

Golden Lady (UK) Limited
Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 December 2015

Company Number 02027951

THURSDAY



A16 *A52Y0YF5* 17/03/2016 #153
COMPANIES HOUSE

BDO LLP
Pannell House
159 Charles Street
Leicester LE1 1LD
Tel: 0116 250 4400 Fax: 0116 285 4651

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Company Information

Directors	N Grassi M Grassi C A Hetherington C Bosi
Company secretary	C Hetherington
Registered number	02027951
Registered office	County Estate Nunn Brook Road Huthwaite Sutton In Ashfield Nottinghamshire NG17 2HU
Independent auditor	BDO LLP Pannell House 159 Charles Street Leicester LE1 1LD
Bankers	Lloyds Bank 7 High Street Leicester LE1 9FS
Solicitors	Bray & Bray Spa Place 36-42 Humberstone Gate Leicester LE5 0AE

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Strategic report For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Introduction

The directors are pleased to present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Business review

The company continued to consolidate its principal brand name "Golden Lady" within the UK and, when combined with its associate companies, makes "Golden Lady" Europe's leading hosiery brand.

The company has made a profit after tax of £105,588 in the year (2014 – £251,918).

The directors consider that the company has a very good product range and are confident of the future prospects of the company.

At the year end the company was in a strong financial position, with adequate cash reserves.

Principal risks and uncertainties

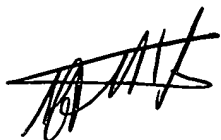
The directors consider that the business faces no specific risks, but is exposed to general risks associated with the hosiery and clothing sectors and with the demands of dealing with high street retailers. These risks are mitigated by having a quality product range and ensuring that quality standards and customers terms are maintained.

Financial key performance indicators

The company has made an operating profit in the year of £151,099 (2014 - £342,323) which has been achieved against an economic background that is challenging and competitive.

The key performance measures are the maintenance of margins and profitability and a strong net current asset position. Due to market conditions, margins have declined resulting in lower profitability. The net current asset position has improved compared to last year.

This report was approved by the board on 25/02/2016 and signed on its behalf.



C A Hetherington
Director

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Directors' report For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company throughout the year continued to be the sale, marketing and distribution of ladies tights, stockings and socks.

Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £105,588 (2014 - £251,918).

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

**Directors' report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015**

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

N Grassi
M Grassi
C A Hetherington
C Bosi

Financial instruments

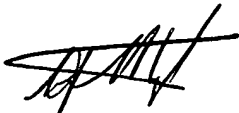
The company does not actively use financial instruments as part of its financial risk management. It is exposed to the usual credit risk and cash flow risk associated with selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures. The nature of its financial instruments means that they are not subject to significant price risk or liquidity risk.

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.

This report was approved by the board on 25/02/2016 and signed on its behalf.


C A Hetherington
Director

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Golden Lady (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Golden Lady (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows, 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 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 auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, 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 (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Golden Lady (UK) 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.

BDO LLP

Nishit Bathia (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory auditor
Leicester
United Kingdom

8 March 2016

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015**

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	2	14,163,448	15,150,003
Cost of sales		<u>(12,858,387)</u>	<u>(13,528,256)</u>
Gross profit		1,305,061	1,621,747
Distribution costs		<u>(526,405)</u>	<u>(539,491)</u>
Administrative expenses		<u>(627,557)</u>	<u>(739,933)</u>
Operating profit	3	151,099	342,323
Interest receivable and similar income	6	555	456
Interest payable and similar charges	7	<u>(81)</u>	<u>(289)</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		151,573	342,490
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	8	<u>(45,985)</u>	<u>(90,572)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>105,588</u>	<u>251,918</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>105,588</u>	<u>251,918</u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 other than those included in the Statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 11 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

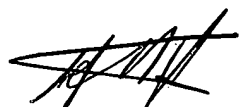
Golden Lady (UK) Limited
Registered number:02027951

