Company Registration No. 04387621 (England and Wales)

PALTANK LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

TUESDAY



A6K5D5IQ

A16 28/11/2017 #79

COMPANIES HOUSE

PALTANK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K D Pomford	
	C M Pomford	
	C Leboe	(Appointed 1 April 2016)
	H Doyle	(Appointed 1 April 2016)
	M Rice	(Appointed 1 April 2016)
	C Pomford	(Appointed 1 April 2016)
Secretary	C M Pomford	
Company number	04387621	
Registered office	72 London Road St Albans Herts AL1 1NS	
Auditor	Mercer & Hole Gloucester House 72 London Road St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 1NS	
Business address	3 - 5 Leicester Street Southport PR9 0ER	
Bankers	Bank of Scotland 43 South Gyle Crescent Edinburgh EH12 9BB	

PALTANK LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 23

PALTANK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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

Fair review of the business

It has been our intent to continue to grow the business during the last 12 months with increasing market coverage, and developing new markets.

We have retrenched away from the "beam " style build tanks into a complete fleet of fully framed tank-tainers. Mostly built in South Africa, which obviously has had an effect on our overall margin, reflecting in our figures, and a continued spend on computer systems which naturally becomes an expensive outlay as we push for more atomisation, whilst not ignoring our people.

This year has seen turnover increase from £18,334,649 in 2016 to £21,638,927 in 2017, margin was slightly down as explained previously.

We are continuing to drive our sales growth with a much larger presence in the market place, which will see a growth in our turnover again in the coming year.

Our IT system will continue to be focused on development to give our clients greater visibility on their orders and greater flexibility on production, but while all this is good news it is not designed to remove our day to day contact with clients.

On behalf of the board

.....

K D Pomford

Director

13/11/2017

PALTANK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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

Principal activities
The company's major activity is the international transportation of bulk wines and spirits in a fleet of dedicated tank containers.

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

K D Pomford	
C M Pomford	
C Leboe	(Appointed 1 April 2016)
H Doyle	(Appointed 1 April 2016)
M Rice	(Appointed 1 April 2016)
C Pomford	(Appointed 1 April 2016)

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Financial instruments

Financial Instruments
The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, bank overdrafts, and invoice discounting arrangement with its bank. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the company's operations and working capital.

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company, there is no exposure to price risk. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments concerned is shown below.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts at fixed/floating rates of interest.

The company manages the liquidity risk by ensuring that they draw down sufficient funds from their invoice discounting arrangements to meet liabilities as and when they fall due.

Future developments
There are no future developments.

Auditor
The auditors, Mercer & Hole, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

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

Key Performance Indicators

The directors have focused the management on the achievement of gross margin and profit before tax.

On behalf of the board

.....

K D Pomford

Director

19/10/2017

PALTANK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PALTANK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Paltank Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 set out on pages 6 to 23. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 2 - 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 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 matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PALTANK 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.



Steve Robinson FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mercer & Hole

15 November 2017

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Gloucester House
72 London Road
St Albans
Hertfordshire
AL1 1NS

PALTANK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	21,638,927	18,334,649
Cost of sales		(19,585,515)	(16,312,444)
Gross profit		2,053,412	2,022,205
Administrative expenses		(1,826,797)	(1,837,878)
Operating profit	4	226,615	184,327
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(120,353)	(58,955)
Profit before taxation		106,262	125,372
Taxation	8	20,407	(53,889)
Profit for the financial year		126,669	71,483

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

PALTANK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		3,657,727		3,212,545
Investments	10		1		1
			3,657,728		3,212,546
Current assets					
Debtors	13	3,198,765		3,542,365	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,181		19,189	
		3,206,946		3,561,554	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(5,970,580)		(6,408,576)	
Net current liabilities			(2,763,634)		(2,847,022)
Total assets less current liabilities			894,094		365,524
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(517,546)		(95,238)
Provisions for liabilities	18		(118,783)		(139,190)
Net assets			257,765		131,096
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		150,000		150,000
Profit and loss reserves			107,765		(18,904)
Total equity			257,765		131,096

