ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

SATURDAY

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24/09/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE #218

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Mr D P Smith

Mr A P Smith

Mr P P Smith

SECRETARY

Mr P P Smith

COMPANY NUMBER

01529017

REGISTERED OFFICE

8 Great King Street

Hockley

Birmingham West Midlands B19 3AR

AUDITORS

JW Hinks LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

19 Highfield Road

Edgbaston Birmingham B15 3BH

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their strategic report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

FAIR REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

It is the intention of the company's directors to produce and present a balanced review of the company's performance for the year ended 31 December 2015.

We consider that our key financial performance indicators are those which communicate the performance and strength of the company as a whole.

Annual turnover and gross margin changes for the period covering the years ended 31 December 2011 to 31 December 2015 are as follows.

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011-
Turnover growth	-3.03%	-14.2%	+3.4%	-2.2%	+36.4%
Gross profit growth	-4.3%	-9.9%	+3.3%	-10.1%	+51.6%

TRADING PERFORMANCE IN 2015

Trading performance for 2015 was, as anticipated, slightly down in comparison to 2014.

The euro currency effect and a very poor period of summer trading has had an impact on the final result for the year which has been disappointing.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN 2016

We anticipate a more profitable year for 2016 compared to 2015.

This expectation is based upon slightly improved turnover and advantages in the valuation of sterling against the euro following the UK's EU referendum result in June 2016.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the execution of the directors' strategy are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties.

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are set out below.

Risks are reviewed by the directors and appropriate processes have been put in place to monitor and mitigate them.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

During the year ended 31 December 2015 the company has continued to invest in its equipment and staff in order to help increase growth.

COMPETITION

Corporate risk and exposure to competition is mitigated through factors such as complying with high quality manufacturing processes and systems.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The company's ability to recruit and retain staff is key to the future growth of the business. The directors place a significant emphasis upon the recruitment, retention and performance of the company's staff.

QUALITY STANDARDS

It is of utmost importance to the company that the company's manufacturing processes and systems are at a standard expected from the company and by its customers.

IT AND FINANCE SYSTEMS

It is important that reliable and robust IT and financial systems and processes are in place that enable the company to operate effectively and efficiently.

An infrastructure programme is in place to ensure that IT hardware and software are upgraded and replaced on an ongoing basis.

Finance systems, processes and controls are managed by an experienced and qualified finance team to support business needs and to pay suppliers and employers accurately and on a timely basis.

On behalf of the board

Mr P P Smith DIRECTOR

23 September 2016

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of manufacturing press tools and metal pressings.

DIRECTORS

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

Mr D P Smith

Mr A P Smith

Mr P P Smith

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company has various financial instruments such as cash and bank overdrafts and other loans which are used by the company to raise finance for the company's operations and plans and other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Liquidity risk

The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash.

Interest rate risk

The company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates is limited to the company's bank overdraft. The additional requirement for medium to long-term debt finance will be reviewed by the directors based on the company's forecast working capital requirements.

Foreign currency risk

The company's principal foreign currency exposures arise from trading with overseas companies. Company policy permits but does not demand that these exposures may be hedged in order to fix the cost in sterling. This hedging activity involves the use of foreign exchange forward contracts.

Credit risk

The company only trades with recognised, credit worthy third parties. It is the company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit vetting procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to bad debts is minimal.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

AUDITORS

The auditors, J W Hinks LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE TO AUDITORS

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr P P Smith DIRECTOR

23 September 2016

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF APS METAL PRESSINGS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of APS Metal Pressings Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 8 to 36. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102.

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

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 3 – 4, 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 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF APS METAL PRESSINGS 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.

N.A. Askl.

NEAL ASTON ACA ACCA (SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR)
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JW HINKS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND REGISTERED AUDITORS
19 Highfield Road
Edgbaston
Birmingham
B15 3BH

23 September 2016

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	•	2015	2014
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	8,514,001	8,780,192
Cost of sales	, ,	(6,853,802)	(7,045,044)
GROSS PROFIT		1,660,199	1,735,148
Distribution costs		(287,872)	(271,700)
Administrative expenses		(1,279,110)	(1,389,090)
OPERATING PROFIT	4	93,217	74,358
Interest receivable and similar income	7	2,880	3,296
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(4,628)	(6,551)
Amounts written back on investments	9	158,851	21,641
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		250,320	92,744
Taxation ·	10	11,565	92,788
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	27	261,885	185,532
•			

