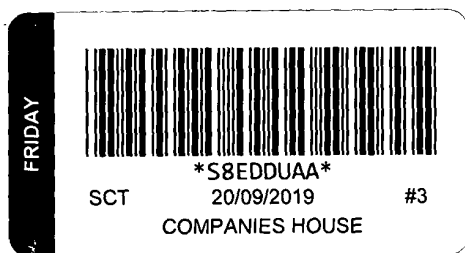


Gnewt Cargo Limited

**Annual Report and Accounts
for the period ended 31 December 2018**



**COMPANIES HOUSE
EDINBURGH**

20 SEP 2019

FRONT DESK

Company number: 06467967

Gnewt Cargo Limited

Company number: 06467967

Corporate information

Directors GJ Michael
PRP McCourt

Registered office Unit E
Twelvetrees Business Park
Twelvetrees Crescent
London
E3 3JG

Auditors Ernst & Young LLP
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh
EH3 8EX, UK

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Strategic Report

Business review and future developments

The principal activity of the Company is the distribution of parcels. Turnover decreased during the year by £2,025k to £1,605k (2017: £3,630k) due to the loss of a significant contract. Going forward the Company will seek to win further contracts to rectify this shortfall.

Change in Ownership

The ultimate parent entity changed from John Menzies Plc to Endless IV (GP) LP during the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties of the Company as well as mitigating activities are outlined below:

Economic and environmental risk

The Company's performance is influenced by general economic conditions overall, and in particular by economic conditions in the market in which we operate. One such factor is Brexit, where the outcome of Brexit negotiations may affect/restrict the free movement of persons resulting in staff recruitment issues.

- The Directors undertake monthly reviews of results against budget and forecast, and there is a formally agreed three year strategic plan in place which is refreshed annually.
- Market trends in key product categories are reviewed monthly.
- The Brexit risk is a continual focus of the senior management and developments in this area will be kept under review so as to ensure that the Company is positioned to react as and when appropriate.

Financial instrument risks

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other creditors. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade debtors) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, and other financial instruments.

Customer credit risk is managed within the central 'order to cash' department and is subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

People risk

The Company's business relies on people. High staff turnover leads to low experience and skill levels. This could leave our operations without sufficient skilled employees to deliver the Company's business objectives.

As the Company expands it is important that sufficiently trained and skilled staff are available to fill positions created by the expanding businesses both at supervisory and managerial levels. The Company must ensure sufficient developmental programmes are in place to develop its people. The Company relies on having the right people with the right skills in the right place at the right time. Without effective succession plans the Company risks not having sufficient individuals to fill the key roles which are required to ensure its operations run smoothly.

Strategic Report (Continued)**Principal risks and uncertainties (cont)****People risk (continued)**

- The Company believes in and is committed to investing in its people by attracting, developing and promoting the best talent. This in turn creates a supportive environment in which employees can learn and develop.
- The Company has policies and procedures in place to ensure that remuneration and benefit practices support this.
- The performance of employees is reviewed annually.
- The Company delivers a variety of personal, management and supervisory development programmes.

Health & Safety

Failure to adhere to standard operating procedures can endanger employees and lead to poor operational performance. In addition the reputation of the Company would suffer. A poor safety record could produce increased operating costs, including punitive and compensatory charges and increased insurance costs.

- The Company has established a forward thinking Health & Safety strategy to promote a proactive safety culture.
- Dedicated safety professionals work closely with management teams across the Company to ensure robust safety management systems are in place which identify, reduce or eliminate the likelihood of any accidents within the workplace. These systems are constantly under review through audit processes and are updated regularly.
- In addition to risk identification and mitigation, an on-going Health & Safety induction and training programme is in place and dedicated resources are available to ensure standards are continually raised and any residual risk is managed.

Technology risk

Sophisticated IT systems are at the core of our business, driving efficiency. System downtime could lead to service operational issues and delays to customers. External vulnerability to attack is a growing worldwide issue which could result in erroneous information entering our processing systems or commercial data being accessed without permission.

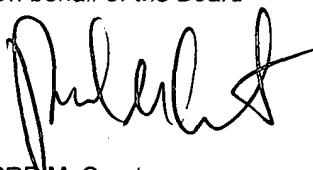
- All Company data centres have adequate power and appropriate facilities for data centres ensuring that systems remain up to date with appropriate external firewalls where required.
- There is a tested disaster recovery plan and facility in place.
- A control IT team manages the overall governance and integrity of the systems throughout the Company.