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19/11/2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

K D Pomford
Director

Company Registration No. 04387621

PALTANK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2015	150,000	(90,387)	59,613
Year ended 31 March 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	71,483	71,483
Balance at 31 March 2016	150,000	(18,904)	131,096
Year ended 31 March 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	126,669	126,669
Balance at 31 March 2017	150,000	107,765	257,765

PALTANK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**25**		447,427		442,294
Interest paid			(120,353)		(58,955)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			327,074		383,339
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(695,759)		(93,112)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(695,759)		(93,112)
Financing activities					
Repayment of bank loans		(186,215)		(214,286)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		461,536		(217,179)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			275,321		(431,465)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(93,364)		(141,238)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			(1,145,733)		(1,004,495)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			(1,239,097)		(1,145,733)
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			8,181		19,189
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(1,247,278)		(1,164,922)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Paltank Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 72 London Road, St Albans, Herts, AL1 1NS. The place of business is Gordon House, 3/5 Leicester Street, Southport, Merseyside, PR9 0ER.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

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

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company will continue to rely on the support of K D Pomford, and the financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the withdrawal of such support.

1.3 Turnover

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

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and machinery	5% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% straight line
Computer equipment	15% and 33.33% straight line

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

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

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

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

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.8 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.13 Leases

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

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

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover		
Transport of wines and spirits	21,638,927	18,334,649

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2017	2016
	£	£
UK	21,638,927	18,334,649

4 Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2017 £	2016 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	12,500	10,500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	192,977	250,554
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	57,600	57,600
Operating lease charges	69,694	48,527

5 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Management	5	5
Sales	4	3
Purchasing	3	3
Finance	3	3
Operations and administration	20	19
	35	33

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	883,148	813,490
Social security costs	80,750	77,455
Pension costs	46,331	11,398
	1,010,229	902,343

6 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	264,250	90,000
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	31,795	1,350
	296,045	91,350

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 5 (2016 - 1).

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	52,000	45,000
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	14,400	-

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	50,429	57,229
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	69,924	1,726
	120,353	58,955

8 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	30,698	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(12,674)	62,419
Changes in tax rates	(7,733)	(8,530)
Other adjustments	(30,698)	-
Total deferred tax	(51,105)	53,889
Total tax (credit)/charge	(20,407)	53,889

The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before taxation	106,262	125,372
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2016: 20.00%)	21,252	25,074
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3,291	3,675
Adjustments in respect of prior years	30,698	-
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	183
Other permanent differences	458	161
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(30,698)	-
Adjust deferred tax balances to average rate of tax	(9,505)	(11,457)
Deferred tax not recognised	(36,077)	36,253
Fixed asset differences	174	-
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	(20,407)	53,889

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2016	4,271,024	120,474	250,989	4,642,487
Additions	666,562	6,656	22,541	695,759
At 31 March 2017	4,937,586	127,130	273,530	5,338,246
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2016	1,174,046	69,522	186,374	1,429,942
Depreciation charged in the year	204,465	15,035	31,077	250,577
At 31 March 2017	1,378,511	84,557	217,451	1,680,519
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	3,559,075	42,573	56,079	3,657,727
At 31 March 2016	3,096,978	50,952	64,615	3,212,545

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Plant and machinery	1,784,500	1,225,600
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	57,600	57,600

At 31 March 2012 the directors carried out a review of tangible fixed assets and in their opinion the open market value of the owned tankers included within plant and machinery was considerably in excess of their carrying values. As such the owned tankers were revalued to their open market value.

The directors considered that at the end of the current period, the carrying value of assets held under the revaluation model was materially representative of the open market value of those assets.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cost	4,106,287	4,027,029
Accumulated depreciation	(1,968,537)	(1,669,981)
Carrying value	2,137,750	2,357,048

9 Tangible fixed assets **(Continued)**

All the assets of the company present and future have been pledged as security to secure borrowing of the company.