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	462,806	547,728
		<u>462,806</u>	<u>547,728</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	10	990,333	1,628,027
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	5,142,139	5,410,557
Cash at bank and in hand	12	1,886,721	2,210,745
		<u>8,019,193</u>	<u>9,249,329</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(4,274,270)	(5,698,724)
		<u>3,744,923</u>	<u>3,550,605</u>
Net current assets		<u>3,744,923</u>	<u>3,550,605</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,207,729</u>	<u>4,098,333</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	15	(6,631)	(2,823)
		<u>(6,631)</u>	<u>(2,823)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>4,201,098</u></u>	<u><u>4,095,510</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	3,000,000	3,000,000
Profit and loss account	16	1,201,098	1,095,510
		<u><u>4,201,098</u></u>	<u><u>4,095,510</u></u>

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

25/02/2016



C A Hetherington
Director



C Bosi
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
As at 31 December 2015**

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2015	3,000,000	1,095,510	4,095,510
Profit for the year	-	105,588	105,588
At 31 December 2015	3,000,000	1,201,098	4,201,098

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
As at 31 December 2014**

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2014	3,000,000	843,592	3,843,592
Profit for the year	-	251,918	251,918
At 31 December 2014	3,000,000	1,095,510	4,095,510

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Statement of cash flows
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	105,588	251,918
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangibles	138,926	138,989
Profit on disposal of tangibles	(774)	-
Decrease in stocks	637,694	1,313,950
Interest paid	81	289
Interest received	(555)	(456)
Taxation	45,985	90,572
Decrease / (increase) in debtors	268,418	(214,421)
Decrease in creditors	(278,524)	(67,316)
Increase / (decrease) in amounts owed to groups	(1,142,275)	433,387
Corporation tax	(45,831)	(216,918)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(271,267)	1,729,994
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(55,231)	(50,435)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	2,000	-
Interest received	555	456
Net cash from investing activities	(52,676)	(49,979)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(81)	(289)
Net cash used in financing activities	(81)	(289)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(324,024)	1,679,726
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,210,745	531,019
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,886,721	2,210,745
Cash at bank and in hand	1,886,721	2,210,745
	1,886,721	2,210,745

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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 first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 22.

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 1).

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. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Freehold property	-	4%
Leasehold improvements	-	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20-33% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	33.3% straight line
Merchandising equipment	-	25-50% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.4 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 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.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- i) At fair value with changes recognised in the Profit and loss account if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- ii) At cost less impairment for all other investments.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

1.11 Provisions for Liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and loss account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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 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 income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2. Analysis of turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015**

3. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2015 £	2014 £
Research & development charged as an expense	-	98,000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	138,926	138,989
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	11,898	11,114
	<u>138,926</u>	<u>138,989</u>

4. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	415,452	405,535
Social security costs	40,281	41,144
Cost of defined contribution scheme	23,453	24,800
	<u>479,186</u>	<u>471,479</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2015 No.	2014 No.
Sales and distribution	13	13
Administration	4	4
	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>

5. Directors' remuneration

	2015 £	2014 £
Directors' emoluments	164,903	167,792
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	13,496	13,301
	<u>164,903</u>	<u>167,792</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2014 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

6. Interest receivable

	2015 £	2014 £
Other interest receivable	555	456
	<u>555</u>	<u>456</u>

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2015 £	2014 £
Other interest payable	81	289
	<u>81</u>	<u>289</u>

8. Taxation

	2015 £	2014 £
Current tax on profits for the year	42,177	86,429
Total current tax	<u>42,177</u>	<u>86,429</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	3,808	3,906
Changes to tax rates	-	237
Total deferred tax	<u>3,808</u>	<u>4,143</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>45,985</u>	<u>90,572</u>

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015**

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2014 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 21%). The differences are explained below:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	151,573	342,490
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 21%)	30,315	71,923
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	107	1,168
Depreciation in the year in excess of capital allowances	11,079	11,603
Short term timing difference leading to an increase in taxation	251	1,210
Other timing differences leading to an increase in taxation	3,375	2,933
Changes in provisions leading to a decrease in the tax charge	(265)	(248)
Effect of change in tax rate in the year	1,123	1,983
Total tax charge for the year	45,985	90,572

