

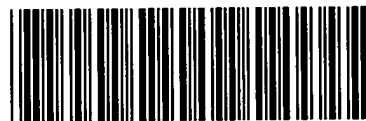
Company Registration Number 2163844

## **Siniat Limited**

### **Report and Financial Statements**

31 December 2014

TUESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

**Directors**

C G Ellwood  
N Ash  
J E Maycock  
R G Buxton  
J-P Hanin

**Secretary**

C G Ellwood

**Auditors**

Ernst & Young LLP  
The Paragon  
Counterslip  
Bristol BS1 6BX

**Registered Office**

Marsh Lane  
Easton in Gordano  
Bristol BS20 0NF

**Bankers**

Lloyds Bank PLC  
25 Gresham Street  
London  
EC2V 7HN

Registered No. 2163844

## Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2014.

### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture and supply of plasterboard and accessories. The company operates two manufacturing sites in Portbury, near Bristol and Ferrybridge near Leeds. The company supplies primarily builders merchants and specialist distributors in the UK and Ireland.

### Review of the business

The UK construction market continued to recover in 2014 led by an increase in new house building. The company's sales increased by 10.2% compared to the previous year reaching £135.3m. Gross profit has increased from 33.3% in 2013 to 35.5% in 2014 mainly achieved through improved operating efficiencies. The operating profit has increased from £15.1 in 2013 to £20.1m in 2014.

The directors believe that construction activity in the UK will continue to grow in 2015 and 2016.

### Business strategy

The objective is to grow the business by launching innovative products and systems that bring benefits to installers and end-users of buildings. Alongside this the company focuses on manufacturing excellence.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's activities expose it to financial risks including foreign exchange risk and energy price and supply risk. To reduce these risks the company enters into forward foreign currency contracts, and enters into forward purchase supply contracts for gas.

Loss of key customers is also a key risk to the business. The company manages this risk by developing and maintaining strong relationships with these customers. The retention of customers is a non-financial key performance indicator which the company continuously monitors.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 18 September 2015



C G Ellwood  
Director

Registered No. 2163844

## Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

### Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £16,087,000 (2013 – profit of £11,007,000). The directors paid an interim dividend of £11,000,000 and do not recommend the payment of any final dividend (2013 – £nil).

### Going concern

Due to the current economic conditions there are inherent and future uncertainties that may impact the business. As explained in note 1, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future, and for this reason continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The directors expect the business to be profitable in the next financial year.

### Directors

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

C G Ellwood

N Ash

J E Maycock

R G Buxton

B.Lekien (resigned 1<sup>st</sup> September 2014)

J-P Hanin (appointed 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015)

### Disabled employees

The company's policy is to give 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 any employee who develops a disability during employment with the company is given the chance of retraining where practicable.

### Employee involvement and communications

Matters affecting employees' interests are discussed through consultative committees and with trade unions where they represent employees.

The company issues an internal newsletter on a bi-annual basis.

### Health and safety

The company has a strong commitment to safety in its operations. Courses are also provided in safety training. Special purpose training is also provided to other employees according to the needs of their work.

### Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Registered No. 2163844

## **Directors' report (continued)**

### **Auditors**

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board



Secretary

18 September 2015

## Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the 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 of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# **Independent auditors' report**

## **to the members of Siniat Limited**

We have audited the financial statements of Siniat Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 20. 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).

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 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the 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 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 Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' report and Strategic report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

### **Opinion on the financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion 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.

# Independent auditors' report (Continued)

to the members of Siniat Limited

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

*Ernst & Young LLP*

Ken Griffin (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Bristol, UK

Date: *21 September 2015*



## Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 December 2014

		2014	2013
	Notes	£000	£000
<b>Turnover</b>	2	135,386	122,873
Cost of sales		(87,236)	(81,890)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		48,150	40,983
Distribution costs		(20,665)	(18,694)
Administrative expenses		(7,359)	(7,933)
Other operating charges		(13)	(63)
Other operating income		-	758
<b>Operating Profit</b>	4	20,113	15,051
Interest receivable and similar income		107	172
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		20,220	15,223
Tax	5	(4,133)	(4,216)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	15	16,087	11,007

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

## Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the year ended 31 December 2014

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit attributable to the shareholders of the company of £16,087,000 in the year ended 31 December 2014 (2013 – profit of £11,007,000).

