Company Registration No. SC125434

Joseph Robertson (Aberdeen) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2013

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Report and financial statements 2013

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Report and financial statements 2013

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

D Kilshaw (Chairman)

M Robertson

S Robertson

J Robertson

J Mundy

Secretary

A C Morrison & Richards

Registered Office

18 Bon Accord Crescent Aberdeen AB11 6XY

Banker

HSBC Bank plc 95-99 Union street Aberdeen AB11 6BD

Solicitor

A C Morrison & Richards 18 Bon Accord Crescent Aberdeen AB11 6XY

Auditor

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants Aberdeen

Strategic report (continued)

The directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the production and sale of food and seafood products.

Business review and outlook

The results for the year and the financial position of the Company are considered satisfactory and we are confident of the prospects for the future.

The directors consider turnover, gross and net profit to be key financial indicators:-

	2013	2012	movement
•	£,000	£'000	%
Turnover	17.957	20,415	(12%)
Gross profit	1,879	1,986	(5%)
Operating (loss)/profit	(15)	65	(123%)
Profit after tax	21	33	(36%)
Gross profit margin (%)	10.5%	9.7%	0.8%
Operating profit margin (%)	(0.1%)	0.3%	0.4%

The 12% drop in turnover reflects a contraction of a number of major accounts. Following strategic realignment customers now number several major retailers and a single foodservice partner. The company has a number of significant opportunities and management expects the turnover to increase in the following years.

The stability in gross margin reflects the improvements in operating efficiencies to sustain competitiveness. The gross margin of 10.5% (2012: 9.7%) reflects the level of control achieved through the successful implementation of a new IT system at the half year. An increased level of transparency on stock control, material usage and technical traceability has resulted in margin enhancement.

The directors are confident of the prospects for the business. The development and extension of the customer base and product range continue to be key strategic objectives. The directors regard continuing focus on this area as a prerequisite for success in both the medium and long-term.

Responsible sourcing is core to the Company's values. The majority of the Company's raw materials have been appointed one of the Marine Stewardship Council, Responsible Fishing Scheme or Freedom food accreditations. All raw materials are sourced from sustainable stocks. The Company remain committed to local markets and is a firm supporter of the Sea fish industry sourcing local produce landed in Scotland.

Product integrity is maintained through internal quality and technical control systems. Grade A British Retail Consortium standard has been retained following a successful audit. The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting performance. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings.

M Robertson Director

11 September 2014

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

The Company's activities and review of performance and outlook are discussed in the Strategic Report on page 2.

Directors

The directors, each of whom served throughout the year to the date of this report are as follows:

D Kilshaw

M Robertson

S Robertson

J Robertson

J Mundy

Dividends

The directors recommended and paid a £48,791 (2012: £15,000) dividend on the "A" ordinary shares.

Going concern

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility. The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the terms of the available banking facilities currently available.

Having considered the Company's financial position and projected performance, including possible sensitivity scenarios, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables.

The Company's market is such that sales are concentrated towards a small number of key customers. Credit risk is managed through maintaining good customer relationships and the on-going monitoring of credit levels and settlement periods. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

To maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for on-going operations and future developments, the Company uses both long-term and short-term debt finance. Regular forecasts are prepared to assess liquidity requirements.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
 and
- the 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 auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

M Robertson

Director

27 September 2014

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed; 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 Joseph Robertson (Aberdeen) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Joseph Robertson (Aberdeen) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes 1 to 24. 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).

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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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. 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 December 2013 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic and Directors' Reports 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.

Graeme Sheils CA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Aberdeen, United Kingdom

27 September 2014

Profit and loss account For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Turnover	2	17,957	20,415
Cost of sales		(16,078)	(18,429)
Gross profit		1,879	1,986
Administrative expenses		(1,934)	(1,960)
Other operating income		40	39
Operating (loss)/profit		(15)	65
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(75)	(54)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	(90)	11
Tax credit on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	6	<u> 111</u>	22
Profit for the financial year	17, 18	21	33

There are no recognised gains and losses in the current or prior year other than as included in the profit and loss account. Accordingly, no statement of total recognised gains or losses is shown.

