factors, including the ageing profile, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each debtor. If the financial conditions of these debtors were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

5. EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATON	**2016 Stg£**	**2015 Stg£**
Wages and salaries	41,768	41,598
Employer National Insurance	3,528	3,534
	45,296	45,132

The average monthly numbers of employees (including the directors) during the year was 2 (2015: 2).

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. DEBTORS	2016 Stg£	2015 Stg£
Trade debtors	55,823	83,323
Amounts due from parent company	117,311	75,516
Other debtors	-	5,892
	173,134	164,731

Trade debtors and other debtors

The carrying amounts of trade and other debtors approximate their fair value largely due to the short-term maturities and nature of these instruments. All trade debtors are due with the company's normal terms, which is 30 to 60 days. Trade debtors are shown net of impairment in respect of doubtful debts.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2016 Stg£	2015 Stg£
Cash at bank and in hand	17,760	57,722

8. CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	2016 Stg£	2015 Stg£
Invoice discounting advances	28,818	52,747
Trade creditors	1,280	9,391
Corporation tax	2,971	2,971
VAT	9,200	7,937
PAYE / NI	4,093	3,527
Sundry creditors and accruals	10,001	12,868
	56,363	89,441

Trade and other creditors

The carrying amounts of trade, and other creditors approximate their fair value largely due to the short-term maturities and nature of these instruments. The repayment terms of trade creditors vary between on 30 days and 60 days. No interest is payable on trade creditors.

Accruals

The terms of the accruals are based on underlying contracts.

Taxes and social welfare costs

Taxes and social welfare costs are subject to the terms of the relevant legislation. Interest accrues on late payments. No interest was due at the financial year end date.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. SHARE CAPITAL

	2016 Stg£	2015 Stg£
Authorised		
6,666 'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	6,666	6,666
6,666 'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each	6,667	6,667
6,666 'C' Ordinary shares of £1 each	6,667	6,667
	20,000	20,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
5,000 'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
5,000 'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
5,000 'C' Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
	15,000	15,000

The 'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each, the 'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each and the 'C' Ordinary Shares of £1 each rank equally in respect of dividends, notices and rights in winding up the company.

10. BANK FACILITIES

All the company's facilities are held with Bank of Ireland and Bibby Invoice Discounting Limited and are secured as follows:

i) A fixed charge over the assets of the company together with an assignment over the book debts.

11. TRANSITION TO FRS 102

This is the first year that Buchanan (Wholesale) Limited has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under UK GAAP were for the year ended 30 June 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2014. The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit and loss.

12. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Power Home Products Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

14. INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The directors and secretary had no interest in the share capital of the company at the beginning or end of the financial year.

The interest of the directors and secretary in the share capital of the holding company at the beginning and end of the financial year were as follows:

	Ordinary Shares of €1 each	
	30 June 2016	**30 June 2015**
A. Lawless	224,000	224,000
G. Lawless	224,000	224,000

15. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 15 March 2017.