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

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	•	. 20	· . 015	20	1.4
	Notes	£	, £	20 £	14 £
FIXED ASSETS				_	_
Tangible assets	12		1,151,422		930,709
Investments	13	:	597,162	•	564,641
•			1,748,584		1,495,350
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	15	829,298		704,920	
Debtors	16	1,663,095		1,806,212	
Cash at bank and in hand		662,193		871,809	
		3,154,586		3,382,941	
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	17	(1,186,519)		(1,324,730)	
Net current assets			1,968,067		2,058,211
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			3,716,651		3,553,561
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE	18		(22.220)		. (2.5.2.2.2)
AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR			(29,338)		(86,283)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	21		(196,025)		(131,000)
NET ASSETS			3,491,288		3,336,278
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	25		142,500		142,500
Capital redemption reserve	26		7,500		7,500
Profit and loss reserves	27	,	3,341,288		3,186,278
TOTAL EQUITY			3,491,288		3,336,278
			<u></u>		

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 September 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. 01529017

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

£	· £	•
•		£
-	3,243,246	3,393,246
-	185,532	185,532
-	(142,500)	(142,500)
-	_	(7,500)
7,500	_	. 7,500
	(100,000)	(100,000)
7,500	3,186,278	3,336,278
· -	261,885	261,885
<u> </u>	(106,875)	(106,875)
7,500	3,341,288	3,491,288
	7,500	- 185,532 - (142,500) - 7,500 - (100,000) - 7,500 3,186,278 - 261,885 - (106,875)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

•		20	15	20	14 -
	Notes	£	£	£	£
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				·	
Cash generated from operations	31		264,722		340,370
Interest paid			(4,628)		(6,551)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)			32,439		(28,685)
NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIV	ITIES		292,533		305,134
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(429,280)		(120,238)	
Proceeds on disposal of fixed asset					
investments		(18,839)		(301,641)	
Proceeds from other investments and loans		145,169		21,641	
Interest received		2,880		3,296	
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES			(300,070)		(396,942)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of own shares		_		(100,000)	
Repayment of borrowings		494		(740)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(45,538)		(62,298)	
Dividends paid		(106,875)		(142,500)	
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES			(151,919)		(305,538)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVAL	ENTS.		(159,456)		(397,346)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of ye	ar	•	821,649		1,218,995
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF Y	/EAR		662,193	,	821,649
RELATING TO:					<u></u>
Cash at bank and in hand			662,193		871,809
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable	!		•		. •
within one year			_		(50,160)
					=======================================

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

COMPANY INFORMATION

APS Metal Pressings Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 Great King Street, Hockley, Birmingham, West Midlands, B19 3AR.

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of APS Metal Pressings 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 1 January 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 32.

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

Turnover represents the net invoiced sales of goods excluding VAT.

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.

1.4 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Land and buildings Leasehold

2% on cost, 5% on cost and over period of lease

Plant and machinery

10% and 15% on cost

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

10% and 20% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

1.5 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value through income or expenditure if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment.

1.6 IMPAIRMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash–generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

1.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

1.9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, 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.

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.

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.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

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, including trade and other payables, bank loans and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.10 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.

1.11 TAXATION

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is accounted for on an undiscounted basis at expected tax rates on all differences arising from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements.

A deferred tax asset is only recognised when it is more than likely than not that the asset will be recoverable in the foreseeable future out of suitable taxable profits from which the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

1.12 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision in measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

1.13 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.

1.14 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Contributions to the personal pension schemes of certain employees are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they relate. The assets of these personal pension schemes are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

1.15 LEASES

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

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

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.16 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants received in respect of capital expenditure are credited to a deferred income account and are released to the profit and loss account in equal annual instalments over the expected useful economic lives of the assets to which they relate.

Grants received for revenue purposes are credited directly to the profit and loss account in the period in which they are received.

1.17 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 end 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 period.

