# MERRIOTT PLASTICS GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017



### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

R J Carter

I Curtis G Goodhew W E Hall A P Lawrence K Whatley

Secretary

J C Hall

Company number

07994415

Registered office

Eden Works Blacknell Lane Crewkerne Somerset TA18 7HE

**Auditor** 

Spencer Gardner Dickins Audit LLP

3 Coventry Innovation Village

Cheetah Road Coventry CV1 2TL

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### STRATEGIC REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2017.

#### Fair Review of the Business

The results reported in these financial statements are consistent with the board expectations, which was for an increase in turnover and profit in the year.

The directors are pleased to report that in challenging trading conditions a creditable profit before tax in excess of £900k has been delivered and external debts have been reduced by £3.1m.

The group has a business plan to grow the business both organically by increasing turnover with existing customers and actively seeking new customers, and by the acquisition of competitor businesses in the industry.

Cash has been carefully managed to ensure that the finance burden placed on the group as a result of the restructure in 2012 is reduced as soon as is realistically possible.

### **Description of Principal Risks and Uncertainties**

The group is exposed to price risk due to the nature of its operations. The cost of managing exposure to commodity price risks exceeds any potential benefits that the group could gain due to the size of its operations. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the nature or size of group operations change.

The group maintains policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential new customers before contracts are agreed. Credit limits allowed to customers are subject to prior agreement by the directors.

The group utilizes short-term debt finance that is designed to ensure that it has sufficient available funds for its day-to-day operations as well as its long-term plans.

The group is exposed to interest bearing liabilities. The board have mitigated this area of risk by ensuring that the majority of these liabilities are subject to rates that are fixed over the term of the agreement.

The operations of the group are affected by trends in other markets, in order to mitigate the risk of a downturn in one market having a significant effect on the group the directors try to ensure that both trading subsidiaries have several different customers operating in different markets.

#### Analysis based on Key Performance Indicators

Group turnover for 2017 increased by £542k on last year which represents an increase of 7%. In addition to this the gross profit margin increased from 42% in 2016 to 45% this year.

This increase in turnover and gross profit has led to an increase in net profit margin of 4%.

The cash increase for the year of £163k was mitigated by careful cash management which enabled the group to redeem a further £2m of loan notes.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### **Additional Information and Explanations**

The board continues to pursue its policies of creating and maintaining good relationships with customers and suppliers to mutual advantage, and to develop and invest in people, quality and capacity in order to support its plans for expansion.

On behalf of the bearer

BJ Carter

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### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the holding company of a group of companies engaged in plastic moulding.

#### Directors

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

R J Carter I Curtis G Goodhew W E Hall A P Lawrence K Whatley

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

### Post reporting date events

See note 30 to the financial statements for information on post reporting date events.

### **Auditors**

The auditors, Spencer Gardner Dickins Audit LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

On behalf of the board

RJ Carter Director

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and 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 MERRIOTT PLASTICS GROUP LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Merriott Plastics Group Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 set out on pages 7 to 37. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 set out on page 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 group's and the parent 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, 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, and the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF MERRIOTT PLASTICS GROUP 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company 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.

Spanou Gardner Dictions Audit LLP

Susan Walls BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Spencer Gardner Dickins Audit LLP

4/9/17

**Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor** 

3 Coventry Innovation Village Cheetah Road Coventry CV1 2TL

# GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	7,578,406	7,036,705
Cost of sales		(4,143,928)	(4,056,248)
Gross profit		3,434,478	2,980,457
Administrative expenses		(2,452,939)	(2,314,288)
Operating profit	4	981,539	666,169
Interest receivable and similar income	8	585	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(67,164)	(165,105)
Profit before taxation		914,960	501,064
Taxation	10	(223,206)	(138,867)
Profit for the financial year		691,754	362,197
			=====

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

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

# GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year	691,754	362,197
Other comprehensive income Revaluation of tangible fixed assets		600,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	691,754	962,197

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

### **GROUP BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

		20	2017		)16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	12		2,564,521		2,501,767
Tangible assets	13		312,806		3,177,237
			2,877,327		5,679,004
Current assets	•				
Stocks	18	679,917		657,780	
Debtors	19	1,866,262		1,576,908	
Cash at bank and in hand		63,528		61,674	
		2,609,707		2,296,362	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(1,781,916)		(1,910,305)	
Net current assets			827,791		386,057
Total assets less current liabilities			3,705,118		6,065,061
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21		(500,000)		(3,399,798)
Provisions for liabilities	23		(33,428)		(48,327)
Net assets			3,171,690		2,616,936
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		90,833		100,000
Revaluation reserve	26		0.467		600,000
Capital redemption reserve Profit and loss reserves			9,167 3,071,690		- 1,916,936
Total equity			3,171,690		2,616,936

