	Company registration number 01668906 (England and Wales)
	Company registration number 01008900 (England and Wales)
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY SUPPLIE	S LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL S	STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBI	ER 2021

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director AT Dyer

Secretary AT Dyer

Company number 01668906

Registered office Trans Tech House Gelders Hall Road

Shepshed Loughborough Leicestershire LE12 9NH

Auditor UHY Hacker Young

14 Park Row Nottingham NG1 6GR

Bankers Barclays Bank

Bishop Meadow Road

Loughborough Leicestershire LE11 5RE

Solicitors Halborns Limited

16 Clarendon Street

Nottingham NG1 5HQ

## CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Director's report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 21

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### Principle activities

The company's principal business is the importing and distribution of commercial vehicle components into the UK and Eire.

#### **Business review**

The directors of the business consider the financial performance of the business to be satisfactory against the budget. The company is now a wholly owned subsidiary of SAF Holland GmbH.

The company is looking forward to aligning to the strategy of SAF Holland GmbH. Investments are now being initiated by the company in the areas of finance, personnel service and a ten year lease has been signed for the company to stay in its premises. Significant investments in the premises are being undertaken.

The company has set moderately ambitious sales targets for 2022. The management are mindful of the general economic situation, and the shortage of certain component parts. The management are monitoring the general economic situation and possible negative effect that they might have upon the European supply chain.

#### Other information

On 29th March 2022 the company was purchased by SAF Holland GmbH for £2,255,000. The directors do not believe this will have a significant impact on the performance of the company in 2022.

On behalf of the board

AT Dyer

Director

29 September 2022

#### DIRECTOR'S REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the importing and distribution of commercial vehicle components in the UK and Eire.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### Director

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

AT Dyer

J Boer

(Resigned 1 April 2022)

#### Auditor

UHY Hacker Young were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

#### Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 director is 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. He is 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.

## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

AT Dyer

Director

29 September 2022



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY SUPPLIES LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Industrial Machinery Supplies Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 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 described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report,



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY SUPPLIES LIMITED

#### 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 director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the director's 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY SUPPLIES LIMITED

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understand of the company and the industry in which it operates, we noted that the company was subject to laws and regulations including the Heath and Safety at Work Act, the General Data Protection Regulation and employment and copyright law. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006.

Audit procedures performed included:

- Enquiry of management regarding any instances of actual or potential fraud during the year;
- Assessment of fraud prevention and detection procedures within the company;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business;
- Enquiry of management regarding actual and potential litigation and claims, or any potential breaches of laws and regulations;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY SUPPLIES LIMITED

#### Use of our report

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

Andrew Timms (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

29 September 2022

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	3	17,623 (14,760)	17,397 (14,401)
Gross profit		2,863	2,996
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(444) (1,398)	210 (3,082)
Operating profit	4	1,021	124
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(117)	(212)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		904	(88)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	(79)	467
Profit for the financial year		825	379

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		5		16
Current assets					
Stocks	11	3,255		3,622	
Debtors	12	5,600		4,193	
Cash at bank and in hand		57		994	
		8,912		8,809	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	e				
year	13	(7,490)		(8,061)	
Net current assets			1,422		748
Total assets less current liabilities			1,427		764
Provisions for liabilities					
Provisions	15	7		169	
			(7)		(169)
N'ad accedir			1,420		595
Net assets			===		===
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		10		10
Profit and loss reserves			1,410		585
Total equity			1,420		595

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

AT Dyer

Director

Company Registration No. 01668906

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital Profit and loss reserves		Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2020	10	206	216
Period ended 31 December 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		379	379
Balance at 31 December 2020	10	585	595
Year ended 31 December 2021;			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	825	825
Balance at 31 December 2021	10	1,410	1,420

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Industrial Machinery Supplies Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Trans Tech House Gelders Hall Road, Shepshed, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE12 9NH.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments'
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Pon Holdings BV. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Rondebeltweg 31, 1329 BN Almere or Postbus 30052, 1308 AB Almere. Netherlands.

