Registration number: 06757157

Agriargo UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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Company Information

Directors S J Beauchamp

R P Spinks

Registered office Unit D3 Harworth Industrial Estate

Bryans Close Harworth Doncaster DN11 8RY

Auditors Hawsons Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor 5 Sidings Court White Rose Way Doncaster South Yorkshire

DN4 5NU

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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

Fair review of the business

The results for the company show a pre tax profit of £32,000 (2016: £29,000) and turnover of £15,267,000 (2016: £12,161,000) for the period. The company has net liabilities of £829,000 (2016: £861,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

The directors measure the performance and development of the company through the use of certain key performance indicators. These include:

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2017	2016
Market share	%	2.40	2.20
Gross profit margin	%	12.00	13.00
Profit on ordinary activities before investment income and interest	£ 000	145.00	127.00

The company's financial results for 2017 were, in the opinion of the directors, a satisfactory performance with a comparable gross profit margin % and operating profit compared to 2016.

The company is continually working to increase its sales and market share position by:

- a) Working with its principal supplier to bring product developments to the market place.
- b) Improving the quality of its dealer network.
- c) Enhancing after sales technical support.
- d) Fully optimising the company's inventory and receivable levels.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in a highly competitive market which can be affected by a range of both domestic and international factors such as EU farm subsidies, government policies, world commodity markets, farm incomes and land values.

Approved by the Board on 2 August 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

S J Beauchamp

Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

S J Beauchamp

R P Spinks

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the distribution throughout the UK of agricultural and ground care tractors and service parts via a dealer network.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The directors of the company who held office at the date of the approval of this Annual Report as set out above confirm that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Approved by the Board on 2 August 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

S J Beauchamp

Director

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 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; 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Agriargo UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Agriargo UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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.

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. 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 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 auditor's 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Agriargo UK Limited

Opinion on other matter 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 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' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, 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.

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
of internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Agriargo UK Limited

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

Paul Wormald (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Hawsons Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditor

5 Sidings Court White Rose Way Doncaster South Yorkshire DN4 5NU

	AUGUST	2018
Date:	 	

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Turnover	2	15,267	12,161
Cost of sales	_	(13,409)	(10,619)
Gross profit		1,858	1,542
Distribution costs		(1,151)	(910)
Administrative expenses	_	(562)	(505)
Operating profit Other interest receivable and similar income	4	145	127 1
Interest payable and similar charges	5 _	(113)	(99)
Profit before tax	_	32	29
Profit for the financial year	_	32	29
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	32	29

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

(Registration number: 06757157) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	33	31
Current assets			
Stocks	11	7,021	5,460
Debtors	12	_, 4,119	1,826
Cash at bank and in hand	13	573	291
		11,713	7,577
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(12,575)	(8,452)
Net current liabilities		(862)	(875)
Total assets less current liabilities		(829)	(844)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(17)
Net liabilities		(829)	(861)
Capital and reserves		•	
Profit and loss account		(829)	(861)
Total equity		(829)	(861)

Approved and authorised by the Board on 2 August 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

S J Beauchamp

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2017	(861)	(861)
Profit for the year	32	32
Total comprehensive income	32	32
At 31 December 2017	(829)	(829)
	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2016	(890)	(890)
Profit for the year	29	29
Total comprehensive income	29	29
At 31 December 2016	(861)	(861)

Agriargo UK Limited Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items		32	29
Depreciation and amortisation	3	11	10
Finance income	4	-	(1)
Finance costs	5 _	113	99
		156	137
Working capital adjustments			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	11	(1,561)	920
Increase in trade and other receivables	12	(2,293)	(809)
Increase in trade and other payables	14 _	4,208	66
Net cash flow from operating activities	_	510	314
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	4	-	1
Acquisitions of property plant and equipment	10 _	(13)	(8)
Net cash flows from investing activities	_	(13)	(7)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	5	(113)	(99)
Payments to finance lease creditors		(102)	(300)
Net cash flows from financing activities	_	(215)	(399)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		282	(92)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	-	291	383
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	13 _	573	291

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies

Statutory information

Agriargo UK Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, company number 06757157. The address of the registered office is given in the company information on page 1 of these financial statements.

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value. The presentation currency is United Kingdom pounds sterling. The financial statements are those of the company as an individual entity.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company made a profit of £32,000 for the year and as as at 31 December 2017 had net current liabilities of £862,000 and net liabilities of £829,000.

The directors believe that the going concern basis is appropriate because financial support is provided to the company by its principal supplier in the form of trade finance loans and this support will continue for the forseeable future.