1.18 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

2 JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3	TURNOVER AND OTHER REVENUE		
	An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:		,
		2015	2014
	•	£	£
	TURNOVER		
	Sales of goods	8,514, 0 01	8,780,192
	en e		
	•		
	•		
	OTHER SIGNIFICANT REVENUE		
	Interest income	2,880	3,296
	r		
	TURNOVER ANALYSED BY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKET		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	UK	7,111,161	7,222,752
	Europe	1,292,128	1,440,076
	North America	51,037	49,629
	South America	_	68
	Asia	59,675	67,667
		8,514,001	8,780,192
4	OPERATING PROFIT		
		2015	2014
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Exchange losses/(gains)	12,804	51,244
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial		
	statements	7,000	7,000
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	184,561	173,813
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	24,006	21,645
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	4,531,679	4,859,996
	Operating lease charges	60,754	63,506

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

5 EMPLOYEES

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

2014 Numbe	2015 Number	
. 2	3	Directors
7	7	Office
72	72	Norks .
83	82	
2014	2015	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:
1012	2013 £	
2,212,193	2,288,355	Nages and salaries
212,341	218,558	Social security costs
215,626	136,663	Pension costs
2,640,160	2,643,576	,
		DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION
2014	2015	
Í	£	
398,775	285,814	Remuneration for qualifying services
148,190	60,390	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes
546,965	346,204	

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2014 - 3).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

Remuneration for qualifying services	88,424	106,228
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	30,825	87,800

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7	INITEREST RECEIVABLE AND CIMIL AR INCOME		
7	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME	2015	2014
		£	£
	INTEREST INCOME	•	
	Interest on bank deposits	2,880	3,296
	·		
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,880	3,296
8	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
		2015	2014
		£	£
•	INTEREST ON FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST:		
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	4,628	6,551
			
9	AMOUNTS WRITTEN BACK ON INVESTMENTS		
		2015	2014
		£	£
. •	FAIR VALUE GAINS/(LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
	Change in value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss OTHER GAINS/(LOSSES)	145,169	21,641
	Gain on disposal of fixed asset investments	13,682	_
		158,851	21,641
10	TAXATION		
		2015	2014
	CURRENT TAY	£	£
	CURRENT TAX	(4.350)	21 200
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(4,250) (37,315)	21,200 (104,988)
			————
	Total current tax	(41,565)	(83,788)
	. •		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

0	TAXATION		(Continued)
	DEFERRED TAX	·	
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	30,000	(9,000) ———
	Total tax charge	(11,565)	(92,788)
		···	
	The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss according	unt as follows:	
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Profit before taxation	250,320	92,744
			
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2014: 20.00%)	50,064	18,549
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	30,000	(9,000)
	Non deductible expenses	2,576	2,219
	Depreciation add back	1,471	1,471
	Capital allowances	(78,417)	3,325
	Other adjustments	(17,259)	(105,024)
	Transition adjustments		(4,328)
	Tax expense for the year	(11,565)	(92,788)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11	DIVIDENDS				
		2015	2014	2015	2014
		per share £	per share £	£	£
	Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders:				
	notacis.	•		•	
	A ORDINARY SHARES				
	Interim paid	0.75	1.00	96,750	129,000
,					
	B ORDINARY SHARES	A 7-			12.500
•	Interim paid	0.75 ————	1.00	10,125	13,500
	TOTAL DIVIDENDS PAID				
	Interim paid			106,875	142,500
12	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				
		Land and	Plant and	Fixtures,	Total
		buildings Leasehold	machinery	fittings & equipment	
	·	£	£	£	£
	COST				
	At 1 January 2015	193,720	5,859,470	514,080	6,567,270
	Additions		376,998	52,282	429,280
	At 31 December 2015	193,720	6,236,468	566,362	6,996,550
	DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT				
	At 1 January 2015	149,568	5,092,952	394,041	5,636,561
	Depreciation charged in the year	7,354	172,428	28,785	208,567
	At 31 December 2015	156,922	5,265,380	422,826	5,845,128
	CARRYING AMOUNT				
	At 31 December 2015	36,798	971,088	143,536	1,151,422
	At 31 December 2014	44,152	766,518	120,039	930,709

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		(Continued)
	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respleases or hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of su		
	(2014 - £21,645) for the year.		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Plant and machinery	183,944	179,616
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
13	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS	•	
		2015	2014
	•	£	£
	Listed investments	597,162	564,641
			
		•	
	Listed investments carrying amount	597,162	564,641
		===	
	MOVEMENTS IN FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS		
			Investments er than loans
		Othe	f than loans
	COST OR VALUATION		_
	At 1 January 2015		564,641
	Additions		180,000
	Valuation changes		145,169
	Realised investment gains/(losses)		13,682
	Disposals		(306,330)
	At 31 December 2015	•	597,162
	CARRYING AMOUNT		
	At 31 December 2015		597,162
	At 31 December 2014		564,641

