JOURDAN plc

Annual Report 2016

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Consolidated Financial Statements

Financial Calendar

Annual General Meeting	20 October 2016
Payment of Dividend	4 November 2016
Final Results	September 2017

Registered No. 00215690

Officers and Professional Advisers

Executive Director	J D Abell (Chairman)
Non-Executive Directors	J P Pither (Deputy Chairman) • R R Morris •
Secretary	Martha Bruce
Registered Office	Elm House Elmer Street North Grantham Lincolnshire NG31 6RE Telephone: 01476 403456 Facsimile: 01476 403458 Website: www.jourdanplc.co.uk
Auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Regent House 80 Regent Road Leicester LE1 7NH
Bankers	Lloyds Bank plc Butt Dyke House 33 Park Row Nottingham NG1 6GY
Financial Advisers	Cairn Financial Advisers LLP 61 Cheapside London EC2V 6AX
Legal Adviser	Bird & Bird LLP 12 New Fetter Lane London EC4A 1JP
Registrars	Neville Registrars Limited Neville House 18 Laurel Lane Halesowen B63 3DA

•*Member of Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee*

Strategic Report

The major event of the year occurred in April, 2016 when the Company disposed of its 100% shareholding in Westfield Medical Limited, together with the freehold factory it occupied. The proceeds were £7m on completion with a balancing sum in March, 2017.

This sale allows Jourdan plc to focus on its remaining operating subsidiary, Clinipak Limited, which supplies consumables and capital equipment to sterile service units and operating theatres throughout the United Kingdom and c. 40 overseas distributors.

Full year sales which included Westfield Medical Limited for only 9 months amounted to £19.5m (2015: £23.6 million). Operating profit (before finance costs, amortisation and exceptional costs relating primarily to the sale of property) was £1,341,000 (2015: £1,658,000), a reduction of 19%.

In overall terms profit before tax was £1,400,000 (2015: £1,742,000). Earnings per share were reduced by 18% to £390 (2015: £473).

Your Company is now cash rich but has a lower maintainable level of profitability. In line with the reduction of profits and earnings per share I am pleased to announce that your Directors recommend a final dividend of £100 per share (2015 £210) making a total of £300 per share (2015 £360) for the year. If approved at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 20 October 2016, the final dividend will be paid on 4 November, 2016 to members on the register on 21 October, 2016.

Year-end cash amounted to £6.7m compared to £20,000 last year, primarily because of the proceeds received from the sale of Westfield Medical Limited and the property occupied by it.

Summary of key performance indicators
The Directors have monitored the progress of the overall Group strategy and the individual strategic elements by reference to the key performance indicators set below:

From continuing activities	**30 June 2016**	30 June 2015 restated
	£000s	£000s
Revenue	**10,065**	10,182
PBT before amortisation and exceptional items	**1,635**	1,474
PBT before amortisation and exceptional items %	**16.2**	14.5
Operating profit	**1,647**	1,615
Cash generated	**6,684**	338

In addition, the Group continues to look for ways to improve its environmental performance and reduce the environmental impact of its activities.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The Group faces a range of risks and uncertainties.
The Directors review all the risks identified below. Where possible, processes are in place to monitor and mitigate such risks.

At Operating level
At operating level market conditions are challenging but Clinipak continues to fulfil customer expectations whilst maintaining margins and production efficiencies. In the medium term, the funding allocated by the government to the various NHS Trusts, which form a key element of the company's customer base, is integral to continued success.

The decision to exit the European Union has brought a significant opportunity for Clinipak Limited in that the fall in Sterling has created opportunities to increase profits by maintaining prices in Euros and Dollars or reducing them in order to increase volumes. Negotiations are at an early stage with most customers but there is no doubt the outlook for exports is more favourable. It is worth pointing out that approximately 30% of Clinipak's revenue is generated from overseas customers. Conversely, some of the Company's purchases are in Dollars or Euros which adversely affect margins but again negotiations are under way to hold Sterling prices of these purchases.

At Group level
At Group level, the principal uncertainty relates to the further direction of the business. Various acquisition opportunities are available to us and there is no doubt that if we were to decide to sell Clinipak Limited there would be a significant number of potential buyers. At the present time your Board is assessing the impact of Britain's exit from the European Union before deciding the future strategy.

There is an agreement for the future funding of the Pension Fund reached with the Trustees. The Board is continuing to review the Fund and developments in the pension area. The results of the Actuarial Valuation as at 1 April 2016 are due to be published in the autumn but the Fund's investments have shown a favourable return during the year.

The Group's employees have continued to work exceptionally hard and their skill and motivation is essential to Jourdan's success, and we thank them all.

J David Abell
Director
15 September 2016

Report of the Directors

Principal Activities

During the year, the Company was a holding company and the principal activities of its subsidiary companies are set out in the Strategic Report on page 3.

Share Capital

Details of the Group's share option schemes are given on page 27.

Results and Dividends

The Consolidated Income Statement appears on page 10. Total profit attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company for the year ended 30 June 2016 amounted to £1,157,000 (2015: £1,401,000). A review of the results appears in the Strategic Report.

An interim dividend for the year of £200 on each issued Ordinary share of £1,000 was paid in April 2016. Your Directors are proposing to recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year of £100 on each issued Ordinary share of £1,000, payable on 4 November 2016 to shareholders on the register of members at the close of business on 21 October 2016.

Directors

The Directors who served the Company during the year were as follows:

J D Abell	(Chairman)
J P Pither	(Non-executive Director, Deputy Chairman)
R R Morris	(Non-executive Director)
AF Lamb OBE	(Non-executive Director)(Retired 21 October 2015)

In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr J P Pither will retire by rotation at the Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer himself for re-election. A resolution to this effect will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Annual General Meeting

The Company's Annual General Meeting will be held at 1200 on 20 October 2016 at the offices of Bird & Bird, 12 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1JP and formal notice of this meeting is set out on page 46.

Capital Management Objectives

The Directors' capital management objectives are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders. The Parent and Operating Companies' Boards meet regularly to review performance and discuss future opportunities and threats with the aim of optimising sustainable returns and minimising risk. The Directors consider capital to be the equity of the Company as disclosed on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance

The Group maintains insurance cover for Directors and key personnel against liabilities which may be incurred by them whilst carrying out their duties.

Employment Policies

The Group has continued its policy of giving disabled people full and fair consideration for all job vacancies for which they offer themselves as suitable applicants, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Training and career development opportunities are available to all employees and we continue to endeavour to retrain any member of staff who develops a disability during employment with the Group.

The Group's policy is to keep employees informed on matters which affect their occupations and future prospects, while at the same time increasing their involvement in the Group's overall activities and performance. Each business within the Group operates its own communication and consultative programmes relevant to its own particular workforce.

It is the policy of the Group that the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries are executed at all times in such a way as to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of all its employees and of all persons likely to be affected by its operations.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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 Parent Company Financial Statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable laws), including FRS102 "the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and republic of Ireland" and to prepare the Group Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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 and profit or loss of the Company and Group 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards and IFRSs 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 confirm that:

- so far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors 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 auditors are aware of that information.

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.

Financial Risks

Group financial risk management policies are set out in note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP has expressed willingness to continue in office. In accordance with section 489(4) of the Companies Act 2006 a resolution to reappoint Grant Thornton UK LLP will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 20 October 2016.

By Order of the Board

Martha Bruce
Secretary

Report of the Independent Auditor to the members of Jourdan plc

We have audited the Group Financial Statements of Jourdan plc for the year ended 30 June 2016 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Group Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the Group Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of Financial Statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the Group Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's affairs as at 30 June 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the Group Financial Statements are prepared is consistent with the Group Financial Statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- 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.