All of the result for the current and prior year is from continuing operations.

Balance sheet At 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	-	-
Tangible assets	9	5,746	5,827
		5,746	5,827
Current assets			
Stocks	10	2,543	2,129
Debtors	11	2,477	2,329
Cash at bank and in hand	•	2	
·		5,022	4,458
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(4,393)	(4,047)
within one year	12	(4,555)	(4,047)
Net current assets		629	411
Total assets less current liabilities		6,375	6,238
Creditors: amounts falling due after more			
than one year	13	(523)	(338)
Provisions for liabilities	14	(307)	(408)
Deferred income	15	(1,020)	(880)
Net assets		4,525	4,612
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	90.	149
Capital redemption reserve	17	359	300
Profit and loss account	17	4,076	4,163
Shareholders' funds	18	4,525	4,612

The financial statements of Joseph Robertson (Aberdeen) Limited, registered number SC125434 were approved by the Board of Directors on ZZ September 2014.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

M Robertson Director

Cash flow statement For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	19	29	282
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Capital expenditure and financial investment Taxation Equity dividends paid	20 20	(74) 110 46 (49)	(54) (249) 33 (15)
Cash inflow/(outflow) before management of liquid resources and financing		62	(3)
Financing	20	12	(324)
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the year		74	(327)

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2013

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding year.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and financial position are set out in the Strategic report.

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility. The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company is forecast to operate within the terms of the available banking facilities.

Having considered the Company's financial position and projected performance, including possible sensitivity scenarios, the directors have developed a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of goods provided to customers in the year, stated net of discounts and VAT. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised upon delivery to the customer, or customer draw down from consignment stock.

Intangible assets - trademarks

Trademarks are included at cost and are depreciated over their estimated useful life. Provision is made for any impairment when identified.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost of each asset over its estimated useful life, or if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, if shorter.

Freehold property
Plant and machinery
Fixtures and fittings
Motor vehicles
Computer equipment

2% straight line 10-15% reducing balance 15% reducing balance 25% reducing balance 20-33% straight line

Assets under construction are capitalised as costs are incurred. Once complete and available for use the assets are transferred to the appropriate class of asset and depreciated over their estimated useful life.

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost includes materials, direct labour costs and direct production related overhead costs. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Taxation

UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

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 a non-discounted basis.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off as incurred. Development expenditure is expensed as incurred, except where the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Bank borrowings

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for eligible employees whereby the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contribution payable in the year. Differences between contribution payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Deferred government grants

Government grants relating to tangible assets are treated as deferred income and are credited to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful life of the assets to which they relate.

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

2. Turnover

Turnover is attributable to the Company's principal activities. Turnover is substantially derived within the United Kingdom.

3. Interest payable and similar charges

	kn3 B		
		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Bank loan and overdraft Other	39 36	33 21
		75	54
4.	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		
		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Depreciation – owned assets	350	376
	- assets held under hire purchase	76	-
	Amortisation	-	10
	Gain on foreign exchange	-	(1)
	Rental income	(40)	(39)
	Grant amortisation	(105)	(79)
	Rental and operating leases rentals:	, ,	
	- plant and machinery	19	20
	- other	42	42
	Fees payable to the company's auditors		
	- audit services	18	17
	- tax and other services		5
5.	Staff costs		
		2013	2012
	Aggregate remuneration comprised (including directors):	£,000	£,000
	Wages and salaries	3,400	3,727
	Social security costs	304	332
	Other pension costs	•	2
		3,704	4,061
		 :	

The Company provides a defined contribution scheme for eligible employees. The scheme is administered independently of the Company. The total pension cost which is charged to the profit and loss account represents contributions payable by the Company amounted to £nil (2012: £2,200). There is no balance outstanding at 31 December 2013 or 2012.