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

14	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,553,513	1,671,235
	Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	597,162	564,641
			-=-
	CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
	Measured at amortised cost	1,042,711	1,189,086
			
15	STOCKS		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Raw materials and consumables	259,713	351,742
	Work in progress	328,196	203,178
	Finished goods and goods for resale	241,389	150,000
		829,298	704,920
16	DEBTORS	•	
		2015	2014
	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR:	£	£
	Trade debtors	1,444,367	1,665,652
	Corporation tax recoverable	41,599	53,673
	Other debtors	109,146	5,583
	Prepayments and accrued income	67,983	81,304
		1,663,095	1,806,212
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	`			
17	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
			2015	2014
	· •	Notes	£	£
	Loans and overdrafts	. 19 .	494	50,160
	Obligations under finance leases	20	70,272	64,963
	Trade creditors		937,392	995,149
	Corporation tax		_	21,200
	Other taxation and social security		154,852	176,335
	Accruals and deferred income		23,509	16,923
			1,186,519	1,324,730
18	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE			
	YEAR			2014
			2015	2014
		Notes	£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	20	11,044	61,891
	Government grants	23	18,294	24,392
			29,338	86,283
19	LOANS AND OVERDRAFTS			
			2015	2014
			£	£
	Bank overdrafts		-	50,160
	Directors' loans		494	
			494	50,160
	Payable within one year		494	50,160
٠,.	Payable within one year		494	50,160

Included within creditors falling due within one year as at 31 December 2015 is a bank overdraft totalling £nil (2014: £50,160)

Bank overdrafts are secured by an unlimited debenture dated 22 December 1981 and a first legal charge dated 31 December 1984 over the company's leasehold property located at 127 Barr Street, Hockley, Birmingham.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

20	FINANCE LEASE OBLIGATIONS		
	·	2015	2014
•	Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£	£
	Within one year	70,272	64,963
	In two to five years	11,044	61,891
		81,316	126,854

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

Obligations under finance leases are secured against the specific asset to which they relate.

21 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

^		2015 £	2014 £
Forward currency contract losses Deferred tax liabilities	22	35,025 161,000	- 131,000
		196,025	131,000
			===

Movements on provisions apart from retirement benefits and deferred tax liabilities:

35,025

£

Additional provisions in the year

22 DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

•		Liabilities	Liabilities
and the second second second		2015	2014
BALANCES:		£	£
	•		
Accelerated capital allowances		161,000	131,000
	-5		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

22	DEFERRED TAXATION	,	(Continued)
			2015
	MOVEMENTS IN THE YEAR:		£
	Liability at 1 January 2015		131,000
	Charge to profit or loss		30,000
	Liability at 31 December 2015		161,000
23	GOVERNMENT GRANTS		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Arising from government grants	18,294	24,392
		18,294	24,392
	Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows:		
		2015	2014
		· £	£
	Non-current liabilities	18,294	24,392
		18,294	24,392

24 RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEMES

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £136,663 (2014 - £215,626).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	•		
25	SHARE CAPITAL		
		2015	2014
		£	£
•	ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL		
	ISSUED AND FULLY PAID		
	129,000 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	129,000	129,000
	13,500 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	13,500	13,500
		142,500	142,500

RIGHTS, PREFERENCES AND RESTRICTIONS ATTACHING TO EACH CLASS OF SHARE CAPITAL

On 2 April 2003 the company amended its articles and memorandum of association by special resolution to amend authorised and issued share capital to include A Ordinary shares and B Ordinary shares.

The A Ordinary shares and B Ordinary shares shall, save as set out below, rank parri passu in all respects.

The company may declare, pay and/or make any dividend or distribution to the holders of or in respect of the A Ordinary shares without declaring, making or paying a dividend to the holders of or in respect of the B Ordinary shares, and vice versa.

The holders of the B Ordinary shares shall have no right to vote at any general meeting of the company or in respect of any resolution relating to any dividend or distribution proposed to be made to the holders in respect of A Ordinary shares.

No transfer of any B Ordinary share shall be approved and registered in the books of the company without the prior written approval of all the holders of A Ordinary shares to such transfer.