Other matter

We have reported separately on the Parent Company Financial Statements of Jourdan plc for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Thomas Copson
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP,
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
East Midlands

Consolidated Income Statement

Notes		Year to 30 June 2016 £000s	Year to 30 June 2015 restated £000s
6	Revenue	**10,065**	10,182
	Cost of sales	**(5,660)**	(5,694)
	Gross profit	**4,405**	4,488
7	Net operating costs – normal	**(2,853)**	(3,052)
	- exceptional	**95**	179
8	Operating profit	**1,647**	1,615
9	Finance income	**53**	6
	Profit before tax	**1,700**	1,621
10	Taxation	**(176)**	(180)
	Profit for the year from continuing operations attributable to the owners of the Parent company	**1,524**	1,441
	Loss from discontinued operations	**(367)**	(40)
	Profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	**1,157**	1,401
12	**Earnings per share**	**£**	£
	Basic and diluted	**390**	473

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.
The comparative figures above have been restated to reflect the treatment of the results of Westfield Medical Limited as a discontinued activity.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	£000s	£000s
Profit for the year	**1,157**	1,401
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial gain related to the pension scheme	**1,275**	776
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension actuarial gain	**-**	
Pension surplus not recognised	**(1,423)**	(155)
Release of deferred tax liability attributable to pension surplus not recognised	**(22)**	-
Net (expense)/income recognised directly in equity	**(170)**	621
Total comprehensive income in the year attributable to equity holders	**987**	2,022

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Notes		30 June 2016 £000s	30 June 2015 £000s
	ASSETS		
	Non-current assets		
13	Property, plant and equipment	**1,599**	3,549
14	Goodwill	**418**	3,744
15	Other intangible assets	**188**	192
20	Deferred tax asset	**21**	-
		2,226	7,485
	Current assets		
16	Inventories	**700**	2,202
17	Trade and other receivables	**1,484**	4,934
	Cash and cash equivalents	**6,704**	20
	Tax repayable	**-**	2
		8,888	7,158
18	**Non-current assets classified as held for sale**	**-**	14
	Total assets	**11,114**	14,657
	LIABILITIES		
	Current liabilities		
19	Trade and other payables	**(1,684)**	(4,872)
	Current tax payable	**(31)**	-
		(1,715)	(4,872)
	Non-current liabilities		
20	Deferred tax liability	**-**	(50)
28	Pension liability	**-**	(108)
		-	(158)
	Total liabilities	**(1,715)**	(5,030)
	Net assets	**9,399**	9,627
	EQUITY		
21	Share capital	**2,963**	2,963
	Share premium account	**550**	550
22	Other reserves	**3,777**	3,777
	Profit and loss reserve	**2,109**	2,337
	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	**9,399**	9,627

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 September 2016

J. David Abell
Chairman
Company Registration Number: 00215690

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Profit & loss reserve	Total equity
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
At 1 July 2014	2,963	550	3,777	1,382	8,672
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,022	2,022
Transactions with owners:					
Dividends	-	-	-	(1,067)	(1,067)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(1,067)	(1,067)
Balance at 30 June 2015	2,963	550	3,777	2,337	9,627
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	987	987
Transactions with owners:					
Dividends	-	-	-	(1,215)	(1,215)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(1,215)	(1,215)
Balance at 30 June 2016	**2,963**	**550**	**3,777**	**2,109**	**9,399**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Notes		Year t30 June 2016 £000s	Year to 30 June 2015 restated £000s
	Cash flows from operating activities		
	Profit after tax	**1,524**	1,441
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation	**141**	141
	Amortisation of intangible assets	**38**	28
	Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	**(15)**	(1)
	Profit on sale of assets held for sale	**(32)**	(179)
	Pension contributions	**(300)**	(182)
	Other pension costs	**46**	87
	Finance cost	**(53)**	67
	Tax expense recognised in income statement	**176**	180
	Decrease in inventories	**136**	188
	Increase in trade and other receivables	**(1,235)**	(14)
	Increase in trade and other payables	**3,277**	47
	Cash generated from continuing operations	**3,703**	1,803
	Interest received	**51**	41
	Tax paid	**(183)**	(276)
	Net cash inflow from continuing operating activities	**3,571**	1,568
	Net cash (outflow)/inflow from discontinued operating activities	**(611)**	321
	Net cash inflow from operating activities	**2,960**	1,889
	Cash flows from investing activities		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(84)**	(142)
	Purchase of intangible assets	**(19)**	-
	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	**647**	4
	Disposal of assets held for sale	**46**	294
	Net cash inflow on continuing investing activities	**590**	156
	Net cash inflow/(outflow) from discontinued investing activities	**4,349**	(640)
	Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	**4,939**	(484)
	Cash flows from financing activities		
11	Dividends paid	**(1,215)**	(1,067)
	Net cash used in financing activities	**(1,215)**	(1,067)
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**6,684**	338
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**20**	(318)
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**6,704**	20

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Jourdan plc is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and is the ultimate Parent Company of the Group. The address and principal place of business of Jourdan plc is Elm House, Elmer Street North, Grantham, Lincolnshire NG31 6RE. These Consolidated Financial Statements are for the year ended 30 June 2016. The principal activities of the Group are as set out in the Strategic Report. These Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, which is also the functional currency of the Parent Company. They were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 September 2016.

2. ACCOUNTING REFERENCE DATE AND BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The Group's accounting reference date is 30 June. As permitted by the Companies Act 2006 the Directors have elected to make up accounts to the Saturday nearest 30 June. For this year the Financial Statements are prepared for the 52 weeks ended 25 June 2016 (2015: 52 weeks ended 27 June 2015).

The Consolidated Income Statement and Balance Sheet include the Financial Statements of Jourdan plc and its subsidiary undertakings. The results of businesses acquired or sold are included in the Group Income Statement from or to the date control passes. All intra-group transactions are eliminated fully on consolidation.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below which are based on IFRS in issue as adopted by the European Union and in effect at 30 June 2016.

4 RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

4.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing Standards that are not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these Consolidated Financial Statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Group.

Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. None of these new standards, amendments and interpretations are expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

New accounting standards issued but not adopted:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014) (effective date 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 15 Revenues from contacts with customers (change to effective date 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 16 Leases (effective date 1 January 2019)

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 Basis of consolidation

The Group Financial Statements include those of the Company and all its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has the power through voting rights to control the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries and between subsidiaries are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Amounts reported in the Financial Statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are dealt with by the purchase method. The purchase method involves the recognition at fair value of all identifiable assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities of the subsidiary, at the acquisition date, regardless of whether or not they were recorded in the Financial Statements of the subsidiary prior to acquisition. On initial recognition, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their fair values, which are also used as the bases for subsequent measurement in accordance with the Group accounting policies. In the case of acquisitions after 30 June 2006, goodwill is stated after separating out identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition.

5.2 Business combinations completed prior to the date of transition to IFRS

The Group has elected not to apply IFRS 3 Business Combinations retrospectively to business combinations prior to the date of transition. Accordingly the classification of the combination (acquisition, reverse acquisition or merger) remains unchanged from that used under UK GAAP. Assets and liabilities are recognised at the date of transition if they would be recognised under IFRS, and are measured using their UK GAAP carrying amounts immediately post-acquisition as deemed cost, unless IFRS requires fair value measurement. Amounts recorded as goodwill under UK GAAP have not been re-assessed to identify intangible assets. Deferred tax has been adjusted for the impact of any consequential adjustments after taking advantage of the transitional provisions.

5.3 Goodwill

Goodwill, representing the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired, is capitalised and reviewed annually for impairment. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

There is no re-instatement of goodwill that was amortised prior to transition to IFRS.