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 04/09/17 and are signed on the behalf by:

R J Carter

Director

### **COMPANY BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

		20	2017		16
	Notes	, <b>£</b>	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	14		-		2,800,000
Investments	15		7,315,100 —————		7,315,100
			7,315,100		10,115,100
Current assets	•				
Debtors	19	687		117,030	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,366		4,513 	
		12,053		121,543	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(4,914,746)		(4,696,584)	
Net current liabilities			(4,902,693)		(4,575,041)
Total assets less current liabilities	٠		2,412,407		5,540,059
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21		(500,000)		(3,399,798)
Provisions for liabilities	23				(5,389)
Net assets			1,912,407		2,134,872
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		90,833		100,000
Capital redemption reserve			9,167		-
Profit and loss reserves			1,812,407		2,034,872
Total equity			1,912,407		2,134,872

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £85,465 (2016 - £576,572 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 04/09/17 and are signed on the board of directors and authorised for issue on output and are signed on the board of directors and authorised for issue on output and are signed on the board of directors and authorised for issue on output and are signed on the board of directors and authorised for issue on output and are signed on the board of directors and authorised for issue on output and are signed on the board of directors and authorised for issue on output and are signed on the board of directors and authorised for issue on output and are signed on the board of directors and authorised for issue on output and are signed on the board of directors and authorised for issue on output and are signed on the board of directors and authorised for issue on the board of directors and authorised for issue on the board of directors and authorised for issue on the board of directors and authorised for issue on the board of directors are directors.

RJ Carter

Director

Company Registration No. 07994415

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

		Share R capital	evaluation reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2015		100,000		-	1,629,739	1,729,739
Year ended 31 March 2016: Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:			-	•	362,197	362,197
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	•		600,000			600,000
Total comprehensive income for the Dividends	year <b>11</b>	-	600,000	-	362,197 (75,000)	962,197 (75,000)
Balance at 31 March 2016		100,000	600,000	-	1,916,936	2,616,936
Year ended 31 March 2017: Profit and total comprehensive						
income for the year		-	-	-	691,754	691,754
Dividends	11		-	~	(20,000)	(20,000)
Redemption of shares Transfers	25	(9,167)	(600,000)	9,167	(117,000) 600,000	(117,000)
Balance at 31 March 2017		90,833	-	9,167	3,071,690	3,171,690

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Share capital re	Capital edemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£
	100,000	-	1,533,300	1,633,300
•				
	-	-	576,572	576,572
11	-	-	(75,000)	(75,000)
	100,000	-	2,034,872	2,134,872
	-	-	(85,465)	(85,465)
11	-	· -	(20,000)	(20,000)
25	(9,167)	9,167	(117,000)	(117,000)
	90,833	9,167	1,812,407	1,912,407
	11	11 - 100,000 - 11 - 25 (9,167)	capital redemption reserve  Notes £ £  100,000 -  11 -  100,000 -  11 -  25 (9,167) 9,167	Capital redemption reserve reserves  Notes  £ £ £ £  100,000  - 1,533,300  - 576,572 (75,000)  100,000  - 2,034,872  - (85,465) 11 (85,465) 25 (9,167) 9,167 (117,000)

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

		20	17	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	33		981,008		974,216
Interest paid			(87,243)		(165,105
Income taxes paid			(205,038)		(243,254
Net cash inflow from operating activity	ties		688,727		565,857
Investing activities					
Purchase of business net of cash receiv	red	(305,000)		-	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(9,842)		(47,223)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed					
assets		2,805,323		36,407	
Interest received		585 			•
Net cash generated from/(used in)					
investing activities			2,491,066		(10,816
Financing activities					
Repayment of debenture loans		(2,000,000)		(475,000)	
Release of long term deferred income		(12,717)		(10,188)	
Repayment of bank loans		(984,092)	•	(86,832)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		-		(39,964)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(20,000)		(75,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(3,016,809)		(686,984)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cequivalents	ash		162,984		(131,943)
equivalents			102,304		(101,040)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning	of year		(610,488)		(478,545)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of y	year		(447,504)		(610,488)
Datation 40					<del></del>
Relating to: Cash at bank and in hand			62 520		61 674
Bank overdrafts included in creditors			63,528		61,674
payable within one year			(511,032)		(672,162)
payable within one year			(011,002)		(0, 2, 102)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

### Company information

Merriott Plastics Group Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Eden Works, Blacknell Lane, Crewkerne, Somerset, TA18 7HE.