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

	The average monthly number of employees (including directors) was:		
		No.	No.
	Distribution	4	4
	Production ·	150	168
	Management	16	16
		170	188
		£'000	£'000
	Directors' emoluments		
	Emoluments	329	329
			_
	Dominoustice of the highest said dispetor	£	£
	Remuneration of the highest paid director Emoluments	82	82
6.	Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities		
	The tax (credit)/charge comprises:		
	The tax (create), shange comprises.	2013	2012
		£'000	£'000
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax	-	7
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(10)	(40)
	Total current tax	(10)	(33)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(6)	11
	Effect of changes in tax rates	(46)	,
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(49)	1
	Total deferred tax (see note 14)	(101)	12
	Total tax credit on (loss)/profit on ordinary		
	activities	(111)	. (22)

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

The standard rate of corporation tax for the year, based on the average UK rate of corporation tax is 20% (2012: 20%). The actual tax charge for the current and the previous year differs from the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation.

		£'000	£'000
	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(90)	10
	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate	(18)	2
	Effects of:		
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	17	30
	Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	. 6	(15)
	Income not taxable	(24)	(11)
	Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous		. ,
	periods	(10)	_
	Income not taxable	19	(39)
	Current tax (credit)/charge	(10)	(33)
7.	Dividends		
		2013	2012
		£'000	£'000
	Final dividend for the year of 54p (2017: 17p) per		
	ordinary "A" share	49	15

No dividends were proposed or paid in respect of the redeemable preference shares (note 16).

8. Intangible fixed assets

	Patents and trademarks £'000
Cost At I January 2013 and 31 December 2013	50
Amortisation At 1 January 2013 Charge for the year	50
At 31 December 2013	50
Net book value At 31 December 2013	
At 31 December 2012	-

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Assets under Development £'000	Total
	£'000	£,000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£,000
Cost							
At 1 January 2013	3,602	3,511	55	11	53	59	7,291
Additions	18	207	3	-	117	•	345
Transfers					59	(59)	
At 31 December 2013	3,620	3,718	58	11	229	•	7,636
Depreciation							
At 1 January 2013	426	997	20	2	19	=	1,464
Charge for the year	72	314	6	2	32		426
At 31 December 2013	498	1,311	26	4	51		1,890
Net book value							
At 31 December 2013	3,122	2,407	32	7	178	-	5,746
At 31 December 2012	3,176	2,514	35	9	34	59	5,827

The net book value of assets held under hire purchase agreements at 31 December 2013 is £503,000 (2012: £721,000).

There is a fixed security charge in favour of HSBC, over the freehold property and a floating charge over all assets, goodwill, undertakings and uncalled capital, both present and future.

10. Stocks

2013 £'000	£'000
1,397	1,212
799	559
347	358
2,543	2,129
	1,397 799 347

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

11.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Trade debtors	2,170	2,102
	Amounts owed by related parties (note 24)	4	4
	Other taxation	94 32	105
	Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors	32 177	70 48
	_	2,477	2,329
12.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		_
		2013	2012
		£'000	£'000
	Bank loan and overdrafts	1,178	1,184
	Obligations under hire purchase contracts	155	125
	Trade creditors	2,856	2,437
	Taxation and social security	75	82
	Other creditors	48	129
	Accruals		90
	z	4,393	4,047
13.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Croundles amounts in the state of the state	2013	2012
		£'000	£'000
	Bank loan	374	192
	Obligations under hire purchase contracts	149	146
		523	338
	Bank borrowings are secured by a standard security over the freehold propert charge over the assets of the company.	y and a bond a	and floating
	Borrowings are repayable as follows:		
	Bank loans	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Between one and two years	97	30
	Between two and five years	277	93
	Greater than 5 years		69
		374	192
	On demand or within one year	95	28
		469	220

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (continued)