5.4 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods (relevant for all income streams) represents the value of goods supplied by the Group, net of discounts and excluding intra-Group sales and VAT. Revenue is recognised at the date of despatch of the goods, which is when the Group is deemed to transfer to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership. Where appropriate, provision is made for goods issued on sale or return terms, and for any volume rebates (or similar) payable. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration receivable.

5.5 Profit from discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
- Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Profit or loss from discontinued operations, including prior year components of profit or loss is presented as a single amount in the income statement. This amount, which comprises the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and the post-tax gain or loss resulting from the measurement and disposal of assets classified as held for sale, is further analysed in note 29.

The disclosures for discontinued operations in the year relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the reporting date of the latest period presented.

5.6 Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination

In accordance with IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is deemed to have a cost to the Group of its fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value of the intangible asset reflects market expectations about the probability that the future economic benefits embodied in the asset will flow to the Group. Amortisation begins when the intangible asset is first available for use and is provided at rates calculated to write off the deemed cost of each intangible asset over its estimated useful life. This can range from a few weeks in the case of sales order backlogs to 20 years in the case of patents. Amortisation charges are included in net operating costs in the Income Statement.

5.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Disposal of assets: The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Income Statement.

Depreciation: Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost less residual value of all property, plant and equipment other than freehold land in equal instalments over their expected useful economic lives. The rates used are as follows:

- Freehold and long leasehold properties 2%
- Plant and machinery 10% - 50%
- Motor vehicles 33%

Material residual value estimates are updated as required, but at least annually.

5.8 Impairment testing of goodwill, other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Goodwill is allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related business combination and represent the lowest level within the Group at which management monitors the related cash flows.

Goodwill, other individual assets or cash-generating units that include goodwill, other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and those intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets' or cash-generating units' carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell, and value in use based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. Impairment losses recognised for cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated, are credited initially to the carrying amount of goodwill. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash-generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, after initial recognition, they are carried in the Group balance sheet at fair value. Investment properties are revalued annually with resulting gains and losses recognized in profit or loss, and are included in the statement of financial position at their fair values.

5.9 Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Assets held for sale include assets that the Group intends and expects to sell within one year from the date of classification as held for sale. Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts immediately prior to their classification as held for sale and their fair value less costs to sell. Assets classified as held for sale are not subject to depreciation or amortisation.

5.10 Leases

All leases are regarded as operating leases and the payments made under them are charged to the Income Statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease term. Lease incentives are spread over the term of the lease.

5.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for old and obsolete items. Cost includes materials, valued on a first in first out basis, direct labour and the attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity.

5.12 Taxation

Current tax is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit for the year.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, nor on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with shares in subsidiaries is not provided if reversal of those temporary differences can be controlled by the Group and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. In addition, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the Group are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary differences will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in the Income Statement, except where they relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity.

5.13 Share-based payments

The Group has Share Option schemes under which it makes equity settled share based payments to certain Directors and employees. All share-based payment arrangements granted after 7 November 2002 that had not vested prior to 1 July 2006 are recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payment are measured at their fair values. Where employees are rewarded using share-based payments, the fair values of employees' services are determined indirectly by reference to the fair value of the instrument granted to the employee. This fair value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Fair value is measured using the Black Scholes Merton model.

If vesting periods or other non-market vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognised in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognised in prior periods if share options ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting.

All equity-settled share-based payments are ultimately recognised as an expense in the Income Statement with a corresponding credit to the profit and loss reserve. Upon exercise of share options the proceeds received net of attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital, and where appropriate share premium.

5.14 Financial instruments

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as debt or equity according to their underlying nature, as required by IAS32 or IAS39. Those containing contractual obligations to transfer cash or other financial assets are classified as financial liabilities. Those evidencing a residual interest in the Group's assets after deducting all of its liabilities are classified as equity.

Financial assets

Financial assets consist of loans and receivables. Financial assets are assigned to the different categories by management on initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which they were acquired. The designation of financial assets is re-evaluated at every reporting date at which a choice of classification or accounting treatment is available.

All financial assets are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured subsequent to initial recognition at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value through impairment or reversal of impairment is recognised in the Income Statement.

Provision against trade receivables is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due to it in accordance with the original terms of those receivables. The amount of the write-down is determined as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

A financial asset is derecognised only where the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or the financial asset is transferred and that transfer qualifies for derecognition. A financial asset is transferred if the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the asset have been transferred or the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. A financial asset that is transferred qualifies for derecognition if the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, or if the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but does transfer control of that asset.

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables and other long term provisions. Financial liabilities are obligations to pay cash or other financial assets and are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value, and thereafter at amortised cost, net of direct issue costs, using the effective interest method, with interest-related charges recognised as an expense in finance costs in the Income Statement. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are charged to the Income Statement on an accruals basis using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

A financial liability is derecognised only when the obligation is extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires.

5.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

5.16 Pensions

The Fund's assets are measured at fair values. The Fund's liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and are discounted at appropriate high quality corporate bond rates. Any gross deficit is presented on the face of the balance sheet, separate from the related deferred tax balance.

The current service cost and costs from settlements and curtailments are charged against operating profit. Past service costs are spread over the period until the benefit increases vest. Interest on the Fund liabilities and the expected return on the Fund's assets are included in other finance costs. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

During the year, the Group contributed to defined Contribution Schemes for the benefit of eligible employees. The assets of the scheme were administered in funds independent from those of the Group. The amount charged against profits represents the contributions payable to the scheme in the period.

5.17 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of the period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in the Income Statement in the period in which they arise.

5.18 Use of accounting estimates and judgments

Many of the amounts included in the Consolidated Financial Statements involve the use of judgment and/or estimation. These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to prior experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Information about such judgments and estimates is contained in the Accounting Policies and/or the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the key areas are summarised below:

Judgments in applying accounting policies

a) Fair value attributed to intangibles acquired as part of a business combination under IFRS 3, based on discounted cashflow projections.
b) Assessment of the impairment of assets is a judgment based on analysis of the likely future cash flows from the relevant cash generating unit and an estimate of value in use. Please see note 14 for the criteria used.
c) The Directors must judge whether future profitability is likely in making the decision whether or not to create a deferred tax asset based on the annual budgeting process.
d) What is classified as held for sale under IFRS 5 requires judgment concerning the likelihood and timing of realisation of sale. This is based on an annual review of assets with the likelihood of sale being considered.
e) The decision to add additional non statutory lines to the Consolidated Income Statement is a judgment. The presentation adopted is the Directors' judgment of what best meets the needs of the users of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

a) Depreciation rates are based on estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the assets involved on a line by line basis.
b) Estimates are required as to asset carrying values and impairment charges. These are assessed by reference to budgeted profits and cash flows for future periods for the relevant cash generating units and an estimate of their values in use as disclosed in note 14.
c) Fair values in share based payment under IFRS 2. The fair values have been estimated using the Black Scholes Merton model as disclosed in note 21.
d) Discount rates in impairment testing under IAS 36. These are based on the estimated weighted average cost of capital.
e) Actuarial assumptions under IAS 19. The present value of the scheme liabilities recognised at the balance sheet date is in part dependent on interest rates of high quality corporate bonds. The net financing charge recognised in the Income Statement is dependent on the interest rate of high quality corporate bonds and an expectation of the weighted average returns on the assets within the scheme. Other key assumptions within this calculation are based on market conditions or estimates of future events, including mortality rates, as disclosed in note 28.
f) Recognition of provisions under IAS 37. Provisions are estimates and the actual costs and timing of future cash flows are dependent on future events. Any difference between expectations and the actual future liability will be accounted for in the period when such determination is made.
g) Assets held for resale are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value, which involves estimating likely sale proceeds. Where appropriate, the Directors have taken professional advice.