Key performance indicators

The Company measures turnover and operating profit margin within the business. Key indicators also include year on year movements in activity against budget.

KPI	Year to 31 Dec 2018	11 months to 31 Dec 2017
Turnover	1,605	3,630
Operating profit margin	-26.0%	-15.0%

On behalf of the Board



PRP McCourt
25 July 2019

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The Directors who served throughout the period were:

GJ Michael
PRP McCourt

Principal activities and results for the year

The Company's main business is the distribution of parcels.

The results for the Company show a loss before tax for the year of £418k (11 months ended 31 December 2017: £443k). The Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (11 months ended 31 December 2017: £nil).

The Company's business activities and the principal risks impacting these activities are set out on pages 4 and 5. The Company's financial position is set out on page 11.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis; notwithstanding the company has net current liabilities. The directors believe this basis to be appropriate as the parent company has provided the company with an undertaking that for at least a year from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company to allow it to continue in operational existence and to meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment. It has further undertaken that it will act to ensure that repayment is not sought for at least a year from the date of signature of these financial statements of any amounts made available to the company by fellow group undertakings. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Based on this undertaking the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from this basis of preparation being inappropriate.

Payment policy

The Company does not operate a standard code in respect of payment to suppliers. Payments to suppliers are made in accordance with the agreed terms, provided that the supplier has performed in accordance with all relevant terms and conditions.

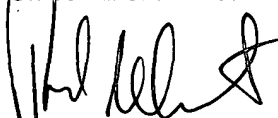
Employees

The Company's employment policies follow those of its ultimate holding company, Endless Newco 1 Limited, and are disclosed in the Annual Report of that company.

Audit information

Having made the requisite enquiries, so far as the Directors in office at the date of the signing of this report are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware and each Director has taken all reasonable steps to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board



PRP McCourt
25 July 2019

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable UK 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 for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and 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; and
- 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Gnewt Cargo Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gnewt Cargo Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 19, 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 FRS 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the period 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.

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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Gnewt Cargo Limited (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the 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 directors' reports 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 or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that 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.

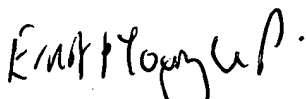
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 auditor's 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 <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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.



Annie Graham (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh
30 July 2019

Income Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	Year to 31 Dec 2018 £000	11 months to 31 Dec 2017 £000
Turnover	3	1,605	3,630
Other income	4	361	137
Net operating costs	4	(2,384)	(4,310)
Operating loss		(418)	(543)
Exceptional items	6	-	100
Loss before taxation		(418)	(443)
Taxation	7	68	39
Loss for the period		(350)	(404)

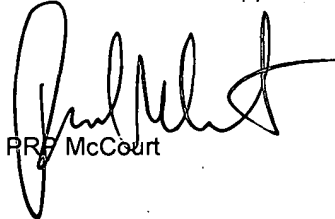
No separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared as the only item in total comprehensive income for both years is the loss for the period, which is reported above.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £000	2017 £000
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	257	260
		257	260
Current assets			
Trade and other debtors	10	730	823
Cash at bank and in hand		7	36
		737	859
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other creditors	11	(1,609)	(1,387)
Net current liabilities		(872)	(528)
Total assets less current liabilities		(615)	(268)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Deferred tax liability	13	(4)	(1)
Net (liabilities)/assets		(619)	(269)
Shareholder's equity			
Ordinary shares	14	-	-
Retained earnings		(619)	(269)
Total (deficit)/equity		(619)	(269)

The accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 July 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



PRR McCourt

Statement of Changes in Equity
as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	Ordinary shares £000	Retained earnings £000	Total (deficit)/ equity £000
At 31 December 2017		-	(269)	(269)
Loss for the period		-	(350)	(350)
At 31 December 2018		-	(619)	(619)
At 31 January 2017		-	102	102
Loss for the period		-	(404)	(404)
Dividends waived	8	-	33	33
At 31 December 2017		-	(269)	(269)

Statement of Cash Flows

as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £000	2017 £000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	15	68	(69)
Tax refunded		-	37
Net cash flow from operating activities		68	(32)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(98)	(127)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1	10
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(97)	(117)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	20
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders		-	(17)
Net cash flow used in financing activities		-	3
Decrease in net cash and cash equivalents	15	(29)	(146)
Opening net cash and cash equivalents		36	182
Closing net cash and cash equivalents	15	7	36

Notes to the financial statements

1 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 102

These financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018 were approved and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 25 July 2019 and the Balance Sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by PRP McCourt.