## Balance sheet

at 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 £000	2013 £000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7	67,266	65,295
Investments	8	<u>3,386</u>	<u>3,386</u>
		70,652	68,681
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	9	13,950	11,291
Debtors	10	37,058	40,305
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>28,483</u>	<u>17,629</u>
		79,491	69,225
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<u>(52,126)</u>	<u>(46,063)</u>
<b>Net current Assets</b>		<u>27,365</u>	<u>23,162</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		98,017	91,843
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	13	<u>(1,629)</u>	<u>(542)</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>96,388</u>	<u>91,301</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	14	60,000	60,000
Profit and loss account	15	<u>36,388</u>	<u>31,301</u>
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>	15	<u>96,388</u>	<u>91,301</u>

The financial statements of Siniat Limited, registered number 2163844, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 September 2015.



C G Ellwood

Director

## Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2014

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2014</i> <i>£000</i>	<i>2013</i> <i>£000</i>
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	16(a)	28,922	11,039
<b>Returns on investments and servicing of finance</b>			
Interest received		107	172
Dividends paid		(11,000)	(10,000)
<b>Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance</b>		(10,893)	(9,828)
<b>Taxation</b>		(1,633)	(827)
<b>Capital expenditure</b>			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(5,542)	(6,038)
		(5,542)	(6,038)
<b>Acquisitions and disposals</b>			
Disposal of investment undertaking		-	183
<b>Net cash outflow from capital expenditure</b>		(5,542)	(5,855)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) before management of liquid resources and financing</b>		10,854	(5,471)
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in cash</b>	16(b)	10,854	(5,471)

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 1. Accounting policies

#### *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

#### *Going concern*

Due to the current economic conditions there are inherent future uncertainties that may impact the business. As a result of this the directors have considered forecasts for the foreseeable future and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources, including a £28.5m cash balance and a lack of reliance on external borrowing, to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### *Tangible fixed assets*

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land and assets under the course of construction until they are brought into use, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Short leasehold buildings	–	50 years
Plant and equipment	–	20 years
Motor vehicles	–	4 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### *Investments*

Shares in other companies are stated at cost less any provision for impairment in value. Management tests investments for impairments if there are indicators that investments may be impaired. The recoverable amounts are determined based on expected performance of the business in future years, taking into account historical profits.

#### *Stocks*

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

#### *Turnover*

Turnover consists of the invoiced value of plasterboard related goods sold and services provided to customers net of all sales discounts and value added tax. Revenue is recognised on delivery of goods to the customer.

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### *Deferred taxation*

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, or gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.
- Provision is made for deferred taxation that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable.
- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### *Foreign currencies*

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction or, if hedged, at the forward contract rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date or, if appropriate, at the forward contract rate.

Differences arising on the translation of foreign currencies are included in the profit and loss account.

#### *Pensions*

On 31 March 2013 employees ceased to be eligible to contribute to the Lafarge UK Pension Plan (LUPP) and were offered membership of the Etex UK pension scheme (The em Pension Scheme) which is a defined contribution scheme. Contributions to the defined contributions scheme are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable.

#### *Provisions*

In accordance with FRS 12 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', provision is made for expected dilapidation costs on properties and expected restructuring costs.

#### *Operating leases*

Rentals are charged to profit and loss in equal annual amounts over the lease term.

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 2. Turnover

The turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises predominantly in the United Kingdom. The analysis of turnover by geographical destination is as follows:

	2014 £000	2013 £000
United Kingdom	130,307	117,232
Other European countries	4,610	5,006
South Africa	469	635
	<u>135,386</u>	<u>122,873</u>

### 3. Information regarding directors and employees

#### Director's remuneration:

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Remuneration	<u>698</u>	<u>790</u>
Company contributions paid to defined contribution pension schemes	<u>66</u>	<u>50</u>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Members of defined benefit pension schemes	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

#### Remuneration of highest paid director:

	£000	£000
Remuneration	<u>203</u>	<u>309</u>

There is no accrued pension benefit of the highest paid director (2013 – £nil).