5.19 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the present obligations arising from legal or constructive commitments resulting from past events will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Group which can be estimated reliably.
Provisions are measured at the present value of the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the balance sheet date.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

5.20 Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share Capital" represents the nominal value of equity shares.
- "Share premium account" represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for the equity shares, net of expenses of the share issue.
- Please see note 22 for details on "Other reserves".
- "Profit and loss reserve" represents retained profits and losses.

5.21 Dividends

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included in trade and other payables when the dividends are approved in general meeting but not paid prior to the balance sheet date, and are debited direct to equity within accumulated profits.

5.22 Going concern

The Group's business activities and current performance are described in detail in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors. Following the disposal of businesses which were either loss-making or marginally profitable, the Group now comprises a profitable and cash generative group. At 30 June 2016 the Group had committed but undrawn bank facilities of £1,000,000 and £6,704,000 of cash. The Group has agreed overdraft facilities of £1,000,000 with its bankers, which are available until the renewal date of 31 August 2016. Together with profit and cashflow forecasts prepared as part of the Group's normal budgeting procedures, the Directors are therefore satisfied that the Group has more than adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and on that basis they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these Financial Statements.

6. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board of Directors which are used to make strategic decisions. The Board considers the business from a product perspective and divides its operations into medical packaging and central costs.

Geographical analysis: all of the Group's revenue originates in the United Kingdom. Revenues from external customers, by geographical destination, are as follows:

	2016 £000s	2015 £000s restated
United Kingdom	**7,089**	7,214
Continental Europe	**1,074**	1,089
North America	**1,572**	1,657
Rest of World	**330**	222
	10,065	10,182

Revenues from external customers by business segment are as follows:

Medical Packaging	**10,065**	10,182

7. OPERATING COSTS

Normal:		
Distribution costs	**530**	529
Administrative expenses	**2,285**	2,495
Amortisation of intangible assets	**38**	28
	2,853	3,052
Exceptional:		
Profit on assets held for resale	**(32)**	(179)
Profit on disposal of subsidiary	**(51)**	-
Profit on disposal of property	**(12)**	-
	(95)	(179)

8. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the Company's auditor		
for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	**10**	13
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for other services		
for the audit of the Company's subsidiaries	**16**	25
for tax services	**8**	13
for all other services	**15**	15
Depreciation	**141**	342
Amortisation of intangible assets	**38**	28
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	**202**	232

9. FINANCE INCOME

	2016 £000s	2015 £000s
Bank interest receivable	**51**	41
Pension – finance income/(cost)	**2**	(35)
	53	6

10. TAXATION

The tax charge represents:

	2016	2015
UK Corporation tax at 20% (2015: 20.75%)	**182**	132
Adjustment in respect of prior years	**(1)**	(1)
	181	131
Deferred tax - origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(5)**	49
Tax on profit for the year	**176**	180

	2016	2015
The tax charge for the year is higher than the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20.75%)		
The differences are explained as follows:		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**1,700**	1,621
Profit on ordinary activities before tax multiplied by standard rate of Corporation tax at 20% (2015: 20.75%)	**340**	336
Effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**11**	23
Difference between depreciation and capital allowances	**(3)**	(12)
Pension and other timing differences	**(171)**	(166)
Adjustments to tax charges in respect of prior periods	**(1)**	(1)
Tax on profit for the year	**176**	180

11. DIVIDENDS

	2016	2015
Paid during the year		
Final dividend paid in respect of prior year of £210 (2015: £210) per £1,000 ordinary share	**622**	622
Interim dividend paid in respect of current year of £200 (2015: £150) per £1,000 ordinary share	**593**	445
	1,215	1,067
Proposed after the year end (not recognised as a liability)		
Proposed final dividend in respect of the year of £100 (2015: £210) per £1,000 ordinary share	**296**	622

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic earnings per share is based on the earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the period.

The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the basic earnings per share, adjusted to allow for the issue of shares and the post-tax effect of interest on the assumed conversion of all dilutive options and other dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Reconciliations of the earnings and the weighted average number of shares used in the calculations are set out below:

	2016 £000s	2015 £000s
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company and profit used to determine diluted earnings per share	**1,157**	1,401
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue and weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share (000s). All share options in issue are anti-dilutive	**2,963**	2,963
Earnings per share – basic and diluted		
- from continuing operations	**514**	486
- from discontinued operations	**(124)**	(13)
	390	473

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land and buildings £000s	Leasehold properties £000s	Investment properties £000s	Plant and machinery £000s	Assets in course of construction £000s	Motor vehicles £000s	Total £000s
Cost							
At 30 June 2014	963	120	-	2,483	313	274	4,153
Additions	-	15	-	441	342	3	801
Disposals	-	-	-	(31)	-	(33)	(64)
Transfer	-	-	1,251	404	(404)	-	1,251
At 30 June 2015	963	135	1,251	3,297	251	244	6,141
Additions	-	29	-	55	-	-	84
Disposals	(963)	(50)	-	(2,545)	(251)	(219)	(4,028)
Transfer	-	1	-	(1)	-	-	-
Transfer to intangibles	-	-	-	(37)	-	-	(37)
At 30 June 2016	**-**	**115**	**1,251**	**769**	**-**	**25**	**2,160**
Depreciation							
At 30 June 2014	(300)	(43)	-	(1,851)	-	(99)	(2,293)
Charge for the year	(16)	(16)	-	(225)	-	(85)	(342)
Disposals	-	-	-	29	-	14	43
At 30 June 2015	(316)	(59)	-	(2,047)	-	(170)	(2,592)
Charge for the year	(12)	(13)	-	(281)	-	(58)	(364)
Disposals	328	8	-	1,833	-	204	2,373
Transfer to intangibles	-	-		22	-	-	22
At 30 June 2016	**-**	**(64)**	**-**	**(473)**	**-**	**(24)**	**(561)**
Net book amounts - 30 June 2016	**-**	**51**	**1,251**	**296**	**-**	**1**	**1,599**
Net book amounts – 30 June 2015	647	76	1,251	1,250	251	74	3,549

All property, plant and equipment form part of the assets pledged as security in respect of the bank overdraft which is not in use at the year end.

14. GOODWILL

	£000s
Deemed cost	
At 30 June 2015	3,744
Disposal in year	(3,326)
At 30 June 2016	**418**

The carrying value of goodwill at 30 June 2016 allocated to each cash-generating unit was as follows:

	£000s
Westfield Medical Limited	-
Clinipak Limited	418
	418

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment by reference to the value in use of the relevant cash generating units. This is calculated on the basis of projected cash flows for the following five years derived from detailed budgets for the ensuing year, with subsequent years including modest nominal rates of sales and cost growth ranging from zero to 10% per annum and steady gross margins. These cash flows are adjusted to present day values at a discount rate based on a weighted average cost of capital of 6% per annum. These assumptions, and related values so assigned, have been determined by management using past experience and appropriate sector information. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in these key assumptions would not cause the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of each unit.

The disposal of Westfield Medical Limited is detailed in note 29.

15. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software	Patents	Other customer relationships	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost				
1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015	-	551	565	1,116
Transfer	37	-	-	37
Additions in year	19	-	-	19
30 June 2016	56	551	565	1,172
Amortisation				
1 July 2014	-	(331)	(565)	(896)
Charge for year	-	(28)	-	(28)
30 June 2015	-	(359)	(565)	(924)
Charge for year	(12)	(26)	-	(38)
Transfer	(22)	-	-	(22)
30 June 2016	(34)	(385)	(565)	(984)
Net book value				
30 June 2016	**22**	**166**	**-**	**188**
30 June 2015	-	192	-	192

The net book value of patents is being amortised over a further 10 years.

