COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01254215

POLI-FILM UK LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2017



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31/08/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

#226

SAWFORD BULLARD

Accountants & statutory auditor
The Old Mill
Blisworth Hill Farm
Stoke Road
Blisworth
Northampton
NN7 3DB

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors

Mr P Beaver Mr W Hantzsche Mr H Byrne

Company secretary

Mr W Hantzsche

Registered office

7 Brunel Close

Drayton Fields Industrial Estate

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Daventry

Northamptonshire

NN11 8RB

Auditor

Sawford Bullard

Accountants & statutory auditor

The Old Mill Blisworth Hill Farm Stoke Road Blisworth Northampton NN7 3DB

Bankers

National Westminster Bank plc

44 High Street Daventry

Northants NN11 4FZ

STRATEGIC REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Business review

The principal activity of the company during the year was the conversion and distribution of protection film

The company principally operates within the UK with modest sales to Southern Ireland. Sales to other geographical markets are dealt with by other Group companies.

The Group are always active in developing new products and exploring the potential of new markets for its products.

In measuring the performance of the company the directors use sales volumes, margins, return on capital and market share as the key performance indicators.

Despite an increase in sales during the year of 14%, exchange rate challenges and a general increase in costs have resulted in the operating profit remaining consistent with the previous year.

No dividends have been paid to shareholders during the year. The company's balance sheet remains strong with sufficient working capital to support future growth.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in prices, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company, this is summarised as follows:

Price risk

The company is exposed to raw material price risk as a result of its operations. However given the complexity of the risk and the size of the company's operations, the cost of managing price risk exceeds any potential benefits. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size and nature. However, the company tries to minimise its currency exchange rate exposure as much as possible by entering in to forward exchange contracts whenever rates of of exchange are favourable.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. Customers are assigned credit limits and overdue debits are chased on a regular basis.

Liquidity risk and interest rate risk

The company actively monitors its liquidity and cash flow position to ensure it has sufficient cash in order to fund its activities and keep the cost of borrowing to a minimum.

Future developments

The directors are confident that the company will continue to see future growth in sales volume and well endeavour to maintain margins and profitability.

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STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

This report was approved by the board of directors on 13 March 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

MrWV Hantzsche Director

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr P Beaver Mr W Hantzsche Mr L Runkel Mr H Byrne

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 13 to the financial statements.

Future developments

The directors are confident that the company will continue to see future growth in sales volume and will endeveavour to maintain margins and profitability.

Financial instruments

The strategic report details the financial risk management objectives and policies and the exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cashflow risk.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Auditor

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Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 13 March 2018 and signed on behalf of the board at the

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POLI-FILM UK LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Poli-Film UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POLI-FILM UK LIMITED (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; ôf
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POLI-FILM UK LIMITED (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations; or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern pasis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and
 events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POLI-FILM UK LIMITED (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Neil K Sawford (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Sawford Bullard Accountants & statutory auditor The Old Mill Blisworth Hill Farm Stoke Road Blisworth Northampton NN7 3DB

13 March 2018

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STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Turnover	Note 4	2017 ⊚£ 10,325,456	2016 £ 9,052,670
Cost of sales		8,167,663	7,031,565
Gross profit		2,157,793	2,021,105
Distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income	5	296,782 992,058 104,975	251,795 876,018 93,653
Operating profit	6	973,928	986,945
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Profit before taxation	10 11	190 8 ₄ 875 965,243	162 3,078 984,029
Tax on profit	12	185,791	197,768
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income	,*	779,452	786,261
Dividends paid and payable	13 .	-	(2,000,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		1,653,793	2,867,532
Retained earnings at the end of the year	•	2,433,245	1,653,793

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	7	2016 £
Fixed assets	11013			2
Tangible assets	14	83	227,184	151,755
Current assets				
Stocks	15	1,962,900		1,581,751
Debtors	16	3,168,157		2,748,735
Cash at bank and in hand		103,172		262
		5,234,229		4,330,748
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	2,574,956		2,416,140
Net current assets			2,659,273	1,914,608
Total assets less current liabilities)	2,886,457	2,066,363
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	19	right (22.936	_
Provisions			,	
Taxation including deferred tax	21		30,276	12,570
Net assets	•	<i>n</i> '	2,833,245	2,053,793
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	25		400,000	400,000
Profit and loss account	26		2,433,245	1,653,793
Shareholders funds			2,833,245	2,053,793

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 March 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr H Byrne Director

Company registration number: 01254215

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017	2016
	Note *	₽ £	£
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year	€ -	779,452	786,261
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Gains on disposal of tangible assets Tax on profit		46,051 (190) 8,875 (21) 185,791	32,347 (162) 3,078 (2,895) 197,768
Accrued expenses/(income)		13,290	(469)
Changes in: Stocks Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors		(381,149) (419,422) (135,243)	(202,224) (981,810) 810,402
Cash generated from operations	:	97,434	642,296
Interest paid Interest received Tax paid		(8 _≎ 875) 190 (145₃337)	(3,078) 162 (149,609)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	:	(56,588)	489,771
Oach flavor from toward as in the thirty			
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets	,	(137,416)	(111,798)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		15,957	14,412
Net cash used in investing activities		(121,459)	(97,386)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from loans from group undertakings Payments of finance lease liabilities Dividends paid		(26,936) 20,350	633,077 (24,510) (2,000,000)
·		(6 E96)	`
Net cash used in financing activities		(6,586)	(1,391,433)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	:	(184,633) (283,137)	(999,048) 715,911
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	17 🧎	(4 67 (770)	(283,137)

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017.