The group consists of Merriott Plastics Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17 on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and that the results of the company are included in the group statement of cash flows.

#### 1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Merriott Plastics Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2017. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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

### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10-20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

The directors assessed useful economic life of goodwill at the date of acquisition based on the fact that the trading companies have a long history of retaining a consistent customer base and have developed long-term trading relationships with their customers. No events have occurred since this assessment which indicate that estimated useful economic life has changed.

### 1.5 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 recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings freehold Short leasehold property improvements Plant and machinery Fixtures, fittings and equipment Motor vehicles Not depreciated Over the term of the lease 10 - 20% straight line 20% straight line 25% straight line

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### Group

The directors have adopted a policy of revaluation of freehold land and building in the prior year, which have been revalued to market value at the balance sheet date. The revaluation in the period is taken to the revaluation reserve. This has resulted in an increase in the carrying value of tangible fixed assets and the revaluation reserve of £nil (2016: £600,000), and an increase in the deferred tax provision of £nil (2016: £83,709).

This represents a departure from a general requirement of the Companies Act 2006 to depreciate all tangible fixed assets. In the opinion of the directors compliance with the standard is necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one of many factors reflected in the valuation and the amount of this which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified.

#### Company

Investment property is included in the balance sheet at fair value. Depreciation is not provided on investment property.

Although this accounting policy complies with the legislation in FRS 102 section 16, it represents a departure from a general requirement of the Companies Act 2006 to depreciate all tangible fixed assets. In the opinion of the directors compliance with the standard is necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one of many factors reflected in the valuation and the amount of this which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Gains arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit and loss for the period in which they arise.

### 1.6 Fixed asset investments

Equity instruments which are measured at fair value through profit or loss except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost of finished goods and work in progress 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.

Stock of raw materials is calculated using the average cost method.

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.

#### 1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.10 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly 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.

### 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 group 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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors 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.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

### 1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

#### 1.12 Taxation

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

### Current tax

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

### 1.13 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

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 1.15 Leases

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 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group'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.

### Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

### Operating lease commitments

The company has entered into commercial leases as a lessee in order to obtain use of property, plant and equipment and motor vehicles. The classification of such leases as operating or finance lease requires the company to determine, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, whether it retains or acquires the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the balance sheet.

#### Presentation of loan notes

The loan notes are presented as falling due after more than one year. The payment terms set out in the loan note agreement leave the timing of payments in part up to the discretion of the Investor Board. As such it is not practicable to estimate the amount falling due within 12 months.

As at 31 March 2017 the amount owed by the company in respect of loan notes was £500,000 (2016: £2,500,000).

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

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

### Turnover analysed by geographical market

	20	
	£	£
UK	6,397,632	6,226,313
Europe	983,928	677,233
Rest of World	196,846	133,159
	7,578,406	7,036,705

2017

2016

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4	Operating profit		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Exchange gains	(72)	(13)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	99,154	118,775
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	-	7,391
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3,796	(4,124)
	Amortisation of intangible assets	169,434	153,955
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	2,677,533	2,598,823
	Operating lease charges	425,391	152,100
5	Auditor's remuneration	<del></del>	
		2017	2016
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	5,000	5,000
	Audit of the financial statements of the		
	company's subsidiaries	16,600	16,200
		21,600	21,200
	For other services		
	Other assurance services	4,800	4,800
	Taxation compliance services	1,000	1,000
	Other taxation services	1,523	561
		7,323	6,361

### 6 Employees

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

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Directors	4	5		-
Administration and support	8	8	-	-
Production	67	70	-	-
	<del></del>			<del></del>
	79	83	-	-