16. INVENTORIES

	2016	2015
	£000s	£000s
Raw materials and consumables	**224**	1,112
Work in progress	**28**	124
Finished goods and goods held for resale	**448**	966
	700	2,202

In 2016 a total of £5,840,000 of inventories was included in the income statement as an expense (2015: £6,086,000). This includes an increase in inventory provision of £5,000 (2015: £8,000).

17. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2016	2015
	£000s	£000s
Trade receivables	**1,138**	4,127
Prepayments and accrued income	**311**	780
Other receivables	**35**	27
	1,484	4,934

The carrying value of receivables, is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. All trade and other receivables have been reviewed for impairment and a provision of £14,000 (2015: £20,000) has been made. In addition, some of the unimpaired trade receivables were past due at the balance sheet date as follows:

Overdue debts

Not more than three months	**28**	320

18. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

In the prior year this comprised freehold properties not being utilised within the Group, which were intended to be disposed of. All such properties were disposed of at 30 June 2016.

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payables	**693**	3,348
Accruals and deferred income	**698**	1,161
Social security and other taxes	**93**	183
Other payables	**200**	180
	1,684	4,872

All amounts included above are short-term, and their carrying values are considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

20. DEFERRED TAX

The gross movements on the deferred tax account are as follows:

At 30 June 2015	**(50)**	208
- amount recognised in the Income Statement	**5**	(103)
- amount recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	**22**	(155)
- amount derecognised on sale of Westfield Medical Ltd	**88**	-
At 30 June 2016	**21**	(50)

Deferred tax arose from the following sources:

	Accelerated capital allowances	Pension deficit	Other temporary timing differences	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
At 1 July 2014	(174)	189	193	208
Charged to the income statement	(65)	(12)	(26)	(103)
Charged directly to equity	-	(155)	-	(155)
At 30 June 2015	(239)	22	167	(50)
Charged to the income statement	14	-	(9)	5
Charged directly to equity	-	(22)	-	(22)
Derecognition of Westfield Medical Limited	90	-	(2)	88
At 30 June 2016	**(135)**	**-**	**156**	**21**

Amounts provided in respect of deferred tax are computed at 18% (2015: 20%).

Other temporary differences include trading losses carried forward by Jourdan plc totalling £676,000 (2015: £676,000) with tax effect of £121,000 (2015: £135,000). These losses are available to be offset against future profits of the Parent Company.

21. SHARE CAPITAL

	2016	2015
	£000s	£000s
Authorised		
4,850 Ordinary shares of £1,000 each	**4,850**	4,850
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,963 Ordinary shares of £1,000 each	**2,963**	2,963

Share Option Schemes:

Unapproved 2000 Share Option Scheme

Options in respect of Ordinary shares, remaining outstanding at 30 June 2016 under the Company's Unapproved 2000 Share Option Scheme, are exercisable for the periods and at the prices set out below:

2016:	Price per share	At 30 June 2015	Exercised	Lapsed	**At 30 June 2016**
Exercisable 7 years from 28 September 2009	£2,350	50	-	**-**	**50**

2015:	Price per share	At 30 June 2014	Exercised	Lapsed	At 30 June 2015
Exercisable 7 years from 28 September 2009	£2,350	50	-	-	50

No further options may be granted under this scheme.

Enterprise Management Incentive Plan

Options in respect of Ordinary shares, remaining outstanding at 30 June 2016 under the Company's Enterprise Management Incentive Plan adopted on 23 June 2011, are exercisable for the periods and at the prices set out below:

2016: Exercisable 7 years from	Price per share	At 30 June 2015	Issued	Lapsed	**At 30 June 2016**
1 February 2015	£3,500	81	-	(46)	**35**
1 December 2016	£4,000	10	-	(10)	**-**
	-	91	-	(56)	**35**
Weighted average price per share	-	£3,552	-	(£3,500)	**£3,555**

2015: Exercisable 7 years from	Price per share	At 30 June 2014	Issued	Lapsed	At 30 June 2015
1 February 2015	£3,500	86	-	(5)	81
1 December 2016	£4,000	10	-	-	10

The weighted average fair value of the options is £3,552

Under IFRS 2 the Group is required to recognise an expense in the relevant Financial Statements apportioned over the vesting period based upon the number of options which are expected to vest and the fair value of those options at the date of grant. No charge (2015: £Nil) has been made in these accounts since prior year cumulative charges are adequate, after adjusting for the grant and lapse of options in the year.

This weighted average fair value was calculated using the Black Scholes Merton model using the following assumptions:

Grant date	Exercisable 7 years	Price per share	Number of shares	Volatility	Bond interest rate	Expected life of grant	Expected dividend yield on grant
1 December 2013	1 December 2016	£4,000	10	34%	1.69%	3 years	8.40%
1 February 2012	1 February 2015	£3500	85	35%	2.75%	3 years	7.622%

Price per share at the date of grant equates to the market value of the Company's shares at that date.

Volatility at date of grant is based on historical data on the Group's profitability for the previous 3 years.

The bond interest rate is based on the interest rate of risk free Government Bonds issued at around the same dates as the options and for a similar period.

It has been assumed that the dividend yield quoted above is a reasonable rate for the options based on previous experience.

22. RESERVES

Other reserves include the Special Reserve referred to below amounting to £2,399,000, a Merger Reserve amounting to £691,000 and a Capital Redemption Reserve of £687,000. By Special Resolution of shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 23 April 2004, and subsequent confirmation of the Court, the Share Premium Account and Capital Redemption Reserve were cancelled and transferred to a Special Reserve. The Special Reserve was used to cancel the adverse balance on the Profit and Loss Account balance at 30 June 2003. The Special Reserve can only be transferred to the Profit and Loss Account and treated as distributable, when all of the creditors of the Company at the Effective Date have either been discharged or given their consent.

The balance remaining in the Special Reserve at 30 June 2016 of £2,399,000 represents the proportion of the pension deficit relating to the Company calculated at the Effective Date.

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group uses financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprising bank borrowings, cash and cash equivalents and various other items such as trade and other receivables and trade and other payables that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments relate to interest rates, liquidity, credit and foreign currency exposure. The Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are described and evaluated in more detail in note 24 below. The policies have remained unchanged from previous periods.

Financial assets

The Group's financial assets comprise loans and receivables and available for sale financial assets.

- There is no difference between the book and fair values of the financial assets.
- At 30 June 2016 the Group had trade receivables denominated in foreign currency as follows: Euros - £44,000 (2015: £396,000) and US Dollars - £Nil (2015: £212,000).
- At 30 June 2016 the Group had bank balances denominated in foreign currency as follows: Euros - £10,000 (2015: £250,000) and US Dollars - £41,000 (2015: £116,000).

Financial assets by category		**2016**	2015
		£000s	£000s
Loans and receivables:	Trade receivables	**1,138**	4,127
	Other receivables	**35**	27
		1,173	4,154

Financial liabilities

The Group's principal financial liabilities are trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities by category			
Due within one year:			
Trade and other payables:			
	Trade payables	**693**	3,348
	Other payables	**200**	180
		893	3,528

Fair value of financial instruments

All of the Group's financial liabilities are in sterling. The Directors believe that there is no material difference between the book value and fair value of such financial instruments.

24. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group is exposed to market risks, arising predominantly from currency exposure resulting from its export activities, interest rate fluctuation on its overdraft and credit and liquidity risks. Risk management strategies are co-ordinated by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Group exports a proportion of its revenues, frequently denominated in foreign currencies (principally in US$ and Euros). Exposure to currency rate fluctuations exists from the moment a sales order is confirmed through to the time when the related remittance is converted into Sterling. This exposure is computed monthly (along with offsetting exposure on purchases) and charged or credited to the Income Statement.