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The main rate of UK corporation tax was reduced to 21% from 1 April 2014 and 20% from 1 April 2015 and their effect is recognised in these financial statements. Further reductions will reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020. These further reductions had not been substantively enacted at 31 December 2015 and their effects are therefore not recognised in these financial statements.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant, machinery, motor vehicles and merchand- ising equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2015	2,010,022	761,171	2,771,193
Additions	-	55,231	55,231
Disposals	(5,079)	(68,844)	(73,923)
At 31 December 2015	2,004,943	747,558	2,752,501
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2015	1,552,847	670,619	2,223,466
Charge owned for the period	74,651	64,275	138,926
Disposals	(3,969)	(68,728)	(72,697)
At 31 December 2015	1,623,529	666,166	2,289,695
Net book value			
At 31 December 2015	381,414	81,392	462,806
At 31 December 2014	457,176	90,552	547,728

Included in freehold land and buildings is freehold land at cost of £141,633 (2014 - £141,633) which is not depreciated.

10. Stocks

	2015 £	2014 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	990,333	1,628,027
	990,333	1,628,027

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015**

11. Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	5,110,621	5,382,115
Other debtors	31,518	28,442
	<u>5,142,139</u>	<u>5,410,557</u>

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,886,721	2,210,745
	<u>1,886,721</u>	<u>2,210,745</u>

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade creditors	60,257	69,813
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,358,322	4,500,597
Corporation tax	-	3,654
Taxation and social security	770,051	993,720
Other creditors	85,640	130,940
	<u>4,274,270</u>	<u>5,698,724</u>

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015**

14. Financial instruments

	2015 £	2014 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	5,142,139	5,410,557
	<u>5,142,139</u>	<u>5,410,557</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(3,504,219)	(4,701,350)
	<u>(3,504,219)</u>	<u>(4,701,350)</u>

15. Deferred taxation

	Deferred tax £
At 1 January 2015	2,823
Charged to the profit or loss	3,808
At 31 December 2015	<u><u>6,631</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Accelerated capital allowances	7,005	2,933
Short term timing differences	(374)	(110)
	<u>6,631</u>	<u>2,823</u>

16. Profit and loss account

	2015 £	2014 £
At 1 January 2015	4,095,510	3,843,592
Profit for the financial year	105,588	251,918
	<u>4,201,098</u>	<u>4,095,510</u>

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015**

17. Share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
30,000 Ordinary shares of £100 each	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>

18. Contingent liabilities

Golden Lady (UK) Limited is acting as guarantor to L Taino in respect of a tenancy agreement entered into by a family member of M Grassi, a director of the company. The company would be liable for £25,000 (2014 - £41,340) in the event that the tenant defaults on all payments.

19. Pension commitments

The company contributes to personal pension plans for certain employees. The pension cost charge amounting to £23,453 (2014 - £24,800) represents contributions payable by the company during the year. Accrued contributions at the year end amounted to £2,405 (2014 - £1,656).

20. Related party transactions

As Golden Lady (UK) Limited is a wholly owned sub-subsidiary of ENGIFIN S.p.A. and the consolidated accounts of ENGIFIN S.p.A. are publicly available in Italy, advantage has been taken of the exemption offered by Financial Reporting Standard 102 (Section 33) from the requirement to disclose transactions with other group companies.

Key management personnel are considered to be the directors' of the company. Their remuneration is stated in Note 5 to the accounts.

Pension commitments made during the period are stated in Note 19 to the accounts.

21. Controlling party

The company is controlled by Gilfin S.p.A.

The parent undertaking of the group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is ENGIFIN S.p.A, a company incorporated in Italy. Consolidated accounts are available from Camera di Commercio Industria e Artigianato of Mantova, Via Pietro Fortunato Calvi, 28 - 46100 Mantova, Italy.

In the opinion of the directors ENGIFIN S.p.A. is the company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party.

Golden Lady (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

22. 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.