2 Accounting Policies

A summary of the more significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, is set out below.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 as it applies to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The financial statements are prepared and presented in GBP which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £000.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis; notwithstanding the company has net current liabilities. The directors believe this basis to be appropriate as the parent company has provided the company with an undertaking that for at least a year from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company to allow it to continue in operational existence and to meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment. It has further undertaken that it will act to ensure that repayment is not sought for at least a year from the date of signature of these financial statements of any amounts made available to the company by fellow group undertakings. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Based on this undertaking the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from this basis of preparation being inappropriate.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for income and expenses during the year. These estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results particularly given changes in economic conditions and the level of uncertainty regarding their duration and severity.

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 and in any future periods affected. The most important estimates and judgements are set out below:

Taxation

Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in Note 7.

Turnover recognition

Judgement must be exercised to ensure that turnover is recognised in accordance with contractual terms.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)**2 Accounting policies (continued)****Significant accounting policies****Turnover**

The turnover shown in the Income Statement represents amounts receivable for services provided during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Grants

Grants are recognised in the Income Statement so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate. Amounts received relating to capital assets are recognised over the useful economic life of the assets and amounts relating to revenue are recognised on an accruals basis over the period of the grant agreement.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost, including acquisition expenses, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at the following rates:

Plant and machinery - over 5 years

Fixture and fittings - over 5 years

Motor vehicles - over 5 years

Computer and other - over 5 years

Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The Income Statement charge represents contributions made and the Company has no liability other than for the payment of those contributions.

Taxation

Current tax is the amount of tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences arising when items are included in the tax assessment in one period and recognised in the financial statements in another. Deferred tax arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, is not recognised. Deferred tax liabilities represent tax payable in future periods in respect of taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets represent tax recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible timing differences, the carry forward of unused tax losses and the carry forward of unused tax credits.

Deferred tax is determined using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the Income Statement except if it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or in the Statement of Comprehensive Income respectively.

Leases

Rental payments under operating leases are charged to the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over applicable lease periods.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)**2 Accounting policies (continued)****Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand in the Balance Sheet comprises cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Trade debtors

Debtors with no stated interest rate and receivable within one year are recorded at transaction price. If there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the terms of the original invoice, a provision on the respective debtor is recognised. In such an instance the carrying value is reduced with the amount of the loss recognised in the Income Statement.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classed as equity.

Dividend distributions

Final ordinary dividends are recognised as liabilities in the accounts in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

3 Turnover

Turnover recognised in the Income Statement is derived from parcel distribution services. All turnover is attributable to services provided in the United Kingdom.

4 Operating loss

		Year to 31 Dec 2018	11 months to 31 Dec 2017
		£000	£000
Other income includes:			
Grant income		361	137
		2,384	4,310
		Year to 31 Dec 2018	11 months to 31 Dec 2017
		£000	£000
Net operating costs include:	Notes		
Other operating charges		973	3,509
Staff costs	5	1,311	682
Depreciation	9	99	55
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		1	64
		2,384	4,310
		Year to 31 Dec 2018	11 months to 31 Dec 2017
		£000	£000
Other operating charges include:			
Operating leases and hire charges - plant and machinery		1	175
Rent of properties		49	258

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of its ultimate parent Endless Newco 1 Limited.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5 Employees

Staff costs	Year to 31 Dec 2018 £000	11 months to 31 Dec 2017 £000
Wages and salaries	1,200	633
Social security costs	101	37
	1,301	670
Pension charge	10	12
	1,311	682

The average number of people employed during the year was:	Year to 31 Dec 2018 Number	11 months to 31 Dec 2017 Number
	69	92

Directors' emoluments	Year to 31 Dec 2018 £000	11 months to 31 Dec 2017 £000
Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	2,440	423
Aggregate amounts due under long-term incentive plans	790	71

	Year to 31 Dec 2018 Number	11 months to 31 Dec 2017 Number
Directors who received shares in respect of qualifying services	-	1
Directors who exercised share options	-	1
Directors accruing benefits under defined contribution schemes	2	1

In respect of the highest paid Director:	Year to 31 Dec 2018 £000	11 months to 31 Dec 2017 £000
Aggregate remuneration	1,564	233

The Directors of the Company are also directors of subsidiary companies within the Endless Newco 1 Limited group. The Directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion the aggregate remuneration receivable between their services as directors of fellow subsidiary companies.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)**6 Exceptional items**

Exceptional items included in loss before taxation	Notes	Year to 31 Dec 2018 £000	11 months to 31 Dec 2017 £000
Loans forgiven	(i)	-	100

(i) During the prior period an associated company forgave a loan of £100k made to the company.