The Group keeps under constant review its exposure to currency risk and, if considered appropriate, would use forward currency contracts to manage the risks. Any reasonably possible variations in exchange rates are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Interest rate sensitivity
The Group's interest rate exposure arises in respect of its overdraft, which is LIBOR-linked for interest rate purposes. The Group currently has floating rate facilities, but the Directors regularly review alternative interest rate strategies, with a view to minimising interest costs in the medium-term. Any reasonably possible variations in exchange rates are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Credit risk
The Group's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of financial assets recognised at the balance sheet date, as follows: The Group seeks to mitigate credit risk by reviewing levels of credit granted to customers and the operation of strong credit control practices at subsidiary level.

	2016	2015
	£000s	£000s
		restated
Trade and other receivables	**1,173**	4,154

The Directors consider that all the Group's financial assets that are not impaired at each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due (see note 17). Details of the financial assets secured by collateral or other credit enhancements are given in note 19.

Liquidity risk
The Group's bank borrowings constitute a bank overdraft which is repayable on demand. The Group had an undrawn overdraft facility of £1,000,000 at 30 June 2016 (2015: £2,000,000). The Group considers that it is unlikely that this facility would be withdrawn.

Capital management objectives
The Directors' capital management objectives are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders. The Parent and subsidiary companies' Boards meet regularly to review performance and discuss future opportunities and threats with the aim of optimising sustainable returns and minimising risk. The Directors consider capital to be the equity of the Company as disclosed on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

25. OPERATING LEASES COMMITMENTS

Operating leases payments expensed during the year:		
Land and property	**231**	283
Minimum operating lease commitments falling due:		
Within one year	**231**	283
Between one and five years	**203**	1,129
After five years	**-**	750
Total commitment	**434**	2,162

26. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

	2016	2015
The average number of persons employed by the Group, including Directors, during the year was:	**Number**	Number
Category:		
Production	**17**	89
Administration	**24**	34
Sales and distribution	**9**	31
	50	154
Business segment:		
Medical Packaging	**44**	151
Head Office	**6**	3
	50	154
Their total remuneration was:	**£000s**	£000s
Wages and salaries	**1,557**	4,553
Social security costs	**163**	422
Other pension costs	**77**	393
	1,797	5,368

27. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Key management is considered to be the Directors of Jourdan plc. Amounts payable to key management for employee services are set out below:

Salaries and other short term benefits:		
Payable to Directors	**276**	72
Payable to third parties for Directors' services	**9**	235
	285	307
Emoluments of the highest paid Director were as follows:		
Salary and other short term benefits payable for Director's services	**196**	196
	196	196

28. PENSIONS

Eligible employees of the Group are covered by the Jourdan Group Pension Fund which is a funded defined benefit scheme. The Fund is contracted into the State Scheme. There are no active members but contributions are received from the employer at rates determined by independent, professionally qualified actuaries. Pensions are paid based on final pensionable salary and number of years of pensionable service. The assets of the Fund are independent of the Group's finances.

A full actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 March 2013 by a qualified independent actuary. This valuation showed that the market value of the Fund's assets was £13.7m and the actuarial value of the assets covered the accrued liabilities to 79% on an ongoing basis, and the market value of the assets covered the accrued liabilities to 56% on a Solvency basis and 100% on a Section 179 basis. An actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2016 is currently being carried out.

The main assumptions made were:	%
Investment returns	3.3 and 5.3
Salary increases	3.2
Escalation in pensions	3.2

This actuarial valuation showed a deficit of £3,727,000. After taking into account post valuation experience which showed that the deficit had fallen to £1,167,000 as at 16 October 2013, the Company has agreed with the trustees that it will aim to eliminate the deficit over a period of 4 years and 10 months from 1 May 2014 by the payment of monthly contributions of £5,000 (plus £5,000 per month for management and administration expenses) during the first year increasing to £30,000 during the final year in respect of the deficit. In addition and in accordance with the actuarial valuation, the Company has agreed with the trustees that it will meet expenses of the plan and levies to the Pension Protection Fund.

An IAS 19 calculation has also been prepared by the Scheme Actuary, the results of which are set out below. The assets in the Fund and the expected long-term rate of return were:

			Value £000s		
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Equities	**9,879**	9,719	9,736	8,950	7,748
Bonds and Gilts	**7,918**	6,073	4,501	4,106	3,987
Other (including cash)	**492**	480	386	488	51
Fair value of Fund Assets	**18,289**	16,272	14,623	13,544	11,786
Present value of defined benefit obligations	**(16,866)**	(16,380)	(15,567)	(13,908)	(14,978)
Surplus/(Deficit) in the scheme	**1,423**	(108)	(944)	(364)	(3,192)
Deferred tax asset	**-**	22	189	84	766
Net pension/asset obligation	**1,423**	(86)	(755)	(280)	(2,426)
Surplus not recognised	**(1,423)**	-	-	-	-
Net asset/(obligation)	**-**	(86)	(755)	(280)	(2,426)

The present value of the Fund's obligations has been determined using the projected unit method as required by IAS 19. Employer contributions paid in the year to June 2016 were £300,000.

The Pension Fund assets include Ordinary shares issued by Jourdan plc with a fair value of £320,000 (2015: £320,000).

The actual return on Fund assets for the year ended 30 June 2016 was £2,715,000 (2015: £2,095,000).

The following amounts have been included within the Group Consolidated Financial Statements:

The amounts recognised in the income statement are as follows:	**2016 £000s**	2015 £000s
Charged against operating profit:		
Current service cost, less employee contributions	**-**	-
Total operating charge	**-**	-
Other finance costs		
Expected return on Pension Fund assets	**606**	607
Interest on Pension Fund liabilities	**(604)**	(642)
Net finance income/(cost)	**2**	(35)

Total amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000s	£000s
Actual return less expected return on Pension Fund assets	**2,109**	1,488
Experience gains arising on the Fund liabilities	**147**	79
Changes in the assumptions underlying the present value of the Fund liabilities	**(981)**	(791)
Actuarial gain	**1,275**	776
Cumulative actuarial gain recognized since adoption of IAS 19	**1,435**	160

The history of experience gains and losses is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Difference between expected and actual return on Fund assets					
Amount (£000s)	**2,109**	1,488	784	993	(583)
Percentage of Fund assets	**12%**	9%	5%	7%	(5)%
Experience gains/(losses) on Fund liabilities					
Amount (£000s)	**147**	79	(582)	933	(141)
Percentage of Fund liabilities	**1%**	0%	(4)%	7%	(1)%
Total actuarial gains/(losses)					
Amount (£000s)	**1,275**	776	(830)	2,051	(2,712)
Percentage of Fund liabilities	**8%**	5%	(19)%	15%	(18)%

Movement in fair value of Fund assets	**2016**	2015
	£000s	£000s
Fair value at 1 July 2015	**16,272**	14,623
Expected return on assets	**606**	607
Actuarial gain	**2,109**	1,488
Contributions by employer	**300**	182
Contributions by plan participants	**-**	-
Benefits paid	**(998)**	(628)
Fair value at 30 June 2016	**18,289**	16,272

Movement in defined benefit obligation :		
Defined benefit obligation at 1 July 2015	**16,380**	15,567
Current service cost	**-**	-
Interest cost	**604**	642
Contributions by participants	**-**	-
Actuarial losses	**834**	712
Scheme expenses	**46**	87
Benefits paid	**(998)**	(628)
Defined benefit obligation at 30 June 2016	**16,866**	

The principal assumptions used at the balance sheet date are as follows:

Future pension increases	**1.90%**	2.00%
Inflation	**2.30%**	2.83%
Discount rate	**2.90%**	3.80%

The mortality assumptions adopted at 30 June 2016 imply the following life expectancies:

Male retiring at age 65 in 2016 21.8

Female retiring at age 65 in 2016	24.0
Male retiring at age 65 in 2036	23.6
Female retiring at age 65 in 2036	25.9

The mortality assumptions adopted at 30 June 2015 imply the following life expectancies:

Male retiring at age 65 in 2015	22.5
Female retiring at age 65 in 2015	24.7
Male retiring at age 65 in 2035	24.3
Female retiring at age 65 in 2035	26.6

Analysis of the sensitivity to the principal assumptions of the present value of the defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	Change in assumptions	**Change in liabilities**
Discount rate	Decrease of 0.25% p.a.	Increase by 3.9%
Rate of inflation	Increase 0.25% p.a	Increase by 0.8%
Rate of mortality	Increase in life expectancy of 1 year	Increase by 4.6%

The sensitivities shown above are approximate. Each sensitivity considers one change in isolation. The inflation sensitivity includes the impact of changes to the assumptions for revaluation, pension increases and salary growth. The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the period ended 30 June 2016 is 16 years.