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 7 Brunel Close, Drayton Fields Industriate Estate, Daventry, Northamptonshire, NN11 8RB.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most spignificant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of useful lives of depreciable assets at each accounting date, based on the expected useful life.

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Stocks

Management estimates the net realisable values of stocks, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each accounting date. The future realisation of the inventory may be affected by obsolescence or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax fates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

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Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Long Leasehold Property

20% straight line 10% straight line

Plant and Machinery Fixtures and Fittings

- 10% - 20% Straight line

Motor vehicles

16% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting gate as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

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

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

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:		100	
	\mathcal{C}	2017	2016
	12	(£)	£
Sale of goods	I_{i}^{i}	10,325;456	9,052,670

ு The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An ∄nalysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

		2617	2016 £
	United Kingdom	9,607,691	8,709,468
	Overseas sales - Europe	708,426	342,889
	Overseas sales - Other	9,339	313
		10,325,456	9,052,670
5.	Other operating income	••	
		2017	2016
	Commission receivable	£. 3	£ 7.007
	Commission receivable	\$ 9,253	•
	Other operating income	95,722	85,756
		104,975	93,653
	•		

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6.	Operating profit	:	÷	
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:	ĝ.		
	Operating profit of loss is stated after charging.		2017	2016
			£	£
	Depreciation of tangible assets	••	46,051 (21)	32,347 (2,895)
	Gains on disposal of tangible assets Impairment of trade debtors		(50)	(1,051)
				<u>`</u>
7.	Auditor's remuneration			
			0047	0040
			2017	2016 £
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements		8,928	8,928
	• •		<u></u>	,
8.	Staff costs	1	,	
	The average combine of a constant builties are also as		46	to all ordinario Alexan
	The average number of persons employed by the company didirectors, amounted to:	uring	tne year,	including the
	anotoro, amountos to.	Š	2017	2016
			No.	No.
	Production staff Number of sales and administrative staff	•	* 5 7	5 6
	Number of sales and administrative stan	i		
			12	11
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the	abov	∕e, were: 2017	2016
,			e i	£
•	Wages and salaries		472,451	429,127
	Social security costs		51,480	45,186
	Other pension costs		11,881 ———	9,216
		ig Si	535,812	483,529
		3.		
9.	Directors' remuneration			
	The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying service	් ces w	as:	
		٠.	2917	2016
	Remuneration	:	04 100	£
	Remuneration	•	91,190	83,050 ———
	The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pens	ion n	lane wae a	e follows:
	The hamber of directors who accided benefits under company pens	ισι ρ	2017	2016
			Nø.	No.
	Defined contribution plans	A.	1	1
	Directors remuneration include taxable benefits in kind with an equ	iivale		ue of £5,723,
	(2016: £4,417).	2	• ***	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10.	Other interest receivable and similar income	· .	¢ _i	
		•	17	2016
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	if	190 ——	£ 162
11.	Interest payable and similar expenses			
•••	micross payable and commit expenses	, 28	17	2016
			E .	£
	Interest on banks loans and overdrafts Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase	€	426	545
	contracts	. 2	449	2,533
		8	,875	3,078
		15	-	,
12.	Tax on profit	•		
	Major components of tax expense			
		2	17	2016
	•		i e	£
	Current tax: UK current tax expense	168	,085	187,381
		*:		,
	Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	17	706	10,387
	Tax on profit	185	791	197,768
	Reconciliation of tax expense	,		
	The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (201	6: 20%).	than (2016: higher
			17	2016
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	966	243	£ 984,029
	Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	185,		196,806
	Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes		481	(192)
	Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Movement in deferred taxation		173) 706	(9,233) 10,387
	Tax on profit	185,		197,768
	rax on pront	100,	/91	197,700
13.	Dividends	21	-	
			17	2016
		1	ī.	£
	Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year)		_	2,000,000
	existed at the end of the prior year j	i ·		2,000,000
		:: {} !e		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

14. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold	Plant and F	ixtures and	Motor	
	property £	machinery £	fittings £	vetiicles £	Total £
Cost			•	, -	
At 1 January 2017	102,820	325,340	171,706	105,435	705,301
Additions	-	_	78,195	59,221	137,416
Disposals			<u></u>	(61,730)	(61,730)
At 31 December 2017	102,820	325,340	249,901	102,926	780,987
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	45,541	279,810	169,847	58,348	553,546
Charge for the year	7,200	4,904	16,703	13,244	46,051
Disposals				(45,794)	(45,794)
At 31 December 2017	52,741	284,714	186,550	29,798	553,803
Carrying amount			<u></u>	•	
At 31 December 2017	50,079	40,626	63,351	73,128	227,184
At 31 December 2016	57,279	45,530	1,859	47,087 	151,755

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

j.

