Registered number: 03425533

# **ALLIED COMLINE LIMITED**

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors I D Kamdar

D M Kamdar N K Popat M Talwar Ravi Talwar Rohan Talwar

K Ellis

Company secretary D M Kamdar

Registered number 03425533

Registered office Unit B1 Luton Enterprise Park

Sundon Park Road

Luton Bedfordshire LU3 3GU

Independent auditor MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Boundary House 4 County Place Chelmsford Essex CM2 0RE

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### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company during the year was the wholesale and distribution of motor car spares, parts and other general merchandise.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £444,242 (2015 - £425,224).

The directors recommend a dividend in respect of the year of £400,000 (2015 - £600,000).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

I D Kamdar D M Kamdar N K Popat M Talwar Ravi Talwar Rohan Talwar K Ellis

### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any
  relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Post balance sheet events

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

This report was approved by the board on

27 June 2016

and signed on its behalf.

D M Kamdar

Secretary

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ALLIED COMLINE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Allied Comline Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity, and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including Financial Reporting Standard 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, 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 Financial Reporting Council'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 Directors' 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 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ALLIED COMLINE 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Mike Kay BSc ACA CF (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

Boundary House 4 County Place Chelmsford Essex

CM2 ORE

Date: 29 Fine 2016

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover Cost of sales	3	11,206,974 (9,837,336)	10,515,404 (9,180,923)
Gross profit		1,369,638	1,334,481
Distribution costs		(452,950)	(431,339)
Administrative expenses		(324,246)	(316,280)
Operating profit	4	592,442	586,862
Interest payable and expenses	6	(40,379)	(48,659)
Profit before tax		552,063	538,203
Tax on profit	7	(107,821)	(112,979)
Profit for the year		444,242	425,224

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2015:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

# ALLIED COMLINE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:03425533

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

Note		2016 £		2015 £
9	1,075,486		797,533	
10	1,549,089		1,292,838	
11	314,660		17,566	
	2,939,235		2,107,937	
12	(2,445,462)		(1,658,406)	
	-	493,773		449,531
		493,773		449,531
	:	493,773	-	449,531
				F
14		100		100
15	_	493,673	_	449,431
	-	493,773	_	449,531
	9 10 11	9 1,075,486 10 1,549,089 11 314,660 2,939,235 12 (2,445,462)	Note £  9 1,075,486 10 1,549,089 11 314,660 2,939,235  12 (2,445,462)  493,773 493,773 493,773  493,773  14 100 15 493,673	9       1,075,486       797,533         10       1,549,089       1,292,838         11       314,660       17,566         2,939,235       2,107,937         12       (2,445,462)       (1,658,406)         493,773       493,773         493,773       493,673

The Company's financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

D M Kamdar

Director

N K Popat Director

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2015	100	449,431	449,531
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	444,242	444,242
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	444,242	444,242
Dividends: equity capital		(400,000)	(400,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(400,000)	(400,000)
At 31 March 2016	100	493,673	493,773

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

At 1 April 2014	Share capital £ 100	Retained earnings £ 624,207	Total equity £ 624,307
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	425,224	425,224
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends: equity capital	-	425,224 (600,000)	425,224 (600,000)
Total transactions with owners	<del>-</del>	(600,000)	(600,000)
At 31 March 2015	100	449,431	449,531

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

### 1. Accounting policies

### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is at Unit B1, Luton Enterprise Park Sundon Park Road, Luton, LU3 3GU, United Kingdom, which is also its principal place of business.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 18.

The financial statements have been prepared in the company's functional currency; GBP. All figures in the accounts have been rounded to whole pounds.

The company has been classified as small and has therefore taken the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### 1.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods have been dispatched from the warehouse to the customer.

### 1.3 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### 1.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

### 1.7 Invoice discounting

The company has invoice arrangements in respect of certain trade debtors. These are accounted for using the separate presentation method and, consequently, the trade debtors subject to invoice discounting and the advances against these are shown separately under debtors and creditors.

### 1.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

### 1.9 Foreign currency translation

### Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

### 1.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### 1.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1,12 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### 2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

### (i) Stock valuation

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The directors assess the net realisable value of stock based on statistical analysis and industry experience and make provision for obsolescent and slow moving stock where considered appropriate.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

3.	Analysis of turnover		
	An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Wholesale and distribution of motor car parts	11,206,974	10,515,404
		11,206,974	10,515,404
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	United Kingdom	6,286,793	5,808,535
	Rest of Europe	4,747,336	4,706,869
	Rest of the world	172,845	
		11,206,974	10,515,404
4.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Exchange differences	42,352	51,895
	During the year, no director received any emoluments (2015 - £NIL).		
5.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	9,300	9,000
		9,300	9,000

Total tax charge for the year

	ES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016		
6.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Other interest payable	40,379	48,659
		40,379	48,659
7.	Taxation		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	110,226	112,979
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(2,405)	-
	Total current tax	107,821	112,979
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - higher than) the standathe UK of 20% (2015 - 20%). The differences are explained below:	ard rate of corpo	oration tax in
		2016 £	2015 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	552,063	538,203
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)	110,413	112,979
	Effects of:		
	Items not deductible for tax purposes	(187)	-
	Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(2,405)	

112,979

107,821

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

### 7. Taxation (continued)

### Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% was substantively enacted in October 2015 and will take effect from 1 April 2017. A further reduction from 19% to 18% was substantively enacted on the same date and will take effect from 1 April 2020.

