

Company Registration No. SC080506 (Scotland)

Carron Bathrooms Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017**



Saffery Champness
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Carron Bathrooms Limited

Company information

Directors	David McMorrine John Hewitt
Secretary	David McMorrine
Company number	SC080506
Registered office	North Carron Works Stenhouse Road Carron Falkirk Stirlingshire FK2 8UW
Independent auditors	Saffery Champness LLP Edinburgh Quay 133 Fountainbridge Edinburgh EH3 9BA
Bankers	Bank of Scotland plc Unit 15 Howgate Centre Falkirk FK1 1HG

Carron Bathrooms Limited

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Carron Bathrooms Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2017

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

Fair review of the business

The principal activity of the company during the year was the design and manufacture of acrylic baths and associated bathroom products.

Development and financial performance during the year

Trading conditions in all the company's markets, which had improved significantly in 2016, remained strong throughout 2017. Investments made in product development and production systems in recent years ensured the company continued to be able to benefit from good market conditions. Sales increased to £13.410 million, an increase of 1.2% compared to 2016.

The company's gross margin increased from 28.9% in 2016 to 29.3%. As overhead costs continued to be tightly controlled, the company's profit after tax rose to £1.332 million, compared with £1.259 million in the previous year. The directors consider the results to be satisfactory.

Financial position at the reporting date

During the year the company paid dividends totalling £1,024,000 to its parent company, Carron Holdings Limited. Consequently, the company had a cash outflow of £174,000 in the year. At the year-end the company had cash on hand of £1.083 million and no borrowings. The net assets of the company increased from £4.005 million to £4.313 million.

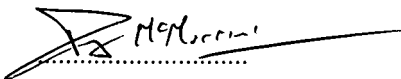
Current trading

Market conditions during the early part of 2018 have remained much the same as they were during 2017. The company has, however, incurred significant increases in the cost of key raw materials, not all of which has been recoverable in the market. So, although sales are broadly in line with the same period last year, margins have been slightly depressed.

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the business

The directors see the risk management as an integral part of good governance and assess perceived risks on a regular basis. As well as strategic, financial and operational matters, these also include issues concerning health and safety and compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

On behalf of the board



David McMorris

Director

28/3/18

Carron Bathrooms Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2017

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

Directors

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

David McMorris

John Hewitt

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £1,023,809. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditors

Saffery Champness LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office. A resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of disclosure to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

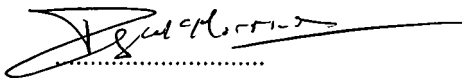
Future developments

The prospects of the company are closely tied to the strength of the economics in the company's key markets, specifically the United Kingdom. Should the economic growth seen in recent years continue, the company would expect to sustain current levels of profitability and cash generation. Should economic conditions deteriorate, the company has contingency plans to reduce costs appropriately.

Financial instruments

The company's principal financial instruments comprise trade debtors and creditors arising directly from its operations. All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.

On behalf of the board



David McMorris

Director

Date: 29/03/18

Carron Bathrooms Limited

Independent auditors' report

To the members of Carron Bathrooms Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Carron Bathrooms Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 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.

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 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditors' report (continued)

To the members of Carron Bathrooms Limited

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

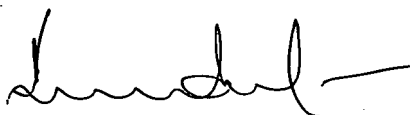
Independent auditors' report (continued)

To the members of Carron Bathrooms Limited

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Kenneth McDowell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

9 April 2018

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Edinburgh Quay
133 Fountainbridge
Edinburgh
EH3 9BA

Carron Bathrooms Limited**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2017**

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	13,409,597	13,246,815
Cost of sales		(9,485,488)	(9,419,895)
Gross profit		<u>3,924,109</u>	<u>3,826,920</u>
Distribution costs		(1,476,648)	(1,259,562)
Administrative expenses		(782,824)	(991,136)
Operating profit	5	<u>1,664,637</u>	<u>1,576,222</u>
Interest receivable and similar income		105	577
Profit before taxation		<u>1,664,742</u>	<u>1,576,799</u>
Tax on profit	8	(333,025)	(317,343)
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>1,331,717</u></u>	<u><u>1,259,456</u></u>