7 Taxation

Analysis of tax credit in the period	Year to 31 Dec 2018 £000	11 months to 31 Dec 2017 £000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on losses for the period	(71)	(23)
Total current tax	(71)	(23)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	3	(16)
Total deferred tax	3	(16)
Total tax credit in the Income Statement	(68)	(39)

The income tax credit all relates to continuing operations.

Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax expense in the Income Statement is different to the standard rate of 19% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are reconciled below:

	Year to 31 Dec 2018 £000	11 months to 31 Dec 2017 £000
Loss before taxation	(418)	(443)
Profit before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.25%)	(79)	(85)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7	4
Tax rate changes	1	7
Deferred tax movement	3	-
Losses not recognised	-	35
Total tax charge reported in the Income Statement	(68)	(39)

Unrecognised tax losses

The Company has unrecognised tax losses totalling £55k at the balance sheet date (31 December 2017: £35k), owing to the uncertainty of future profitability.

Change in corporation tax rate

The main rate of UK corporation tax is 19% and is legislated to reduce further to 17% from 1 April 2020.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the Company Balance Sheet is:

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Deferred tax liability		
Accelerated capital allowances	(4)	(1)

Disclosed on the Balance Sheet:

Deferred tax liability	(4)	(1)
------------------------	-----	-----

Deferred tax

	Year to 31 Dec 2018	11 months to 31 Dec 2017
	£000	£000
Deferred tax in the Income Statement		
(Decelerated)/accelerated capital allowances	3	(16)
Deferred tax (credit)/charge	3	(16)

8 Dividends paid

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Dividends paid on equity shares	-	33

No dividend was paid during this year (2017: £33 per ordinary share).

9 Tangible assets

	Plant & machinery £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Computer and other £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 31 December 2017	142	80	98	107	427
Transfer	80	(80)	-	-	-
Additions	41	-	57	-	98
Disposals	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
At 31 December 2018	263	-	155	104	522
Depreciation					
At 31 December 2017	(8)	(62)	(44)	(53)	(167)
Transfer	(62)	62	-	-	-
Charge for the year	(45)	-	(25)	(29)	(99)
Disposals	-	-	-	1	1
At 31 December 2018	(115)	-	(69)	(81)	(265)
Net book value					
At 31 December 2018	148	-	86	23	257
At 31 December 2017	134	18	54	54	260

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10 Trade and other debtors

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Trade debtors	221	536
Prepayments and accrued income	442	264
Group relief	67	23
	730	823

All debtors are due within one year.

11 Trade and other creditors

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	9	102
Other creditors	318	413
Other taxes and social security costs	51	96
Amounts due to group company	1,231	776
	1,609	1,387

12 Operating lease commitments

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Property		Other	
	2018 £000	2017 £000	2018 £000	2017 £000
Within one year	-	51	243	293
Between one and five years	-	-	192	315
	-	51	435	608

13 Provisions

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Deferred tax		
At beginning of the year:		
Non-current	1	17
Movement during the year:		
Income Statement	3	(16)
At end of the year	4	1
Non-current	4	1

14 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 ordinary shares of £0.10 each	100	100

Notes to the financial statements (continued)**15 Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows****Cash generated from operations**

	Note	Year to 31 Dec 2018 £000	11 months to 31 Dec 2017 £000
Loss before taxation		(418)	(443)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	9	99	55
Loss on sale of fixed assets		1	64
Loans forgiven		-	(100)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	10	138	(150)
Increase in creditors	11	248	505
		68	(69)

Analysis of changes in net borrowings

	31 Dec 17 £000	Cash flows £000	Non-cash flows £000	31 Dec 18 £000
Cash at hand and in bank	36	(29)	-	7

16 Capital commitments

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Contracted but not yet provided - plant & equipment	11	-

17 Contingent liabilities

There are contingent liabilities in the normal course of business which are not expected to give rise to any significant loss to the Company.

18 Related party transactions

At 31 December 2018, £1,231k (2017: £776k) was owed to the immediate parent of the Company.

Directors' shareholdings and share interest in Endless Newco 1 Limited as at 31 December 2018

Name		Number of shares owned	% shareholding
GJ Michael	C1 ordinary shares	5,250	5.3%
PRP McCourt	C1 ordinary shares	3,750	3.8%

19 Ultimate parent

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Menzies Distribution Limited. The ultimate global parent undertaking is Endless IV (GP) LP. The Company is included within the Group accounts of Endless Newco 1 Limited which are publicly available.