The plan typically exposes the Group to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, mortality risk and longevity risk. A decrease in corporate bond yields, a rise in inflation or an increase in life expectancy would result in an increase to plan liabilities. This would detrimentally impact the balance sheet position and may give rise to increased charges in future P&L accounts. This effect would be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's bond holdings. Additionally, caps on inflationary increases are in place to protect the plan against extreme inflation.

The best estimate of contributions to be paid by the Group to the plan for the financial year commencing 1 July 2016 is £322,000.

The Company has reviewed implications of the guidance provided by IFRIC14 and has concluded that it is not necessary to make any adjustments to the IAS19 figures in respect of an asset ceiling or Minimum Funding Requirement as at 30 June 2016.

Defined Contribution Scheme

During the year the Group contributed to defined contribution schemes for the benefit of eligible employees. The assets of the scheme were administered in funds independent from those of the Group. The pension cost for the year of the defined contribution scheme was £77,000 (2015: £211,000).

29. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On 7 April 2016 the Company sold its trading subsidiary Westfield Medical Limited for total consideration of £4,533,000. This led to a loss on disposal in the Jourdan plc company only financial statement of £2,503,000. The results of Westfield Medical Limited have been included within the consolidated financial statements of Jourdan plc to the date of sale. As a consequence of the sale, results attributable to Westfield Medical Limited constitute a discontinued operation and have been presented as such in the Consolidated Income Statement. Comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly.

The results of Westfield Medical Limited prior to the elimination of inter-company trading to the date of sale are shown in more detail below.

	2016 £000s	2015 £000s
Revenue	**10,093**	13,369
Cost of sales	**(7,473)**	(10,550)
Gross profit	**2,620**	2,819
Net operating costs – normal	**(2,271)**	(2,625)
Operating Profit	**349**	194

30. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

J D Abell is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his beneficial ownership of a majority of the issued ordinary share capital of Jourdan plc.

31. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	**24**	19

Jourdan plc

PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Report of the independent auditor to the members of Jourdan plc

We have audited the Parent Company Financial Statements of Jourdan plc for the year ended 30 June 2016 which comprise the Parent Company Balance Sheet, the Parent Company Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland").

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the parent company Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the parent company Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the Parent Company Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2016;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the Financial Statements are prepared is consistent with the Parent Company Financial Statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company 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.

Other matter

We have reported separately on the Group Financial Statements of Jourdan plc for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Thomas Copson
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
East Midlands
15 September 2016

Parent Company Balance Sheet

Notes		30 June 2016 £000s	30 June 2015 £000s
	Fixed assets		
4	Tangible assets	**1,254**	1,903
3	Investments in subsidiaries	**5,960**	12,997
		7,214	14,900
	Current assets		
	Property held for resale	**0**	14
5	Debtors	**459**	1,123
	Cash in hand and at bank	**7,896**	2,574
		8,355	3,711
6	**Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**	**(5,384)**	(5,347)
	Net current assets/(liabilities)	**2,971**	(1,636)
	Total assets less current liabilities	**10,185**	13,264
8	Provisions for liabilities	**(103)**	(103)
9	Pension liability	**-**	(86)
	Total net assets	**10,082**	13,075
	Capital and reserves		
10	Called up share capital	**2,963**	2,963
11	Share premium	**550**	550
11	Other reserves	**5,474**	5,474
11	Profit and loss account	**1,095**	4,088
11	**Equity shareholders' funds**	**10,082**	13,075

In accordance with the exemptions permitted by s408 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss account of the Parent Company has not been presented.

These Parent Company Financial Statements were approved by the Board on 15 September 2016

J. David Abell
Chairman

Company Registration Number: 00215690

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Parent Company Financial Statements.

Parent Company Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Profit & loss reserve	Total equity
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
At 1 July 2014	**2,963**	**550**	**5,474**	**3,305**	**12,292**
Comprehensive income:					
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	1,229	1,229
Actuarial gain related to pension scheme	-	-	-	776	776
Deferred tax attributable to actuarial gain	-	-	-	(155)	(155)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,850**	**1,850**
Transactions with owners:					
Dividends	-	-	-	(1,067)	(1,067)
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,067)**	**(1,067)**
Balance at 30 June 2015	**2,963**	**550**	**5,474**	**4,088**	**13,075**
Comprehensive income:					
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(1,608)	(1,608)
Actuarial gain related to pension scheme	-	-	-	1,275	1,275
Pension surplus not recognised	-	-	-	(1,423)	(1,423)
Release of deferred tax liability attributable to pension surplus not recognised	-	-	-	(22)	(22)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,778)**	**(1,778)**
Transactions with owners:					
Dividends	-	-	-	(1,215)	(1,215)
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,215)**	**(1,215)**
Balance at 30 June 2016	**2,963**	**550**	**5,474**	**1,095**	**10,082**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Jourdan plc is a company limited by shares. It was incorporated in England. The address and principal place of business of Jourdan plc is Elm House, Elmer Street North, Grantham, Lincolnshire NG31 6RE. These Financial Statements are for the year ended 30 June 2016.The principal activity of the Company is as set out in the Strategic report. These Financial Statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, which is also the functional currency of the Company. They were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 September 2016.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These separate Financial Statements of the Parent Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 15.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2.14).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 – reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

- The requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a (iv);
- The requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- The requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- The requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- The requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29;
- The requirements of Section 33 Related party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included within the consolidated financial statements of Jourdan plc as at 30 June 2016 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2.3 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.7 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.8 Pensions

The Fund's assets are measured at fair values. The Fund's liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and are discounted at appropriate high quality corporate bond rates. Any gross deficit is presented on the face of the balance sheet, net of the related deferred tax balance. A gross surplus is recognised only to the extent that it is recoverable by the Company.

The current service cost and costs from settlements and curtailments are charged against operating profit. Past service costs are spread over the period until the benefit vests. Interest on the Fund liabilities and the expected return on the Fund's assets are included in other finance costs. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the Statement of Reserves.

The gross balance has been calculated in accordance with IAS19 (revised). The Directors are satisfied that this is similar in all material respects to that which would have been calculated under FRS 102.

In addition, the Group operates a defined Contribution Scheme for the benefit of eligible employees. The assets of the scheme are administered in funds independent from those of the Company. The amount charged against profits represents the contributions payable to the scheme in the period.

2.9 Share-based payments

The Parent Company has Share Option plans under which it makes equity settled share based payments to certain Directors and employees. All share-based payment arrangements granted after 7 November 2002 that had not vested prior to 1 July 2006 are recognised in the Parent Company Financial Statements.

