Indo European Foods Limited Financial Statements 31 March 2017

INGER & COMPANY

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
7 Redbridge Lane East
Redbridge, Ilford
Essex IG4 5ET

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

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Strategic Report

Year ended 31 March 2017

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was manufacture and marketing of specialist rice products, cooking sauces, ready meals and savoury snacks.

Business review

Sales showed a marginal increase to £24.49 million (2016 - £24.38 million).

After taking into account interest charges, the company made a net profit of £254,389 (2016 - £413,112).

Future developments

The company will continue to concentrate on driving business growth across sectors it operates in. The company will strengthen further the core brands, and improve the product mix to drive profitability. Efforts will continue to be made on increasing the availability of the range across markets.

Principal risks and uncertainties

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The directors recognise the need for vigilance in the face of financial and operational risks to the company. The company is subject to the effect of changes in raw material prices and faces a number of risks and uncertainties due to changing trading conditions and competition. The directors are aware of the risks and monitor these on a regular basis.

Financial instruments

The company is exposed to normal price, credit and cash flow risks as well as changes in foreign currency exchange rates (principally the US dollar and Euro). In the opinion of the directors, the exposure to exchange difference risks is not significant as the company's principal trading currency is pound sterling. It is also exposed to changes in interest rates. All risks are monitored on a regular basis.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 26 May 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Sumit Arora Director

Registered office: Kohinoor House Langer Road Felixstowe

Suffolk IP11 2BW

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 March 2017

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

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr Jugal Kishore Arora Mr Gurnam Arora Mr Sumit Arora Mr Vijay Vaidyanathan

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with s.414C(11) Companies Act 2006 to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments and financial instruments.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

Auditor

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

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware
 of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that
 information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 26 May 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Sumit Arora Director

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Registered office: Kohinoor House Langer Road Felixstowe Suffolk IP11 2BW

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Indo European Foods Limited

Year ended 31 March 2017

We have audited the financial statements of Indo European Foods Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017, on pages 6 to 19. 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 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, 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 strategic report and 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 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 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 to the Members of Indo European Foods Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

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.

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R C Patel (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Inger & Company Chartered accountants & statutory auditor 7 Redbridge Lane East Redbridge, Ilford Essex IG4 5ET

26 May 2017

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 March 2017

Turnover	Note 4	2017 £ 24,491,531	2016 £ 24,381,691
Cost of sales		20,248,578	20,117,809
Gross profit		4,242,953	4,263,882
Distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income		790,477 2,850,000 3,330	789,019 2,753,648 4,991
Operating profit	5	605,806	726,206
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	9 10	142 351,558	1,301 314,395
Profit before taxation		254,390	413,112
Tax on profit	11	63,279	86,195
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		191,111	326,917
Retained earnings/(losses) at the start of the year		89,158	(237,759)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		280,269	89,158

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

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The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

		201		2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	13		4,594,108	4,569,394
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	14 15	7,442,837 4,930,077 152,638 12,525,552		6,911,612 5,071,039 344,940 12,327,591
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	10,153,042		10,138,101
Net current assets			2,372,510	2,189,490
Total assets less current liabilities			6,966,618	6,758,884
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax Net assets	18		96,395 6,870,223	79,772 6,679,112
1101 400010				<u> </u>
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	22 23 23		6,183,534 406,420 280,269	6,183,534 406,420 89,158
Members funds			6,870,223	6,679,112

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 May 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Sumit Arora Director

Company registration number: 04105745

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Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2017

Cash flows from operating activities	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the financial year		191,111	326,917
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Loss on disposal of tangible assets Tax on profit Accrued (income)/expenses		177,262 (142) 351,558 953 63,279 (76,603)	265,311 (1,301) 314,395 — 86,195 282,902
Changes in: Stocks Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors		(531,225) 140,962 (730,287)	(71,699) (679,950) (1,141,732)
Cash generated from operations		(413,132)	(618,962)
Interest paid Interest received Tax paid		(351,558) 142 (54,691)	(314,395) 1,301 —
Net cash used in operating activities		(819,239)	(932,056)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets Proceeds from sale of tangible assets Net cash used in investing activities		(203,729) 800 (202,929)	(209,493) (209,493)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from borrowings		(156,800)	843,400
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(156,800)	843,400
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(1,178,968) (4,882,870)	(298,149) (4,584,722)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	16	(<u>6,061,838</u>)	(4,882,871)

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Kohinoor House, Langer Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk IP11 2BW.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

(b) In line with Group Accounting Policy on product entry costs, the company has carried forward, as deferred expenditure, certain costs relating to the introduction of various branded products into the United Kingdom market.

