
RATIO BRAND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016



RATIO BRAND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO RATIO BRAND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 11, together with the financial statements of Ratio Brand Distribution Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the Company in accordance with section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company those matters we are required to state to it in a special Auditors' 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, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 11 have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.



Patrick Miscampbell (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Miscampbell & Co

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

6 Annadale Avenue

Belfast

BT7 3JH

26 July 2016

RATIO BRAND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: NI00950G

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	281,129	224,335
		<u>281,129</u>	<u>224,335</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		102,615	120,280
Debtors		454,210	431,732
Cash at bank and in hand	6	7,873	20,532
		<u>564,698</u>	<u>572,544</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(336,614)	(290,069)
Net current assets		<u>228,084</u>	<u>282,475</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>509,213</u>	<u>506,810</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(139,538)	(138,438)
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions		(9,947)	-
		<u>(9,947)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>359,728</u></u>	<u><u>368,372</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	6,500	6,500
Profit and loss account		353,228	361,872
		<u><u>359,728</u></u>	<u><u>368,372</u></u>

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

The abbreviated accounts, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 26 July 2016.

John Wilson Steen
 Director



The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

RATIO BRAND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016**

1. General information

Ratio Brand Distribution Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered address is given on the company information page and its principal activity of the company remains that of rental and sales of vending machines and associated supplies and providing serviced office accommodation.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated financial statements have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the Companies Act 2006.

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 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis.

RATIO BRAND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably, and;
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 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.

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NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

2. 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:

Plant and machinery	- 7 years
Motor vehicles	- 7 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 4 years
Other fixed assets	- 3 years

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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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

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NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

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

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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.10 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.

2.11 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Profit and loss account at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

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NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Finance costs

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

2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.14 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.

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

2.17 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.

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

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgments and estimates have been made include: the net realisable value of fixed assets.

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NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

4. Auditors' remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	4,830	4,600
	<u>4,830</u>	<u>4,600</u>

5. Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2015	731,283
Additions	169,048
Disposals	(92,940)
At 31 March 2016	<u>807,391</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2015	506,948
Charge owned for the period	74,734
Disposals	(55,420)
At 31 March 2016	<u>526,262</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2016	<u>281,129</u>
At 31 March 2015	<u>224,335</u>

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NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Motor vehicles	66,728	33,806
	<u>66,728</u>	<u>33,806</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	7,873	20,532
Less: bank overdrafts	(18,143)	-
	<u>(10,270)</u>	<u>20,532</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank overdrafts	18,143	-
Bank loans	35,040	35,040
Trade creditors	104,342	127,552
Taxation and social security	12,887	14,100
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	24,608	10,464
Other creditors	120,064	90,151
Accruals and deferred income	21,530	12,762
	<u>336,614</u>	<u>290,069</u>

Secured loans

The loan above is secured by a floating charge which covers all of the property or undertaking of the company. Hire purchase loans are secured upon the assets for which they were granted.

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NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans	90,320	125,360
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	49,218	13,078
	<u>139,538</u>	<u>138,438</u>

Secured loans

The loan above is secured by a floating charge which covers all of the property or undertaking of the company. Hire purchase loans are secured upon the assets for which they were granted.

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	35,040	35,040
	<u>35,040</u>	<u>35,040</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	90,320	125,360
	<u>90,320</u>	<u>125,360</u>

10. Hire purchase & finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	24,608	10,642
Between 1-2 years	24,608	10,642
Between 2-5 years	24,609	2,257
	<u>73,825</u>	<u>23,541</u>

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NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

11. Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	7,873	20,532
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	438,198	408,529
	<u>446,071</u>	<u>429,061</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(303,575)	(320,645)
	<u>(303,575)</u>	<u>(320,645)</u>

Financial Assets measured at amortised cost comprise of Trade Debtors £176,214 Related Party balance £253,149 and Other Debtors £8,835

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise Trade Creditors £104,342 Bank loans / overdrafts £143,503, Other Creditors £31,122 and Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts £24,608

12. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
6,500 Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	<u>6,500</u>	<u>6,500</u>