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

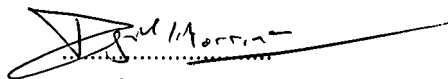
Carron Bathrooms Limited

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		2,608,597		2,622,788
Current assets					
Stocks	11	1,040,291		1,036,478	
Debtors	12	1,761,013		1,471,788	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,083,299		1,257,525	
		<u>3,884,603</u>		<u>3,765,791</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(2,047,526)</u>		<u>(2,267,361)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,837,077</u>		<u>1,498,430</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,445,674</u>		<u>4,121,218</u>
Provisions for liabilities	14		<u>(132,785)</u>		<u>(116,237)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>4,312,889</u></u>		<u><u>4,004,981</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		60,500		60,500
Revaluation reserve	19		600,591		618,256
Capital redemption reserve	19		30,000		30,000
Profit and loss reserves	19		3,621,798		3,296,225
Total equity			<u><u>4,312,889</u></u>		<u><u>4,004,981</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25/03/18 and are signed on its behalf by:



David McMorrine

Director

Company Registration No. SC080506

Carron Bathrooms Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2017**

	Notes	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2016		60,500	635,921	30,000	2,819,104	3,545,525
Year ended 31 December 2016:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	1,259,456	1,259,456
Dividends	9	-	-	-	(800,000)	(800,000)
Transfers		-	(17,665)	-	17,665	-
Balance at 31 December 2016		60,500	618,256	30,000	3,296,225	4,004,981
Year ended 31 December 2017:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	1,331,717	1,331,717
Dividends	9	-	-	-	(1,023,809)	(1,023,809)
Transfers		-	(17,665)	-	17,665	-
Balance at 31 December 2017		60,500	600,591	30,000	3,621,798	4,312,889

Carron Bathrooms Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2017

			2017		2016
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	24		1,509,370		1,679,430
Taxes paid			(325,643)		(279,596)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			1,183,727		1,399,834
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(334,249)		(600,499)	
Interest received		105		577	
Net cash used in investing activities			(334,144)		(599,922)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(1,023,809)		(800,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(1,023,809)		(800,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(174,226)		(88)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			1,257,525		1,257,613
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			1,083,299		1,257,525

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Carron Bathrooms Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is North Carron Works, Stenhouse Road, Carron, Falkirk, Stirlingshire, FK2 8UW.

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 freehold land and buildings and certain items of plant and machinery. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Carron Bathrooms Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Carron Holdings Limited and the results of Carron Bathrooms Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Carron Holdings Limited which are available from North Carron Works, Stenhouse Road, Carron, Falkirk, Stirlingshire, FK2 8UW.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provisions of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and Value Added Tax.

Sales are recognised on delivery of bathroom products to the customer.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or deemed cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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:

Freehold land and buildings	2.5% straight line
Plant and machinery	10% straight line
Fixtures, fitting, tools and equipment	15% to 33.33% straight line
Motor vehicles	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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads appropriate to the relevant stage of production. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and relevant marketing, selling and distribution costs.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal levels of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

1.6 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments, regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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 non-current 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Defined contributions plans

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

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

1.13 Leases

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.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Critical accounting 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Useful economic lives of tangibles assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended annually when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancements, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 10 for carrying value of the freehold land and buildings and note 1 for the useful economic lives for each class of asset.

Stock provisioning

The company designs, manufactures and sells baths and is subject to changing consumer demand. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the stock, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 11 for the net carrying amount of stock.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverability value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profiles of debtors and historical experience. See note 12 for the net carrying amount of debtors.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover		
Manufacture and sale of bathroom products	13,409,597	13,246,815

No split of turnover between geographical segments has been disclosed due to the commercial sensitivity of this information.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

4 Auditors' remuneration

	2017	2016
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditors and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	15,750	15,250
	<u>15,750</u>	<u>15,250</u>

5 Operating profit

	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after (crediting)/charging:		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(29,086)	4,500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	348,440	320,366
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	6,260,585	5,839,758
Operating lease charges	66,692	69,781
	<u>6,646,631</u>	<u>6,234,405</u>

6 Employees

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

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
Production staff	89	91
Administrative staff	22	21
	<u>111</u>	<u>112</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,185,928	3,498,306
Social security costs	320,101	325,566
Pension costs	66,695	65,147
	<u>3,572,724</u>	<u>3,889,019</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

7 Directors' remuneration

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	384,428	414,735
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	272,542	270,942
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The key management personnel are considered to be the directors of the company and therefore the aggregate of key management compensation includes amounts as detailed above, plus social security costs of £38,410 (2016: £39,468).