6	Employees				(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
		Group		Company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Wages and salaries	2,004,510	2,038,408	_	-
	Social security costs	157,258	158,830	-	_
	Pension costs	31,868	35,041	-	-
		2,193,636	2,232,279		
		=====			====
	Redundancy payments made or committed	14,634	30,000	-	-
7	Directors' remuneration		<del></del>	<del></del>	
•	Directors remaineration			2017	2016
				£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services			277,382	346,243
	Company pension contributions to defined cont	tribution schemes	s	11,520	17,428
	Compensation for loss of office			-	30,000
				288,902	393,671
	Remuneration disclosed above includes the following	lowing amounts p	paid to the high	est paid director 2017 £	: 2016 £
				00.770	00.005
	Remuneration for qualifying services  Company pension contributions to defined cont	ribution schomo	•	83,778 5,449	66,395 7,367
	Compensation for loss of office	indution schemes	•	5,449	30,000
	The number of directors for whom retirement amounted to 4 (2016 - 4).	benefits are acc	cruing under de	fined contribution	on schemes
8	Interest receivable and similar income			0047	0040
				2017 £	2016 £
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits			24	_
	Other interest income			561	-
	Total income			585	-
				<del></del>	

8	Interest receivable and similar income	(	Continued)
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	24	
9	Interest payable and similar expenses	_	
		2017 £	2016 £
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	-	
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	17,813	37,504
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	· -	2,731
		17,813	40,235
	Other finance costs:		
	Other interest	49,351	124,870
	Total finance costs	67,164	165,105
10	Taxation		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Current tax	-	_
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	245,156	142,880
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(21,950)	(4,013)
	Total tax charge	223,206	138,867

10	Taxation		(Continued)
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge base the standard rate of tax as follows:	ed on the profit	or loss and
		2017 £	2016 £
	Profit before taxation	914,960	501,064
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2016: 20.00%)	182,992	100,213
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	47,361	2,194
	Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(1,758)	2,107
	Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	(1,700)	280
	Amortisation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	_	30,791
	Deferred tax on fair value adjustment to land and buildings	(5,389)	5,389
	Taxation charge for the year	223,206	138,867
11	Dividends	2017	2016
		£	£
	Final paid	20,000	75,000 ———
12	Intangible fixed assets		
	Group		Goodwill
	Cost		£
	At 1 April 2016		3,079,098
	Additions - separately acquired		232,188
	At 31 March 2017		3,311,286
	Amortisation and impairment		•
	At 1 April 2016		577,331
	Amortisation charged for the year		169,434
	At 31 March 2017		746,765
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017		2,564,521
	At 31 March 2016		2,501,767

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 12 Intangible fixed assets

(Continued)

During the year the group purchased 100% of the share capital in Andiville Limited, resulting in the creation of goodwill of £232,188. See note 27 for further details.

13	Tangible fixed assets						
	Group	Land and buildings freehold in	Short leasehold property nprovements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, Me fittings and equipment	otor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			•			
	At 1 April 2016	2,800,000	131,552	1,940,903	16,866	10,750	4,900,071
	Additions	-	-	7,074	2,768	-	9,842
	Business combinations	•	-	72,000	-	-	72,000
	Disposals	(2,800,000)	-	(9,119)	-	_	(2,809,119)
	At 31 March 2017	-	131,552	2,010,858	19,634	10,750	2,172,794
	Depreciation and impairment						
	At 1 April 2016	-	35,265	1,659,953	16,866	10,750	1,722,834
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	7,911	90,919	324	-	99,154
	Business combinations	-	-	38,000	-	-	38,000
	At 31 March 2017	-	43,176	1,788,872	17,190	10,750	1,859,988
	Carrying amount						
	At 31 March 2017	÷	88,376	221,986	2,444	-	312,806
	At 31 March 2016	2,800,000	96,287	280,950	-	-	3,177,237

13	Tangible fixed assets					(Continued)
	The net carrying value of tangi finance leases or hire purchase of		includes the	following in re	spect of asset	s held under
	·		Group		Company	
			2017	2016	2017	2016
			£	£	£	£
	Depreciation charge for the year	in respect of				
	leased assets	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-	7,391	-	_
			=::-==			<del></del>
	If revalued assets were stated or included would have been as follows:	n an historical co ows:	st basis rathe	r than a fair va	lue basis, the t	otal amounts
			2017	2016	2017	2016
			£	. £	£	2010 £
			~	~	~	~
	Cost		-	2,200,000	-	-
	Accumulated depreciation		· -	-		. <u>-</u>
	Carrying value		-	2,200,000	-	• -
14	Investment property					
					Group	Company
	•				2017	2017
					£	£
	Fair value					
	At 1 April 2016				-	2,800,000
	Disposals					(2,800,000)
	At 31 March 2017				-	-
					<del></del>	
	Investment property comprises p the group. The property was disp			/ which was oc	cupied by a co	mpany within
15	Fixed asset investments					
			Group		Company	
			2017	2016	2017	2016
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	16	_	•	7,315,100	7,315,100

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 15 Fixed asset investments

(Continued)

In the opinion of the directors, the aggregate value of the company's investment in subsidiary undertakings is not less than the amount included in the balance sheet.