Deferred expenditure is that which, when incurred, will not produce an immediate return and which may be expected to accrue economic benefit over a future period.

Promotional expenditure (such as expenditure incurred to introduce a new brand name to, and increase awareness among, consumers) may be deferred over a period. Promotional expenditure following the introduction of a new sales product is carried forward and written off over a period not exceeding ten years provided, in the opinion of the directors, such expenditure is separately identifiable and the future product sales are reasonably expected to benefit from such expenditure. The future benefit is kept under constant review and the rate of write off adjusted accordingly.

(c) The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes continuing financial support from the company's parent undertaking.

(d) Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

(e) Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

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

(f) Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

(g) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

(i) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Website - 7.5 Years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

(i) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

(k) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold Buildings - 2% straight line Plant & Machinery - Up to 25 years

Fixtures & Fittings - 15% reducing balance Motor Vehicles - 20% reducing balance

(I) Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

(m) Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

(o) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(p) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

2017 2016 £ £ 24,491,531 24,381,691

Sale of goods

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

Turnover (continued)

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

	United Kingdom Overseas	2017 £ 23,874,851 616,680 24,491,531	2016 £ 24,211,640 170,051 24,381,691
5.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:	2017 £	2016 £
	Depreciation of tangible assets Loss on disposal of tangible assets Impairment of trade debtors Foreign exchange differences	177,262 953 68,126 (22,523)	265,311 143,704 (95)
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2017 £ 17,125	2016 £ 16,425
7.	Staff costs		

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to: 2016

	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Production staff	15	10
Distribution staff	12	11
Administrative staff	20	17
Management staff	8	4
	55	42

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	201 <i>7</i>	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,644,652	1,360,038
Social security costs	175,327	141,659
Other pension costs	8,798	5,327
	1,828,777	1,507,024

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

8.	Directors' remuneration		
	The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services w		2046
		2017 £	2016 £
	Remuneration Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	425,353 372	208,805 213
		425,725	209,018
	The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension p		ollows:
		2017 No.	2016 No.
	Defined contribution plans	1	1
	Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying service	s:	
		2017	2016
	Aggregate remuneration	£ 248,103	£ 117,233
•	Other interest receivable and similar income		
9.	Other Interest receivable and similar income		2242
		2017 £	2016 £
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	142	1,301
10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2017	2016
	Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	£ 351,558	£ 314,395
11.	Tax on profit	 -	
	Major components of tax expense		
	major componente or tax expense	2047	2016
		2017 £	2016 £
	Current tax:	46,656	54,840
	UK current tax expense	40,000	J 4 ,040
	Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	16,623	31,355
-	Tax on profit	63,279	86,195
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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

11. Tax on profit (continued)

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2016: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20%).

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	254,390	413,112
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	50,878	82,622
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,401	2,205
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(8,623)	(25,501)
Effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings	_	(4,486)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	16,623	31,355
Tax on profit	63,279	86,195

12. Intangible assets

	Development costs
Cost At 1 Apr 2016 and 31 Mar 2017	12,000
Amortisation At 1 Apr 2016 and 31 Mar 2017	12,000
Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	

13. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					-
At 1 April 2016	3,400,000	2,569,516	302,852	21,072	6,293,440
Additions	_	38,438	27,036	138,255	203,729
Disposals	_	-	_	(21,072)	(21,072)
At 31 March 2017	3,400,000	2,607,954	329,888	138,255	6,476,097
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2016	64,600	- 1, 432,355	207,772	19,319	1,724,046
Charge for the year	40,800 -	104,318 -	18,318	<u>13,826</u> -	<u>177,262</u> _
Disposals				<u>(19,319)</u>	(19,319)
At 31 March 2017	105,400	1,536,673	226,090	13,826	1,881,989
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2017	3,294,600	1,071,281	103,798	124,429	4,594,108
At 31 March 2016	3,335,400	1,137,161	95,080	1,753	4,569,394

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

13. Tangible assets (continued)

Tangible assets held at valuation

The company's freehold property was revalued as at 5 September 2014 to £3,400,000 by h b Surveyors & Valuers on an open market existing use basis.

14. Stocks

	Raw materials and consumables	2017 £ 7,442,837	2016 £ 6,911,612
15.	Debtors		
	Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors	2017 £ 4,118,341 282,103 529,633	2016 £ 4,366,370 430,791 273,878
		4,930,077	5,071,039
	Prepayments include deferred expenditure of £274,102 (2016 - £411,1	54).	

16. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	152,638	344,940
Bank overdrafts	(6,214,476)	(5,227,810)
	(6,061,838)	(4,882,870)
	' <u></u> '	

17. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	8,214,476	7,384,610
Trade creditors	1,581,250	2,327,922
Accruals and deferred income	257,770	334,373
Corporation tax	46,805	54,840
Social security and other taxes	52,741	36,356
	10 153 042	10 138 101

10,100,101

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

17. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (continued)

Bank loans and overdrafts

The bank borrowings are secured by debenture over the company's current and future assets, incorporating a legal charge over the company's freehold property and a corporate guarantee given by the parent company.

18. Provisions

	Deterred tax
	(note 19)
	£
At 1 April 2016	79,772
Additions	16,623
At 31 March 2017	96,395
The A I midital water	
Deferred tax	

19.

Deferred tax		
The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position	n is as follows:	
,	2017	2016
Included in provisions (note 18)	£ 96,395	£ 79,772
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing d	ifferences in respect of:	
•	2017	2016
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	96,395	79,772

20. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £8,798 (2016: £5,327).

21. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrur	nent is as follows:	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured	at amortised cost	-
Trade debtors	4,096,729	4,366,370
Other debtors	420,270	144,551
Cash at bank and in hand	152,639	345,141

4,856,062

4,669,638

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

21.	Financial instruments (continued)				
				2017 £	2016 £
	Financial liabilities measured at amo Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Provisions	rtised cost		8,214,476 1,559,640 96,395	7,384,610 2,327,923 79,773
				9,870,511	9,792,306
22.	Called up share capital				
	Issued, called up and fully paid				
		201	7	201	6
		No.	£	No.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each Redeemable Ordinary shares of £1	5,183,534	5,183,534	5,183,534	5,183,534
	each	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
		6,183,534	6,183,534	6,183,534	6,183,534

23. Reserves

Revaluation reserve - This reserve records the value of asset revaluations and fair value movements on assets recognised in other comprehensive income.

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

24. Related party transactions

Transactions during the year with Kohinoor Foods Limited, the parent company, are as follows:

Purchases

£12,863,554

(2016 - 7,805,567)

Included in creditors:

Trade creditors

£73,338

(Debtors 2016 - £369,813)

Transactions during the year with Al Dhara Kohinoor LLC, Associated company of Kohinoor Foods Limited, are as follows:

Purchases

£1,233,685

(2016 - 6,943,684)

Included in creditors:

Trade creditors

£767,340

(2016 £1,632,207)

The company paid royalties of £60,000 to Gourmet Foods and Beverages Limited, a company controlled by Mrs C Arora, wife of Mr Sumit Arora.

Included in creditors:

Trade creditors

£18,000

Transactions during the year with Kohinoor Foods USA INC, Associated company of Kohinoor Foods Limited, are as follows:

Included in Debtors:

Trade debtors

£40,946

25. Controlling party

The company's ultimate holding company is Kohinoor Foods Limited, a company incorporated in India.

Management Information

Year ended 31 March 2017

The following pages do not form part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Detailed Income Statement

Year ended 31 March 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Distribution costs	~	~
Wages and salaries - distribution costs	715,477	717,962
Social security costs	75,000	71,057
	790,477	789,019
Administrative expenses		
Directors salaries	375,740	185,042
Directors national insurance contributions	49,613	23,763
Directors pensions	372	213
Casual wages	262,037	245,597
Employers national insurance contributions	23,293	27,920
Staff pension contributions	8,426	5,114
Rent rates and water	241,804	232,067
ight and heat	128,143	132,073
nsurance	69,703	74,556
Repairs and maintenance	201,066	166,509
Motor expenses	24,530	30,940
Fravel and subsistence	112,849	89,689
Hire costs (non-operating leases)	68,679	57,259
elephone	34,933	24,547
Printing postage and stationery	40,610	40,175
Staff welfare	5,751	7,008
Sundry expenses	36,773	34,715
aundry and cleaning	6,538	7,159
Charitable donations (allowable)	500	-,
Office expenses	7,220	5,084
dvertising	659,055	524,024
Entertaining	15,343	10,364
egal and professional fees (allowable)	169,499	303,609
Auditors remuneration	17,125	16,425
Depreciation of tangible assets	177,262	265,311
oss/(Profit) on disposal of fixed assets	953	200,011
Bad debts written off	68,126	143,704
Bank charges	66,580	100,876
oreign currency gains/losses	(00 -00)	(95)
oreign currency gams/losses	(22,523)	
	2,850,000	2,753,648
Other operating income		4004
Other income	<u>3,330</u>	4,991
Other interest receivable and similar income		1.001
nterest on cash and cash equivalents	<u> </u>	1,301
nterest payable and similar expenses	4-1- -	04400=
ther finance charges	351,558	314,395