8 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	316,477	325,845
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	3,517
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current tax	316,477	329,362
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	16,548	(12,019)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge	333,025	317,343
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

8 Taxation (continued)

The actual 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	1,664,742	1,576,799
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	320,463	315,360
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7,485	898
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	3,517
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	7,264	7,831
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(2,187)	(10,263)
Taxation for the year	333,025	317,343

9 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Interim paid	1,023,809	800,000

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fitting, tools and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2017	1,350,000	5,041,481	350,965	120,772	6,863,218
Additions	-	256,949	36,854	40,446	334,249
At 31 December 2017	1,350,000	5,298,430	387,819	161,218	7,197,467
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2017	170,000	3,763,144	225,114	82,172	4,240,430
Depreciation charged in the year	34,000	233,351	40,443	40,646	348,440
At 31 December 2017	204,000	3,996,495	265,557	122,818	4,588,870
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2017	1,146,000	1,301,935	122,262	38,400	2,608,597
At 31 December 2016	1,180,000	1,278,337	125,851	38,600	2,622,788

The property was valued at £1.35 million on a market value basis in accordance with the RICS valuation standards by Graham & Sibbald, Chartered Surveyors on 1 December 2011. During 2015 the directors took advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 which permits this valuation to be treated as deemed cost.

The depreciated historic cost of freehold property is £653,957.

11 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	717,268	620,671
Work in progress	11,322	11,963
Finished goods and goods for resale	311,701	403,844
	<u>1,040,291</u>	<u>1,036,478</u>

Carron Bathrooms Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

12 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,605,723	1,293,906
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	23,809
Prepayments and accrued income	155,290	154,073
	<u>1,761,013</u>	<u>1,471,788</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,161,960	1,368,571
Corporation tax	116,477	125,643
Other taxation and social security	499,351	442,652
Accruals and deferred income	269,738	330,495
	<u>2,047,526</u>	<u>2,267,361</u>

Freehold land and buildings of the company is subject to a standard security, and the assets of the company subject to a bond and floating charge, both in favour of the Bank of Scotland Plc. No amounts are due by the company to the bank as at the year end.

14 Provisions for liabilities

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	15	<u>132,785</u>	<u>116,237</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

15 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:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2017	2016
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	124,073	128,256
Deferred tax - other short term timing differences	8,712	(12,019)
	<u>132,785</u>	<u>116,237</u>
		2017
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 January 2017		116,237
Charge to profit or loss		16,548
		<u>132,785</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017	2016
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>66,695</u>	<u>65,147</u>

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

17 Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
68,807 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	68,807	68,807
11,093 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	11,093	11,093
	<u>79,900</u>	<u>79,900</u>
Issued and fully paid		
49,407 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	49,407	49,407
11,093 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	11,093	11,093
	<u>60,500</u>	<u>60,500</u>

18 Financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,605,723	1,317,715
	<u>1,605,723</u>	<u>1,317,715</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	1,161,960	1,368,571
	<u>1,161,960</u>	<u>1,368,571</u>

19 Reserves**Share premium**

Represents the premium over nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Revaluation reserve

Represents the increase in value over cost of assets that have been revalued.

Capital redemption reserve

Represents funds set aside to maintain the level of capital after a redemption of share capital.

Profit and loss reserves

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

20 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

A financial guarantee for £10,000 in favour of HM Revenue & Customs is in place.

21 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	98,827	88,723
Between two and five years	96,350	159,911
	<u>195,177</u>	<u>248,634</u>

22 Related party transactions

The company has elected to take advantage of the exemption granted under Section 33 Related Party Disclosures of FRS 102 available to wholly owned subsidiaries and has not disclosed transactions with other group companies.

The key management personnel are considered to be the directors of the company and therefore the aggregate of key management compensation is detailed in note 7.

23 Controlling party

The entire issued share capital of the company is owned by Carron Holdings Limited, a company registered in Scotland for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the financial statements are available from Companies House in Edinburgh. Carron Holdings Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group which consolidates the financial information of the company. Copies of the group's financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

For the whole of the current and previous years the company's ultimate controlling parties were its directors David McMorris and John Hewitt.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

24 Cash generated from operations

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year after tax	1,331,717	1,259,456
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	333,025	317,343
Investment income	(105)	(577)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	348,440	320,366
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(3,813)	(76,753)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(289,225)	17,439
(Decrease) in creditors	(210,669)	(157,844)
Cash generated from operations	1,509,370	1,679,430