26 CAPITAL REDEMPTION RESERVE

•	2015	2014
	£	£
At beginning of year	7,500	-
Transfers	-	7,500
•		
At end of year	7,500	7,500
	`	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

27	PROFIT AND LOSS RESERVES		·
	a de la companya de	2015	2014
		£	·£
	At the beginning of the year	3,186,278	3,243,246
	Profit for the year	261,885	185,532
	Dividends	(106,875)	(142,500)
	Purchase of own shares	-	(100,000)
	At the end of the year	3,341,288	3,186,278
8	OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS		
			•
	LESSEE		·
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:	future minimum lea	se payments
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for	future minimum lea	ise payments 2014
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for		
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for	2015	2014
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:	2015 £	2014 £
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows: Within one year	2015 £ 222,835	2014 £ 231,883

29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is as follows.

	2015	2014
	£	£
• •		
Aggregate compensation	346,204	546,965

No guarantees have been given or received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(Continued)

OTHER RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Property rentals due from company

Mr D P Smith, Mr A P Smith and Mr P P Smith, who are directors of the company, are also members and trustees of individual pension schemes.

During the year ended 31 December 2015 the company occupied, as tenants, premises owned by these pension schemes and paid rents amounting to £124,000 (2014 – £124,000).

These rents have been charged at normal commercial rates.

Powell Steels Limited

Mr S Tinley, a member of the company's senior management, is a director of and shareholder in a company registered in England called Powell Steels Limited (company number 03286396).

During the year ended 31 December 2015 the company purchased goods totalling £14,064 (2014 – £17,482) from Powell Steels Limited and included within trade creditors falling due within one year is a total of £3,106 inclusive of VAT (2014 – £nil) owed by APS Metal Pressings Limited to Powell Steels Limited.

These transactions were conducted under normal commercial terms.

30 DIRECTORS' TRANSACTIONS

Dividends paid to directors

Dividends totalling £84,000 (2014 - £112,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

		• •		
31	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
·			2015	2014
			£	£
	Profit for the year after tax	e ^t	261,885	185,532
	ADJUSTMENTS FOR:			
•	Taxation credited		(11,565)	(92,788)
	Finance costs ·		4,628	. 6,551
	Investment income		(2,880)	(3,296)
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets		208,567	195,458
	Gain on sale of investments		(13,682)	-
	Amounts written back on investments		(145,169)	(21,641)
	Increase in provisions	•	35,025	·., –
	MOVEMENTS IN WORKING CAPITAL:			
	(Increase)/decrease in stocks		(124,378)	201,554
	Decrease/(increase) in debtors		131,043	(297,684)
	(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(72,654)	172,781
	(Decrease) in deferred income	*	(6,098)	(6,097)
	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		264,722	340,370
32	RECONCILIATIONS ON ADOPTION OF FRS 102			
	RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY			
	·		1 January 2014	31 December 2014
		Notes	£	£
	Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		3,393,246	3,314,637
	Equity us reported under previous on or the		5,555,210	, , , , , , ,
	Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
	Profit and loss reserves	32	-	21,641
	Equity reported under FRS 102		3,393,246	3,336,278

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

32	RECONCILIATIONS ON ADOPTION OF FRS 102	:	(Continued)
	RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT OR LOSS		
			2014
		Notes	£
	Profit or loss as reported under previous UK GAAP		163,891
	Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
	Profit and loss reserves	32	21,641
	Profit or loss reported under FRS 102	27	185,532

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

RECONCILIATIONS. C	N ADOPT	ION OF FRS 10	2			-		(Continued)
RECONCILIATION OF	EQUITY							
†		At 1	January 201	4 .	At 31	December 2014		
į.		Previous UK	Effect of	FRS 102	Previous UK	Effect of		FRS 102
		GAAP	transition		GAAP	transition		
ľ	Notes	£	£	£	£	£		£
FIXED ASSETS								
Tangible assets		1,005,929	-	1,005,929	930,709	_		930,709
Investments	;	263,000	· _	263,000	543,000	21,641		564,641
		t						
		1,268,929	_	1,268,929	1,473,709	21,641		1,495,350
-								
CURRENT ASSETS								
Stocks		906,474	_	906,474	704,920	· _		704,920
Debtors		1,454,855	_	1,454,855	1,806,212	_		1,806,212
Bank and cash		1,218,995	_	1,218,995	871,809	_		871,809
i		3,580,324	-	3,580,324	3,382,941	_		3,382,941
į							:	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