### 8. Dividends

		2016 £	2015 £
	Dividends payable	400,000	600,000
		400,000	600,000
9.	Stocks	2016	2015
		£	£
	Finished goods and goods for resale	1,075,486	797,533
		1,075,486	797,533

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £9,837,336 (2015: £9,180,923).

### 10. Debtors

2016 £	2015 £
1,144,704	1,085,855
338,512	96,962
65,873	110,021
1,549,089	1,292,838
	£ 1,144,704 338,512 65,873

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

11.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	314,660	17,566
		314,660	17,566
12.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade creditors	76,670	63,424
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	426,225
	Corporation tax	110,226	112,979
	Other creditors	2,219,266	1,006,488
	Accruals and deferred income	39,300	49,290
		2,445,462	1,658,406
13.	Financial instruments		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,797,876	1,263,383
		1,797,876	1,263,383
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,335,236)	(1,545,427)
		(2,335,236)	(1,545,427)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings, advances paid and taxation reclaimable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, accruals and proposed dividends payable.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

### 14.

Share capital		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

#### 15. Reserves

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account is the accumulation of distributable profits from the current and previous periods.

#### Related party transactions 16.

Ravi Talwar and Rohan Talwar are directors of the company and are also directors and shareholders of Allied Nippon Limited, a company registered in India. At the balance sheet date, the company owed Allied Nippon Limited £1,641,419 (2015 - £722,008). During the year purchases of £9,882,413 (2015 -£8,192,427) were made from Allied Nippon Limited.

D M Kamdar and N K Popat, are directors of the company and are directors and shareholders of Comline Auto Parts Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. At the balance sheet date the company owed £nil (2015 - £426,225) to Comline Auto Parts Limited. During the year sales of £3,229,030 (2015 -£3.403.491) were made and purchases of £nil (2015 - £489,236) were charged to Comline Auto Parts Limited. During the year management charges of £249,824 (2015 - £249,624) were payable to Comline Auto Parts Limited.

D M Kamdar and N K Popat are also shareholders of Comline Hellas A E E, a company registered in Greece. At the balance sheet date £96,033 (2015 - £96,962) was due from Comline Hellas A E E. During the year sales of £167,176 (2015 - £135,908) were made to Comline Hellas A E E.

During the year the company declared dividends to its shareholders, Allied Nippon Limited of £204.000 (2015 - £306,000) and Comline Auto Parts Limited of £196,000 (2015 - £294,000).

#### **Controlling party** 17.

The directors consider that the company's ultimate controlling party is Comline Auto Parts Limited which holds 49% of the issued share capital of the company. 51% of the issued share capital is held by Allied Nippon Limited, a company registered in India, but in the opinion of the directors Allied Nippon Limited does not use its majority shareholding to exert control over the company. Therefore the company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Comline Auto Parts Limited. Copies of its group accounts, which includes the company, are available from its registered office: Unit B1, Luton Enterprise Park, Sundon Park Road Luton, LU3 3GU.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

### 18. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements prepared under the previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 March 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014.

### DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

		2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		11,206,974	10,515,404
Cost of sales		(9,837,336)	(9,180,923)
Gross profit		1,369,638	1,334,481
Less: overheads			
Selling and distribution expenses		(452,950)	(431,338)
Administration expenses		(324,246)	(316,281)
Operating profit	4	592,442	586,862
Interest payable		(40,379)	(48,659)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		(107,821)	(112,979)
Profit for the year		444,242	425,224

# SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

Turnover		
	2016 £	2015 £
Sales - UK	6,286,793	5,808,535
Sales - Other EU	4,747,336	4,706,869
Sales - Rest of world	172,845	<b>#</b>
	11,206,974	10,515,404
Cost of sales		
	2016 £	2015 £
Opening stocks	797,533	1,272,253
Purchases	10,115,289	8,706,203
Closing stocks	(1,075,486)	(797,533)
	9,837,336	9,180,923
Selling and distribution expenses		
	2016 £	2015 £
Carriage	205,501	181,649
Transport	31,458	35,298
Advertising	7,371	5,773
Storage costs	208,620	208,618
	452,950	431,338

# SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

Administration expenses		
	2016 £	2015 £
Telephone and fax	796	860
Trade subscriptions	250	250
Legal and professional	77,429	77,600
Auditor's remuneration	7,956	7,800
Accountancy fees	894	600
Bank charges	1,192	1,497
Difference on foreign exchange	42,352	51,895
Sundry expenses	171	(71)
Repairs and maintenance	1,966	-
Sales expenses	191,240	175,850
-	324,246	316,281
Interest payable		
	2016 £	2015 £
Other interest payable	40,379	48,659
	40,379	48,659