#### 1.2 Going concern

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

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment 10%-20% Fixtures and fittings 20%-33% Computers 20%-33%

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Share capital issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 Taxation

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

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

## 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### 1.13 Foreign exchange

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

#### 1.14 Warranty provisions

Provision for post sale warranty repair costs are accrued for general warranty claims. These are based on the directors assessment of an estimated amount that will be claimed post year end.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

#### 3 Turnover

		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	United Kingdom	10,445	16,517
	Rest of Europe	7,170	880
	USA and Canada	8	-
		17,623	17,397
4	Operating profit		
	•	2021	2020
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£'000	£'000
	Exchange gains	(37)	(565)
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial		
	statements	23	20
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	11	29
	Operating lease charges	148	177
5	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021	2020
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£'000	£'000
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	23	20

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

## 6 Employees

7

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Non-Directors	17	20
Directors	2	2
Total	19	22
	_	_
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	779	1,141
Pension costs	33	58
	812	1,199
Director's remuneration	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	153	170
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	15	14
	168	184
The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under define amounted to 1 (2020 - 1).  Interest payable and similar expenses	ined contribution sch	emes
	2021	2020
Other interest	£'000 117	£'000
Other Interest	===	212

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9	Taxation		
		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Current tax		
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	2
			_
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	79	(469)
		=	_
	Total tax charge/(credit)	79	(467)

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	904	(88)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in		
the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	172	(17)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deduction in determining taxable profit	2	1
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	-	(4)
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	(401)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	2
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(95)	(48)
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year		(467)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

10	Tangible fixed assets				
	3	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	73	169	165	407
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2021	66	164	161	391
	Depreciation charged in the year	3	4	4	11
	At 31 December 2021	69	168	165	402
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2021	4	1	-	5
	At 31 December 2020	7	5	4	16
11	Stocks			2021	2020
				£'000	£'000
	Finished goods and goods for resale			3,255	3,622
12	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Trade debtors			4,637	3,010
	Corporation tax recoverable			225	225
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			124	141
	Other debtors			-	5
	Prepayments and accrued income			219	339
				5,205	3,720
	Deferred tax asset (note 16)			395	473
				5,600	4,193

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2021	2020
		Notes	£'000	£'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	14	5,577	5,000
	Trade creditors		1,066	1,415
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		210	-
	Taxation and social security		139	1,151
	Other creditors		214	173
	Accruals and deferred income		284	322
			7,490	8,061
			_	
14	Loans and overdrafts			
			2021	2020
			£'000	£'000
	Bank overdrafts		5,577	5,000
	Payable within one year		5,577	5,000
	The bank overdraft relates to the inter-company cash pool 2.10%.	oling it is repayable on der	nand and has ir	nterest of
15	Provisions for liabilities			
			2021	2020
			£'000	£'000
	Warranty provision		7	169
	Movements on provisions:			
				Warranty
				provision £'000
	At 1 January 2021			169
	Reversal of provision			(162)
	At 31 December 2021			7

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 16 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Assets 2021 £'000	Assets 2020 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	72	(2)
Tax losses	323	364
Short term differences	-	111
	395	473
		2021
Movements in the year;		£'000
Asset at 1 January 2021		(473)
Charge to profit or loss		78
Asset at 31 December 2021		(395)

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

#### 17 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	33	58

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

#### 18 Share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£'000	£'000
Issued and fully paid				
of £1 each	10,000	10,000	10	10

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 19 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	125	195
Between two and five years	26	109
	151	304
		_

#### 20 Events after the reporting date

Between the end of the reporting period and the date the accounts are authorised for issue, a change of ownership occurred. SAF Holland GmbH purchased 100% of the shareholding as of 29th March 2022 for £2,255,000.

During the year the company made purchases of £9,573,096 (2020: £10,804,450) from SAF Holland GmbH. Included in trade creditors is £667,853 (2020: £385,412) owed to SAF Holland GmbH.

#### 21 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose transactions or balances with wholly owned entities which form part of the Group headed by PON Holdings BV.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.