#### Employee costs during the year (including directors):

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Wages and salaries	15,843	14,676
Social security costs	1,771	1,617
Other pension costs	1,267	1,165
	<u>18,881</u>	<u>17,458</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Administration	19	23
Manufacturing and distribution	<u>385</u>	<u>385</u>
	<u>404</u>	<u>408</u>

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 4. Operating Profit

This is stated after charging:

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Auditor's remuneration		
– fees payable to the company's auditor for non-statutory services		-
– for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	64	63
Depreciation – tangible assets	3,571	3,162
Exchange gains/(loss)	(109)	77
Loss on disposal of investment	(13)	(64)
Operating lease rentals – contract hire vehicles	504	433
– land and buildings	2,033	2,248
– computer equipment	14	8

### 5. Tax

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2014 £000	2013 £000
<b>Current tax:</b>		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	3,382	2,216
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(28)	494
Total current tax (note 5(b))	3,354	2,710
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,259	1,313
Impact of change in rate	-	277
Adjustments to the estimated recoverable amounts of deferred tax assets arising in previous periods	(481)	(84)
Total deferred tax (note 11)	778	1,506
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4,132	4,216

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 5. Tax (continued)

(b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

From 1 April 2014, the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom decreased from 23% to 21%. As a result, the average rate for the year to 31 December 2014 is 21.50% (2013 – 23.5%). The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23% (2013 – 23.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	20,222	15,223
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.50% (2013 – 23.5%)	4,348	3,539
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(1,197)	(1,580)
Disallowed expenses and non-taxable income	231	257
Other short term timing differences	-	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous years	(28)	494
Current tax for the year (note 5(a))	3,354	2,710

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

In his Budget of 20 March 2013, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a decrease in the rate of UK corporation tax to 20% by 2015. The current rate of 23% reduced to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and a further reduction to 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

### 6. Dividends

Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the period:

	2014 £000	2013 £000
<i>Declared and paid during the year:</i>		
Interim dividend 16.67p (2013 – £10m) per ordinary share	11,000	10,000



## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 7. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Short leasehold buildings £000</i>	<i>Plant and equipment £000</i>	<i>Total £000</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2014	42,833	86,359	129,192
Additions	-	5,579	5,579
Disposal	-	(37)	(37)
At 31 December 2014	<u>42,833</u>	<u>91,901</u>	<u>134,734</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2014	14,130	49,767	63,897
Charge for the year	831	2,760	3,591
Disposal	-	(20)	(20)
At 31 December 2014	<u>14,961</u>	<u>52,507</u>	<u>67,468</u>
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2014	<u>27,872</u>	<u>39,394</u>	<u>67,266</u>
At 1 January 2013	<u>28,703</u>	<u>36,592</u>	<u>65,295</u>

### 8. Investments

	<i>2014 £000</i>
Cost and net book value:	
At 1 January 2014	3,386
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2014	<u>3,386</u>

The investment of £3,386,000 (2013 – £3,386,000) relates to the investment in Siniat Ireland Limited. Siniat Limited owns 100% of Siniat Ireland Limited which is a dormant company.

There were no impairment indicators noted in the current year (2013 – £nil).