Movements	in	fixed	asset	investments
_				

Company	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	7,315,100
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	7,315,100
At 31 March 2016	7,315,100

#### 16 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Merriott Plastics Limited	England and Wales		Ordinary	100.00
ICM (Plastic Moulding) Limited	England and Wales		Ordinary	- 100.00
Merriott Plastic Trustee Limited	England and Wales		Ordinary	100.00

Merriott Plastics Trustee Limited is excluded from the consolidation in accordance with s479 of the Companies Act 2006 as it is a dormant company.

On 01/08/16 100% of the share capital of Andiville Limited was purchased by ICM (Plastic Moulding) Limited as per note 27. On 30/09/16 the assets & liabilities of Andiville Limited were hived up into ICM (Plastic Moulding) Limited and Andiville was wound up.

### 17 Financial instruments

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,752,307	1,475,814	687	117,030
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	•			
Measured at amortised cost	1,969,392	5,048,653	5,412,757	8,071,490
	<del></del>			

18	Stocks	· · ·				
	Olocks		Group		Company	
		=	2017	2016	2017	2016
			£	£	£	£
	•			~	~	~
	Raw materials and consumables		394,495	358,275	-	-
	Work in progress		58,949	94,182	_	-
	Finished goods and goods for resale		226,473	205,323	-	-
				<del></del>		
			679,917 ————	657,780 ======		
19	Debtors					
	200.010		Group		Company	
			2017	2016	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one yea	ır:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors		1,751,620	1,358,784	_	-
	Other debtors		687	117,030	687	117,030
	Prepayments and accrued income		113,955	101,094	•	-
			1,866,262	1,576,908	687	117,030
				=====	=====	====
20	Creditors: amounts falling due with	in one yea	ar			
			Group		Company	
	•		2017	2016	2017	2016
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	22	511,032	758,994	_	86,832
	Trade creditors		822,707	682,529	-	-
	Amounts due to group undertakings		-	-	4,900,128	4,494,228
	Corporation tax payable		128,474	65,407	-	-
	Other taxation and social security		184,050	196,043	1,989	24,892
	Other creditors		-	10,188	100	10,188
	Accruals and deferred income		135,653	197,144	12,529	80,444
			1,781,916	1,910,305	4,914,746	4,696,584
				=	====	====

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 21 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

22

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Unsecured loan notes	22	500,000	2,500,000	500,000	2,500,000
Bank loans and overdrafts	22	-	897,260	-	897,260
Other borrowings	22	-	2,538	-	2,538
		500,000	3,399,798	500,000	3,399,798
Loans and overdrafts	·	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Unsecured loan notes		500,000	2,500,000	500,000	2,500,000
Bank loans		-	984,092	-	984,092
Bank overdrafts		511,032	672,162	-	-
Other loans		-	2,538	-	2,538
·		1,011,032	4,158,792	500,000	3,486,630
Payable within one year		511,032	758,994	_	86,832

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured over the assets of the group.

The unsecured loan notes carry interest at 3.2% above the Bank of England base rate. The repayment terms are such that 80% of surplus cash at the end of each calendar quarter within the group is used to repay the loan notes, surplus cash being subject to agreement by the Investor Board. Voluntary early repayment is permitted.

The bank overdrafts represent a sales discount facility operated by the two trading subsidiary companies. The maximum repayment terms allowed by the bankers in respect of the sales ledger are 120 days from the day following the date of issue of a sales invoice.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 23 Deferred taxation

24

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the group or 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:

Group	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
ACAs Revaluations	33,833	43,796
Retirement benefit obligations	(405)	5,389 (858)
	<del></del>	
	33,428	48,327
	====	<del></del>
	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2017	2016
Company	£	£
Revaluations	-	5,389
	Group	Company
	2017	2017
Movements in the year:	£	£
Liability at 1 April 2016	48,327	5,389
Credit to profit or loss	(21,950)	(5,389)
Transfer	7,051	-
Liability at 31 March 2017	33,428	
Elability at 01 Maron 2017	====	
Retirement benefit schemes	2017	2016
Defined contribution schemes	2017 £	2016 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	31,868	35,041
		3 <del></del>