Based on a review of the company's financial forecasts, the directors believe that the financial support available from the company's principal supplier will be adequate for the forseeable future.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of sales (excluding VAT and trade discounts) of goods and services in the normal course of business.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the Balance Sheet date. All exchange rate differences are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which represent a liability at the balance sheet date at rates expected to apply when they crystalise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income or expenditure in tax computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Accet class

Short leasehold building improvements Plant and machinery

Depreciation method and rate

10% straight line 10% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is based on; cost of direct materials and labour, plus a proportion of manufacturing overhead based on normal levels of activity. Net realisable value is based on estimated net selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred on completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2 Turnover

An analysis of turnover by geographical location is given below:

•	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Sales - UK	11,906	12,131
Sales - Europe	3,361	29
Sales - USA	·	1
	15,267	12,161

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

3 Operating profit		
Arrived at after charging		
•	2017	2016
	£ 000	£ 000
Depreciation expense	11	10
Audit fees	16	14
Foreign exchange gains	2	2
Operating lease expense - property	123	90
Operating lease expense - plant and machinery	37	36
Operating lease expense - other	50	55
4 Other interest receivable and similar income		
Other interest receivable and similar medice	2017	2016
	£ 000	£ 000
Interest income on bank deposits	-	1
5 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2017	2016
	£ 000	£ 000
Other interest payable	113	99
6 Staff costs		
The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were	as follows:	
•	2017	2016
	£ 000	£ 000
Wages and salaries	789	725
Social security costs	92	86
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	46	40
	927	851

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

6 Staff costs (continued)

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

analysed by category was as follows:		
	2017 No.	2016 No.
Administration and support	12	13
Sales, marketing and distribution	9	8
	21	21
7 Directors' remuneration		
The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:		
	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Remuneration	165	144
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	10	9
	175	153
During the year the number of directors who were receiving b follows:	enefits and share incent	tives was as
	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme	2	2
8 Auditors' remuneration		
	2017	2016
	£ 000	£ 000
Audit of the financial statements	16	14
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	11	. 8

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

9 Taxation

Tax on profit on ordinary activities for the year is £nil (2016: £nil).

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.75% (2016 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Profit before tax	32	29
Corporation tax at standard rate Effect of tax losses Tax increase from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	6 (7) 1	6 (6)
Total tax charge	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>

10 Tangible assets

	Short leasehold land and buildings £ 000	Plant, machinery and equipment £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost			0.5
At 1 January 2017 Additions		58 13	85 1 <u>3</u>
At 31 December 2017	27_	71	98
Depreciation At 1 January 2017 Charge for the year	19 3	35 8	54 11
At 31 December 2017	22	43	<u>65</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	5	28	33
At 31 December 2016	8	23	31_

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

11 Stocks			
		2017	2016
		£ 000	£ 000
Finished goods and goods for resale		7,021	5,460
The carrying amount of stocks pledged as security for li £121,000).	abilities amou	nted to £16,000) (2016 -
12 Debtors			
		2017	2016
		£ 000	£ 000
Trade debtors		4,010	1,704
Other debtors		17	28
Prepayments		92	94
Total current trade and other debtors		4,119	1,826
13 Cash and cash equivalents			
		2017	2016
		2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Cash on hand		£ 000 1	£ 000
Cash on hand Cash at bank		£ 000	
		£ 000 1	£ 000
		£ 000 1 572	£ 000 - 291
Cash at bank		£ 000 1 572	£ 000 - 291
Cash at bank 14 Creditors		£ 000 1 572 573	£ 000 - 291 291
Cash at bank 14 Creditors		£ 000 1 572 573 2017	£ 000 - 291 291 2016
Cash at bank 14 Creditors	 	£ 000 1 572 573 2017	£ 000 - 291 291 2016
Cash at bank 14 Creditors Due within one year		£ 000 1 572 573 2017 £ 000	£ 000 - 291 291 2016 £ 000
Cash at bank 14 Creditors Due within one year Loans and borrowings		£ 000 1 572 573 2017 £ 000	£ 000 - 291 291 2016 £ 000
Cash at bank 14 Creditors Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors		£ 000 1 572 573 2017 £ 000 17 8,836	£ 000 - 291 291 2016 £ 000 102 -6,632
Cash at bank 14 Creditors Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Social security and other taxes		£ 000 1 572 573 2017 £ 000 17 8,836 627	291 291 2016 £ 000 102 6,632 546
Cash at bank 14 Creditors Due within one year Loans and borrowings Trade creditors Social security and other taxes		£ 000 1 572 573 2017 £ 000 17 8,836 627 3,095	£ 000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

15 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £46,000 (2016 - £40,000).

Contributions totalling £7,000 (2016 - £5,000) were payable to the scheme at the end of the period and are included in creditors.

16 Share capital

Share capital consists of 2 allotted, called up and fully paid shares of £1 each.

17 Loans and borrowings

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Non-current loans and borrowings Finance lease liabilities		17
	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Current loans and borrowings Finance lease liabilities	17	102

Finance lease liabilities are secured by charges on the relevant stock assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

18 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Finance leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Not later than one year	17	102
Later than one year and not later than five years		17
·	17	119
Operating leases The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:		
	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Not later than one year	186	207
Later than one year and not later than five years	24	201
	210	408

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £210,000 (2016 - £181,000).

19 Control

The company is controlled by the directors who own 100% of the called up share capital.

Subsequent to the year end San Martino Consultaria LLC (trading as Sparta MGTM), an organisation incorporated in Georgia, USA, acquired a controlling interest in the company.