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 9. Stocks

	2014	2013
	£000	£000
Raw materials	6,939	5,300
Engineering stores	1,296	1,231
Finished goods and goods for resale	5,715	4,760
	<u>13,950</u>	<u>11,291</u>

### 10. Debtors

	2014	2013
	£000	£000
<b>Amounts due within one year</b>		
Trade debtors	16,035	18,379
Amounts owed by group undertakings	20,158	20,162
Prepayments and accrued income	865	1,232
Deferred tax (note 11)	-	532
	<u>37,058</u>	<u>40,305</u>

### 11. Deferred tax

<i>Analysis of deferred tax balance</i>		£000
At 1 January 2014		533
Adjustment to prior year		481
Reversal of timing differences		(1,259)
At 31 December 2014		<u>(245)</u>
<i>Deferred tax asset/(liability)</i>	2014	2013
	£000	£000
Decelerated capital allowances	(245)	532
Other timing differences	-	-
	<u>(245)</u>	<u>532</u>

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Trade creditors	18,293	13,864
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,409	5,490
Accruals and deferred income	8,950	8,830
Corporation tax	1,749	1,146
Other taxes and social security costs	3,166	1,912
Other creditor	15,559	14,821
	<u>52,126</u>	<u>46,063</u>

### 13. Provisions for liabilities

	<i>Onerous lease provision</i> £000	<i>Deferred Tax liabilities</i> £000	<i>Total</i> £000
At 1 January 2014	542	-	542
Charged to profit and loss account	930	245	1,175
Utilisation of provision	(88)	-	(88)
At 31 December 2014	<u>1,384</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>1,629</u>

Onerous lease provision relates to vacant properties and dilapidation claims and will be utilised over the remaining period of the leases to which they relate.

### 14. Issued share capital

		2014 £000		2013 £000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	60,000,000	<u>60,000</u>	60,000,000	<u>60,000</u>

### 15. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movements on reserves

	<i>Issued share capital</i> £000	<i>Profit and loss account</i> £000	<i>Total</i> £000
At 1 January 2013	60,000	30,294	90,294
Profit for the financial year	-	11,007	11,007
Dividend payment	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
At 1 January 2014	60,000	31,301	91,301
Profit for the financial year	-	16,087	16,087
Dividend payment	-	(11,000)	(11,000)
At 31 December 2014	<u>60,000</u>	<u>36,388</u>	<u>96,388</u>

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 16. Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2014	2013
	£000	£000
Operating Profit	20,113	15,051
Depreciation and amortisation	3,571	3,162
Loss on disposal of investment	-	64
Increase in stocks	(2,659)	(1,992)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	3,247	(5,305)
Increase in creditors	3,563	1,585
(Increase)/Decrease in provisions	1,087	(1,526)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>28,922</b>	<b>11,039</b>

(b) Analysis of net cash outflow

	At 1 January 2014 £000	Cash flow £000	At 31 December 2014 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	17,629	10,854	28,483

### 17. Contingent Liabilities and Other financial commitments

At 31 December 2014 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2014		2013
	Land and buildings £000	Other £000	Land and buildings £000
Operating leases which expire:			Other £000
Within one year	319	35	-
In two to five years	299	667	1,282
Over five years	1,062	-	574
	<b>1,680</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>1,062</b>
			<b>634</b>

### 18. Pensions

Employees were offered membership of the Etex UK pension scheme (The "em Pension Scheme") which is a defined contribution scheme.

The total cost charged to income of £1,266,000 (2013 – £1,114,000) represents contributions payable to this scheme by the company at rates specified in the rules of the plan.

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 19. Related party transactions

During the year the company sold goods and services in the ordinary course of business to the following related parties.

	<i>£000</i>
Siniat BV	3
Siniat International SAS	260
Siniat S.p.A	22
Siniat S.A – France	95
Siniat Poland	70

During the year the company purchased goods and services in the ordinary course of business from the following related parties.

	<i>£000</i>
Siniat GMBH	147
Almeria Gypsum	4,197
Siniat S.A – France	2,144
Papeteries de Begles	5,117
Siniat BV	44
Siniat Poland	2,844
Siniat International SAS	3,335
Etex Group NV SA	64
Marley Eternit Limited	609
Manasco NV	1,492

Amounts owed by and to group entities are disclosed in notes 10 and 12. These amounts all relate to trading balances.

## Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2014

### 20. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

Etex SA, incorporated in Belgium, is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which this company is a member is that headed by:

	<b>Address</b>
Etex SA	Avenue de Tervueren 361
Incorporated in Belgium	1150 Brussels
	Belgium

*Copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from the address shown above.*