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payment are measured at their fair values. Where employees are rewarded using share-based payments, the fair values of employees' services are determined indirectly by reference to the fair value of the instrument granted to the employee. This fair value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Fair value is measured using the Black Scholes Merton model.

If vesting periods or other non-market vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognised in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognised in prior periods if share options ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting.

All equity-settled share-based payments are ultimately recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account with a corresponding credit to the profit and loss reserve. Upon exercise of share options the proceeds received net of attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital, and where appropriate share premium.

2.10 Tangible Fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes any expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when the cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

- Freehold properties 2%
- Plant and machinery 10%
- Long leasehold properties 2%
- Motor vehicles 25-33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss.

2.11 Investment properties

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the Directors and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location and condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement.

2.12 Property held for resale

Such property is stated at the lower of transfer value from tangible fixed assets and net realisable value.

2.13 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the present obligations arising from legal or constructive commitments resulting from past events will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company which can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the balance sheet date.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

2.14 Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimating uncertainty.

Many of the amounts in the financial statements involve the use of judgment and/or estimation.

These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to prior experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Information about such judgments and estimation is contained in the accounting policies and/or the notes to the financial statements and the key areas are summarised below:

Judgments in applying accounting policies
- The Directors must judge whether all of the conditions required for revenues to be recognised in the income statement of the financial year have been met.

Sources of estimation uncertainty
- Depreciation rates are based on estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the assets involved.
- Investment property values are based on current market rents and yields for comparable real estate.

3. INVESTMENTS

	2016
Shares in subsidiary companies	**£000s**
Cost or valuation	
At 30 June 2015	18,120
Disposals	(7,037)
At 30 June 2016	**11,083**
Amounts written off	
At 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016	**(5,123)**
Net book value at 30 June 2016	**5,960**
Net book value at 30 June 2015	12,997

On 7 April 2016 Jourdan plc disposed of 100% of the issued share capital of Westfield Medical Limited.

The subsidiaries of Jourdan plc at 30 June 2016, all of which are incorporated and operate in Great Britain and are wholly owned, are listed below:

Company	**Principal activity**	**Class of shares**
Clinipak Limited	Manufacturer and suppliers of single-use sterilisation barrier packaging and other sterilisation products to the medical and healthcare industry.	Ordinary £1
Jourdan Estates Limited	Non-trading	Ordinary £1
Nelsons Labels (Manchester) Limited	Non-trading	Ordinary £1
Prime Packaging Limited	Non-trading	Ordinary £1
Thomas Jourdan Limited	Non-trading	Ordinary £1
Tribulation Limited	Non-trading	Deferred Ordinary £1 Ordinary £0.01 Redeemable £1
Tribulation II Limited	Non-trading	Ordinary £1
Tribulation III Limited *	Non-trading	Ordinary £1 7% Cumulative Preference

*Indirect holding

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Investment properties	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
	£000s	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Cost				
At 30 June 2015	1,251	963	14	2,228
Additions	-	-	2	2
Disposals	-	(963)	-	(963)
As at 30 June 2016	**1,251**	**-**	**16**	**1,267**
Depreciation				
As at 30 June 2015	-	(316)	(9)	(325)
Charge for the year	-	(12)	(4)	(16)
On disposals	-	328	-	328
As at 30 June 2016	**-**	**-**	**(13)**	**(13)**
Net book amounts - 30 June 2016	**1,251**	**-**	**3**	**1,254**
Net book amounts - 30 June 2015	1,251	647	5	1,903

5. DEBTORS

	2016	2015
	£000s	£000s
Amounts owed by Group companies	**103**	900
Other debtors	**66**	40
Prepayments and accrued income	**99**	52
Corporation tax recoverable	**165**	99
Deferred tax asset	**26**	32
	459	1,123

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

Amounts owing to Group companies	**4,964**	4,964
Other creditors	**200**	180
Social security and other taxes	**12**	14
Accruals and deferred income	**208**	189
	5,384	5,347

7. DEFERRED TAX ASSET

	2016	2015
	£000s	£000s
At 30 June 2015	**54**	245
Relating to pension deficit	**(22)**	(167)
Charge to profit and loss account in the year	**(6)**	(24)
At 30 June 2016	**26**	54
Accelerated capital allowances	**(95)**	(103)
Pension deficit	**-**	22
Other timing differences	**121**	135
	26	54
Set against pension deficit	**-**	22
Included in debtors	**26**	32
	26	54

8. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provision for indebtedness of subsidiaries		
At 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016	**103**	103

9. PENSION LIABILITY

Detailed disclosures regarding the gross pension liability can be found in note 28 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Gross deficit at 30 June 2016	**-**	108
Deferred tax asset	**-**	(22)
Net pension deficit at 30 June 2016	**-**	86

10. SHARE CAPITAL

Details relating to the Parent Company's share capital are set out in note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

11. RESERVES

The Share premium account records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

The Merger Reserve and Other Reserves arose in relation to acquisitions in earlier years.

The Special Reserve balance is explained in note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses, less dividends declared.

The Company's (loss)/profit on ordinary activities after tax for the year was (£1,608,000) (2015: Profit £1,229,000).

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is exempt under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 from the requirements to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Jourdan plc on the basis that they are all wholly owned entities.

There are no identified key management personnel; apart from the Directors.

Details of the ultimate controlling party are set out in note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

13. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

	2016	2015
The average number of persons employed by the Parent Company, including Directors, during the year was:	**Number**	Number
Category:		
Administration	**6**	3
Their total remuneration was:	**£000s**	£000s
Wages and salaries	**279**	485
Social security costs	**45**	17
Other pension costs	**-**	-
	324	502

14. EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS

The total emoluments of the Directors for the year are set out in note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

15. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

Notice of Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the eighty-eighth Annual General Meeting of Jourdan plc will be held at 1200 on 20 October 2016 at the offices of Bird & Bird, 12 New Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1JP.

Ordinary business:
To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions which will be proposed as ordinary resolutions.

1. To receive the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 and the reports of the Directors and the Auditors.
2. To declare a dividend of £100 per share on the issued ordinary shares of £1,000 each in the Company, payable on 4 November 2016 to those shareholders on the register of members at close of business on 21 October 2016.
3. To re-appoint as a Director Mr J P Pither who retires by rotation in accordance with Article 88 of the Articles of Association of the Company and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
4. To re-appoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as Auditor of the Company and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration.

15 September 2016

By order of the Board

Martha Bruce
Secretary

Registered office:
Elm House
Elmer Street North
Grantham
Lincolnshire NG31 6RE

Notes:
(1)Ordinary shareholders are entitled to attend and vote at the above Meeting, and they may appoint one or more proxies, who need not be members of the Company, to attend on their behalf. To be effective the Form of Proxy and the Power of Attorney, or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a notarially certified or office copy of such power or authority, must reach the Registrars of the Company, Neville Registrars, Neville House, 18 Laurel Lane, Halesowen B63 3DA not later than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the Meeting.
(2) Completing and returning the Form of Proxy will not prevent a member from attending at the Meeting if he/she so wishes.
(3) Pursuant to Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, the Company specifies that only those shareholders registered in the Register of Members as at the close of business on 18 October 2016 shall be entitled to attend or vote at the above General Meeting in respect of the number of shares registered in their name at that time. Changes to entries on the relevant Register of Members after that date will be disregarded in determining the rights of the person to attend or vote at the Meeting notwithstanding any provisions in any enactment, articles of association or other instrument to the contrary.
(4) Copies of the Directors' service contracts with the Company and the Register of Directors' Interests in the share capital of the Company are available at the Registered Office of the Company for inspection during usual business working hours on any week day from the date of this notice until the date of the Meeting and also on the day of the Meeting at the offices of Bird & Bird from 1200 on 20 October 2016 until the conclusion of the Meeting.