X

		**		Wotor
				vehicles
				£
	44.04.5			- -
	At 31 December 2017			54,915
	At 31 December 2016		,	45,413
		į	•	
		3		
15.	Stocks	į,		
		Á		
		30	2917	2016
		***	A	£
	Davi materials and assessments	C.	4.000,000	-
	Raw materials and consumables	5	1,9629900	1,581,751
		••		
40	Daha		•	
16.	Debtors	## . 1	•	
	•	7.	2917	2016
			É	£
	Trade debtors	17	2,537,360	1,954,177
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	<i>;</i>	5,850	18,379
			n.	
	Prepayments and accrued income		24,947	26,179
	Derivative financial assets	•	60@ ₀ 000	750,000
		Ċ	3,168,157	2,748,735
				<u> </u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017.

17.	Cash and cash equivalents	;	,	
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:	-7:		
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following.		2017	2016
		,	*	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	•	103 172	
	Bank overdrafts	ં	(570,942)	(283,399)
			(467,770)	(283,137)
18.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	•		
	-	į	(8) - *** -	
		2	2 17	2016
	Bank loans and overdrafts		570,942	£ 283,399
	Trade creditors	£.	57,030	
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	•	865,160	
	Accruals and deferred income	2	68,565	
	Corporation tax	<u>.</u>	120(187	
	Social security and other taxes	٠	274,451	288,859
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		14,615	
	Derivative financial liability Other creditors	<i>:</i>	60ୈ000 ଶ ି 006	
	Other creditors	•	49,000 	6,046
		ì	2,574,956	2,416,140
				
19.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		•		0010
			2∳17 .⊭	2016 £
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	•,	22 936	L _
	osingulishe under milahee ledece und time purchase contracte		=:/===	
20.	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts		,	
20.	Thiance leases and fine purchase contracts		س	
	The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases as follows:	and≀h	ire purchase	e contracts are
		•	2917	2016
		• •	₽.	£
	Not later than 1 year		14,615	17,201
	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	.,	22,936	
	•		37,551	17,201
21.	Provisions	•		
		;:		
			:	Deferred tax
				(note 22)
	At 1 January 2017		*	£
	At 1 January 2017 Additions	:		12,570 17,706
	At 31 December 2017			30,276

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

				• ***	
22.	Deferred tax		ē.		
	The deferred tax included in the statem	nent of financial po	osition is as f	ollows:	
			· ·	2017	2016
				S. P.	£
	Included in provisions (note 21)		;	30,276	12,570
	The deferred tax account consists of the	ne tax effect of tim	ing difference	es in respect of:	
			-	2017	2016
	Accelerated capital allowances			30 276	* £ 12,570
	Accelerated capital allowances		,		
23.	Employee benefits				
	Defined contribution plans			,	
	·			<u>.</u>	
	The amount recognised in profit or los was £11,881 (2016: £9,216).	ss as an expense	e in relation t	o defined contri	bution plans
24.	Financial instruments		<u>*</u>		
	The carrying amount for each category	of financial instru	ıment is as fö	llows:	
			••	2517	2016
	Einanaial agasta magazrad at fair va	lua thraugh meaf	it or loss	4.3	£
	Financial assets measured at fair va Financial assets measured at fair value			600,000	750,000
	*	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	30		=====
	Financial liabilities measured at fair	value through p	rofit or loss		
	Financial liabilities measured at fair val	ue through profit	or loss	606,000	750,000
			ì	1,1	
25.	Called up share capital				
	Issued, called up and fully paid				
		2017		2016	:
		No.	£	No.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
		<u> </u>	·.	\$	
~~	6				

26. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

27. Operating leases

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

	•	2:17	2016
	•	a distance	£
Not later than 1 year		91,319	53,470
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		317 935	20,594
Later than 5 years	•::	328,500	-
	•	737,754	74,064

28. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

		` B	Balanch owed by/(owed		
	Transactio	Transaction value		to)	
	2017	2016	2 17	2016	
	£	£	2	£	
POLIFILM PROTECTION GmbH	47,521	36,523	_	· –	
Other Related Parties	8,321,469	6,543,645	85%,310	873,717	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

During the year the company had trading relationships on normalitrading perms with both the Parent Company POLIFILM PROTECTION GmbH and a number of companies within the group. These transactions included sales to, purchases from group companies, commissions received from and recharges to group companies. The net of these figures is shown above.

Key management personnel include all persons that have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. The total compensation paid to key management personnel for services provided to the company was £91,150 (2016: £83,050).

29. Controlling party

Mr L Runkel and closely related family members, own a controlling interest in POLIFILM GmbH, a German registered company, which the directors regard as this company's ultimate holding company.

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