	Obligations under hire purchase contracts		
		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Between one and two years Between two and five years	132 17	85 61
		149 155	146 125
	On demand or within one year	304	271
		· 	
14.	Provisions for liabilities		
			Deferred tax £'000
	Balance at 1 January 2013 Credited to profit and loss account	·	408 (101)
	Balance at 31 December 2013		307
	Deferred tax is provided as follows:		
		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences	307	404 3
	Provision for deferred tax	307	408

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

15. Deferred income

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Government grants Balance at 1 January	880	959
Additions Amortisation	245 (105)	(79)
Balance at 31 December	1,020	880

Under the terms of the government grants received, a repayment equal to the relevant proportion of proceeds would be required in the event of disposal of the fixed assets for which they were received. No disposal of these assets is currently planned.

16. Called up share capital

	2013	2012
	£'000	£,000
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	90	90
Redeemable preference shares of £1 each	-	59
	90	149
·		

The redeemable preference shares carried no voting rights and their redemption was at the determination of the directors. During the year all of the 58,641 preference shares of £1 each in issue were redeemed at par.

17. Reserves

	Profit and loss account £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2013	4,163	300	4,463
Profit for the year	21	-	21
Dividends paid on "A" ordinary shares	(49)	-	(49)
Redemption of preference shares	(59)	59	
At 31 December 2013	4,076	359	4,435

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

18. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Profit for the financial year	21	33
Dividends paid on ordinary "A" shares	(49)	(15)
Preference shares redeemed	(59)	(100)
Net decrease in shareholders' funds	(87)	(82)
Opening shareholders' funds	4,612	4,694
Closing shareholders' funds	4,525	4,612

19. Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash outflow from operating activities

2013 £'000	£'000
(15)	65
426	376
-	10
(105)	(79)
-	2
(414)	247
(184)	(240)
321	(99)
29	282
	(15) 426 - (105) - (414) (184) 321

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

20. Analysis of cash flows

·	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Returns on investments and servicing of finance		
Interest paid	(57)	(33)
Interest element of hire purchase agreements	(17)	(21)
Net cash outflow	(74)	(54)
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
Government grants	245	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(135)	(249)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	110	(249)
Financing		
Redemption of shares	(59)	(100)
Repayments under hire purchase contracts	(178)	(196)
Repayment of bank loans	(251)	(28)
New bank loans	500	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	12	(324)

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

21. Analysis and reconciliation of net debt

Analysis and reconciliation of net debt				
	At 1 January 2013 £'000	Cash flow £'000	Non-cash changes £'000	At 31 December 2013 £'000
Net debt				
Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdraft	(1,155)	2 72		(1,083)
	(1,155)	74		(1,081)
Hire purchase contracts	(272)	178	(210)	(304)
Debts falling due within one year Debts falling due after one year	(34) (186)	(61) (188)		(95) (374)
	(492)	(71)	(210)	(773)
Total	(1,647)	3	(210)	(1,854)
			2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the period Cash (outflow)/inflow from increase in debt and lease			74	(327)
financing	•		(71)	224
Change in net debt resulting from cash flows			3	(103).
Hire purchase agreement financing			(210)	(282)
Movement in net debt in the period Net debt at 1 January			(207)	(385)
Net debt at 31 December			(1,854)	(1,647)

Notes to the accounts (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2013

22. Financial commitments

Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and buildings		Other operating leases	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expiring date:				
- within one year	-	-	2	1
- between one and five years	43	•	12	5
- in more than five years	<u> </u>	43		
	43	43	14	6

23. Related party disclosures

During the year, fees of £33,000 (2012: £46,000) were charged by D Kilshaw, Chairman, for consultancy services. As at 31 December 2012 £3,000 (2012: £2,700) was outstanding and is included in other creditors (note 12).

At 31 December 2013 there are balances due from directors of £4,000 (2012: £4,000).

24. Controlling party

M Robertson, S Robertson & J Robertson, who are directors and related family members, are considered to control the company by virtue of their interests in the issued share capital. No single individual is considered to be the controlling party.