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

The group was committed to pay £5,374 (2016: £4,291) in respect of defined contribution schemes at the balance sheet date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

·	Group ar	nd company
	2017	2016
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
20,000 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	ch 20,000	20,000
36,668 B Ordinary shares of £1 ea	ch 36,668	45,835
25,000 C Ordinary shares of £1 ea	ch 25,000	25,000
9,165 D Ordinary shares of £1 eac	h 9,165	9,165
	90,833	100,000
	<del></del>	

All classes of shares rank parri passu with regards to voting, dividends and capital distributions.

All classes of shares carry no right to fixed income or to a fixed repayment of capital, one share is entitled to one vote.

On 28/07/16 the company repurchased 9,167 £1 B Ordinary shares for £117,000.

### 26 Revaluation reserve

25

The revaluation reserve represents the gain arising on revaluation of freehold land and buildings during the period of £Nil (2016: £600,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 27 Acquisitions

On 1 August 2016 the group acquired 100 percent of the issued capital of Andiville Limited.

	Book Value	Adjustments £	Fair Value £
Property, plant and equipment	34,000	-	34,000
Inventories	10,000	-	10,000
Trade and other receivables	71,812	-	71,812
Cash and cash equivalents	70,000	-	70,000
Trade and other payables	(13,000)	-	(13,000)
Tax liabilities	(23,000)	-	(23,000)
Provisions	(7,000)	<del>-</del>	(7,000)
Total identifiable net assets	142,812	<u>-</u> ·	142,812
Goodwill	<del>- 1</del>		232,188
Total consideration			375,000
The consideration was satisfied by:	·		£
Cash			375,000
Contribution by the acquired business for the reporting perio the consolidated statement of comprehensive income since			£
Turnover Loss after tax			39,076 (23,338)

Subsequent to this on 30/09/16 the assets and liabilities of Andiville Limited were hived up into ICM (Plastic Moulding) Limited and Andiville limited was wound up.

### 28 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has provided a cross-guarantee to the Group's bankers in respect of sales invoice finance facilities. As at 31 March 2017 the amount owed by the rest of the Group in this respect was £511,032 (2016: £672,162). The liability is secured over the assets of the group.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 29 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

The operating leases represent leases of premises and equipment from third parties. The leases are negotiated over terms of 3 - 10 years and rentals are fixed for up to 5 years.

Renewal of lease agreements is dependent upon negotiation near the end of the lease between the Board of Directors and the third party.

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

•	Group	Company		
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	367,264	358,940	_	-
Between two and five years	1,599,331	1,357,467	-	-
In over five years	1,320,000	363,333	-	-
	3,286,595	2,079,740		

### Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants within the group for the following minimum lease payments:

Timinidan leade paymente.	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
In over five years		-	-	1,375,000

The approximate present value of future inflows relating to the above is £Nil (2016: £1,204,674).

### 30 Events after the reporting date

In May 2017 Merriott Plastics Group Limited purchased the trade and assets of PM UK Tunbridge Wells Limited for £574,583.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 31 Related party transactions

### Transactions with related parties

During the year the group entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Services received		Provision of finance	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Group				
Other related parties	42,000	36,000	49,350	156,476
Company				
Other related parties	42,000	36,000	49,350	156,476
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u></u>

During the period a company within the group paid rent to a pension scheme in which certain of the directors are trustees for use of premises amounting to £70,000 (2016: £70,000)

During the period a company within the group had outstanding debtors of £687 (2016: £117,030) due from other related parties.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed to related parties		
	2017	2016	
	£	£	
Group			
Other related parties	503,150	2,514,001	
Company .			
Other related parties	503,150	2,514,001	
	<del></del>		

### 32 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £20,000 (2016 - £75,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

33	Cash generated from group operations		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Profit for the year after tax	691,754	362,197
	Adjustments for:		
	Taxation charged	223,206	138,867
	Finance costs	67,164	165,105
	Investment income	(585)	-
	Loss/(gain) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3,796	(4,124)
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	169,434	153,955
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	99,154	126,166
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(12,137)	60,060
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(334,542)	304,115
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	73,764	(332,125)
	Cash generated from operations	981,008	974,216
		=====	