During the year £13,130 (2016 - £24,450) of interest costs directly attributable to the financing of plant & machinery were capitalised at the weighted average cost of the related borrowings. The total capitalised interest at 31 March 2017 was £265,682 (2016 - £252,552).

10 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Investments in subsidiaries	11	1	1

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2016 & 31 March 2017	1
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	1
At 31 March 2016	1

11 Subsidiaries

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

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct	% Held Indirect
Paljuice Limited	England & Wales	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss) £	Capital and Reserves £
Paljuice Limited	-	1

12 Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,148,534	3,478,706
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	6,397,987	5,717,610

13 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	3,148,434	3,478,706
Other debtors	100	-
Prepayments and accrued income	50,231	63,659
	3,198,765	3,542,365

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	293,482	569,121
Other borrowings including invoice discounting facility	16	1,049,034	782,016
Obligations under finance leases	17	216,403	272,413
Trade creditors		3,843,087	3,846,284
Other taxation and social security		90,139	58,030
Other creditors		121,737	152,538
Accruals and deferred income		356,698	728,174
		5,970,580	6,408,576

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	-	95,238
Obligations under finance leases	17	517,546	-
		517,546	95,238

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year **(Continued)**

At the end of the current period, creditors due after one year entirely consists of a hire purchase agreement for plant & machinery.

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	68,596	-

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	95,238	281,453
Bank overdrafts	198,244	382,906
Other borrowings including invoice discounting facility	1,049,034	782,016
	1,342,516	1,446,375
Payable within one year	1,342,516	1,351,137
Payable after one year	-	95,238

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by fixed and floating charges over the undertaking and all property and assets present and future.

The long term loans are repayable by equal month capital repayments, Interest is payable monthly in arrears and is calculated at 5.3% over the Bank of Scotland base rate.

17 Finance lease obligations

	2017	2016
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£	£
Within one year	216,403	272,435
In two to five years	448,950	-
In over five years	68,596	-
	733,949	272,435
Less: future finance charges	-	(22)
	733,949	272,413

17 Finance lease obligations **(Continued)**

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. At the start of the current period there was one lease, the original term of which was 7 years. During the current period, the original lease term of that lease lapsed and was renewed for a further 16 months, the expiry of which is due within 12 months of the current period end.

In March, an existing operating lease was converted to a finance lease, the term of which is just under 6 years.

All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

18 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax liabilities	19	118,783	139,190
		118,783	139,190

19 Deferred taxation

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

Balances:	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
ACAs	462,598	457,228
Tax losses	(343,815)	(306,338)
Short term timing differences	-	(11,700)
	118,783	139,190

Movements in the year:	2017 £
Liability at 1 April 2016	139,190
Credit to profit or loss	(20,407)
Liability at 31 March 2017	118,783

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 20 years and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period along with tax losses expected to reverse in the next few years.

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017	2016
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	46,331	11,398

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

21 Share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
50,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	150,000	150,000

The Ordinary shares have voting rights and participate in dividends. The Ordinary A shares have no voting rights and can participate in dividend distributions at the directors' discretion.

22 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The director K D Pomford has given a personal guarantee of £1,000,000 (2016: £1,150,000) to the company's finance providers.

23 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	2,482,385	2,871,804
Between two and five years	6,937,488	5,419,399
In over five years	562,232	722,912
	9,982,105	9,014,115

24 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel
The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	323,145	237,133

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts owed to related parties	2017 £	2016 £
Key management personnel	117,748	148,083

Amounts owed to key management personnel constitute directors loan accounts and there are no formal restrictions or terms in place regarding their repayment. Additionally, they are unsecured and no interest is charged. They are considered to be repayable on demand.

25 Cash generated from operations

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	126,669	71,483
Adjustments for:		
Taxation (credited)/charged	(20,407)	53,889
Finance costs	120,353	58,955
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	250,577	308,154
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	343,600	(651,126)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(373,365)	600,939
Cash generated from operations	447,427	442,294