RECONCILIATIONS ON ADOP	TION OF FRS 10	2				(Continued)
	At 1 January 2014			At 31 December 2014		
:	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
Notes	£	£	£	£	£	· f
CREDITORS DUE WITHIN ONE	YEAR					
Loans and overdrafts	(740)	-	(740)	(50,160)		(50,160)
Finance leases	(62,076)	-	(62,076)	(64,963)	-	(64,963)
Taxation	(164,812)	-	(164,812)	(197,535)	-	(197,535)
Other creditors	(930,814)	-	(930,814)	(1,012,072)	_	(1,012,072)
	(1,158,442)	_	(1,158,442)	(1,324,730)		(1,324,730)
Net current assets	2,421,882	_	2,421,882	2,058,211		2,058,211
Total assets less current						. ——
liabilities	3,690,811	-	3,690,811	3,531,920	21,641	3,553,561
CREDITORS DUE AFTER ONE	/EAR					
Finance leases	(127,076)	-	(127,076)	(61,891)	-	(61,891)
Deferred income	(30,489)	-	(30,489)	(24,392)	. =	(24,392)
	(157,565)		(157,565)	(86,283)		(86,283)
			-			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

RECONCILIATIONS ON ADOPT		(Continued)						
	At 1 January 2014			At 31	December 2014			
	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition		FRS 102	
Notes	£	£	£	£	£		£	
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES								
Deferred tax	(140,000)	-	(140,000)	(131,000)	-		(131,000)	
	-						-	
Net assets	3,393,246	-	3,393,246	3,314,637	21,641		3,336,278	
	-						====	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES								
Share capital	150,000	-	150,000	142,500	-		142,500	
Capital redemption	-	-	-	7,500	-	•	7,500	
Profit and loss	3,243,246	-	3,243,246	3,164,637	21,641		3,186,278	
Takal and the	2 202 246		2 202 246	2 214 627	21.641		2 226 279	
rotal equity	5,555,240		5,393,240	5,514,037	21,041		3,336,278	
	Notes PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Deferred tax Net assets CAPITAL AND RESERVES Share capital Capital redemption	At 1 Previous UK GAAP Notes PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Deferred tax (140,000) Net assets CAPITAL AND RESERVES Share capital Capital redemption Profit and loss 3,243,246	Previous UK GAAP transition Notes f f PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Deferred tax (140,000) - Net assets 3,393,246 - CAPITAL AND RESERVES Share capital 150,000 - Capital redemption Profit and loss 3,243,246 -	At 1 January 2014 Previous UK Effect of GAAP transition Notes f f f f PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Deferred tax (140,000) - (140,000) Net assets 3,393,246 - 3,393,246 CAPITAL AND RESERVES Share capital 150,000 - 150,000 Capital redemption Profit and loss 3,243,246 - 3,243,246	At 1 January 2014 Previous UK Effect of FRS 102 Previous UK GAAP transition Notes f f f f f f PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Deferred tax (140,000) - (140,000) Net assets 3,393,246 - 3,393,246 3,314,637 CAPITAL AND RESERVES Share capital 150,000 - 150,000 142,500 Capital redemption 7,500 Profit and loss 3,243,246 - 3,243,246 3,164,637	At 1 January 2014 Previous UK Effect of GAAP transition Notes f f f f f f FRS 102 Previous UK Transition Notes F FRS 102 Previous UK Effect of GAAP transition Hamilton FOR LIABILITIES Deferred tax (140,000) - (140,000) (131,000) - (131,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,000) (140,000) - (140,000) (140,	At 1 January 2014	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR

•		Year ended 31 December 2014				
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102		
	Notes	£	£	£		
Turnover		8,780,192	-	8,780,192		
Cost of sales		(7,045,044)		(7,045,044)		
Gross profit		1,735,148	_	1,735,148		
Distribution costs		(271,700)	-	(271,700)		
Administrative expenses		(1,389,090)	-	(1,389,090)		
Operating profit		74,358	_	74,358		
Interest receivable and similar income		3,296	_	3,296		
Interest payable and similar charges		(6,551)	_	(6,551)		
Amounts (written back) / written off investments		-	21,641	21,641		
Profit before taxation		71,103	21,641	92,744		
Taxation		92,788	-	92,788		
Profit for the financial period		163,891	21,641	185,532		

NOTES TO RECONCILIATIONS ON ADOPTION OF FRS 102

(I) CHANGE IN CARRYING VALUE OF LISTED INVESTMENTS

Prior to the adoption of FRS102, investments held in listed shares were required to be measured at cost or fair value. However, FRS102 requires the use of fair value for investments which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably.

Following the company's adoption of FRS102, the carrying value of the company's investments as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015 have been stated at fair value instead of at cost and movements in their fair value have been recognised in the profit and loss account.