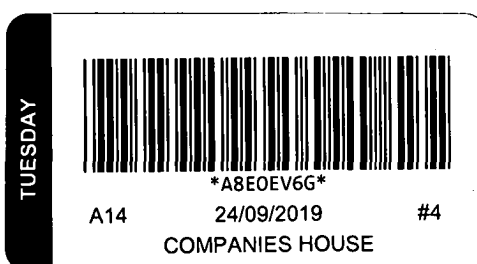


Ibex Marina Ropes Limited

**Annual report and financial
statements**

Registered number 02194192

For the year ended 31 December 2018



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Company information

Directors	P Earp
Secretary	M Earp
Registered office	Spring Lane Malvern Link Malvern Worcestershire WR14 1AL
Registered number	02194192 (England and Wales)
Auditor	KPMG LLP One Snowhill Snow Hill Queensway Birmingham B4 6GH

Director's report

The director presents his annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The directors took advantage of the small companies' exemption not to prepare a Strategic report or enhanced business review

Principal activities

The business of the company is the manufacture of braided cord and rope.

Review of business

The trading results for the year are shown in the profit and loss account on page 6. 2018 has been another good year, consolidating on the good performance in 2017.

The marketplace continues to be demanding but the current manufacturing flexibility, combined with continued management focus, have delivered very good results as new market opportunities continue to be exploited.

Costs are continuing to be controlled and are an ongoing focus; this ensures that incremental revenue improvements increase profitability.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main risks to the company are the markets in which it trades and the exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. The company has maintained its position with its customers, under the current trading conditions and limited the currency exposure when possible by the natural hedge of trading with customers and suppliers in the same currency. The risk has therefore been minimized and is not considered material.

Dividends

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: £Nil)

Director

P Earp held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2018 to the date of this report.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director who held office at the date of approval of this director's report confirm that, so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



P Earp
Director

Spring Lane
Malvern Link
Malvern
Worcestershire
WR14 1AL

22 May 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

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 judgements 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



KPMG LLP

One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH
United Kingdom

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ibex Marina Ropes Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ibex Marina Ropes Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income, Balance sheet and Statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, such as the recovery of assets and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty other than in the area excluded from the scope of the audit when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the Directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the group or the company will continue in operation.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ibex Marina Ropes Limited

(continued)

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.



Stephen Ward (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
KPMG LLP
One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

22 May 2019

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2018

	<i>Note</i>	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	2	2,614,972	2,761,934
Cost of sales		(1,505,456)	(1,517,168)
Gross profit		1,109,516	1,244,766
Distribution costs		(43,701)	(49,922)
Administrative expenses		(270,761)	(276,502)
Operating profit	3	795,054	918,342
Interest receivable and similar income	6	794	27
Interest payable and similar charges	7	-	(3,662)
Profit before taxation		795,848	914,707
Taxation	8	(150,014)	(180,930)
Profit for the year		645,834	733,777
Total comprehensive income for the year		645,834	733,777

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet
at 31 December 2018

	<i>Note</i>	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		127,205		87,091
Current assets					
Stocks	10	443,405		433,083	
Debtors	11	6,352,695		5,679,002	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	166,715		170,444	
		<u>6,962,815</u>		<u>6,282,529</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(395,759)</u>		<u>(327,525)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>6,567,056</u>		<u>5,955,004</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>6,694,261</u>		<u>6,042,095</u>
Provisions for liabilities	15	<u>(6,332)</u>			
Net assets			<u><u>6,687,929</u></u>		<u><u>6,042,095</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16	2	2	2	2
Profit and loss account		<u>6,687,927</u>		<u>6,042,093</u>	
Shareholders' funds			<u><u>6,687,929</u></u>		<u><u>6,042,095</u></u>

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 22 May 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



P Earp
Director

Company registered number: 02194192

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2017	2	5,308,316	5,308,318
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the year	-	733,777	733,777
Balance at 31 December 2017	2	6,042,093	6,042,095
Balance at 1 January 2018	2	6,042,093	6,042,095
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the year	-	645,834	645,834
Balance at 31 December 2018	2	6,687,927	6,687,929

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting Policies

Ibex Marina Ropes Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the UK. The registered number is 02194192 and the registered address is Spring Lane, Malvern, Worcestershire WR14 1AL.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to the end of the period has not been included a second time;
- No separate parent company Cash Flow Statement with related notes is included; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation has not been included a second time.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1.1 Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the business review on page 2.

The director believes that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully, despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

The director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the going concern basis of accounting continues to be used in the preparation of the annual financial statements.

1.2 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.3 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances.

Notes (continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- plant and machinery 15% on cost
- fixtures and fittings 25% on cost

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the weighted average principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured stocks and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

1.6 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans and other long term employee benefits

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

1.7 Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services to customers, excluding value added tax.

1.8 Expenses

Operating lease

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include interest payable and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy).

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Notes (continued)

1.9 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing difference is not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2 Turnover

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
United Kingdom	2,259,127	2,273,474
Rest of the World	355,845	488,460
	<u>2,614,972</u>	<u>2,761,934</u>

3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Included in profit/loss are the following:

	2018 £	2017 £
Hire of plant and machinery	27,000	27,000
Business property rental	57,750	57,750
Depreciation of owned assets	24,683	11,708
	<u>109,433</u>	<u>96,458</u>

Auditor's remuneration:

	£	£
Audit of these financial statements	15,478	14,420
Taxation compliance services	4,150	4,080
	<u>19,628</u>	<u>18,500</u>

Notes (continued)

4 Staff numbers and costs

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

	Number of employees	
	2018	2017
Administration	7	7
Production	25	26
	<u>32</u>	<u>33</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	£	£
Wages and salaries	595,479	610,985
Social security costs	45,667	46,831
Other pension costs	9,785	5,126
	<u>650,931</u>	<u>662,942</u>

5 Director's remuneration

The director received no emoluments for qualifying services to this company during the year (2017: £Nil). The remuneration for the director is borne by English Braids Limited.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £	2017 £
Deposit account interest	361	27
Foreign exchange gain	433	-
	<u>794</u>	<u>27</u>

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2018 £	2017 £
Foreign exchange loss	-	3,662

Notes (continued)

8 Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity

	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Current tax				
Current tax on income for the period	140,158		174,200	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(33)		5,096	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total current tax		140,125		179,296
Deferred tax (see note 15)				
Origination and reversal of timing differences	9,919		1,634	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(30)		-	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total deferred tax		9,889		1,634
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total tax		150,014		180,930
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year	645,834	733,777
Total tax expense	150,014	180,930
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit excluding taxation	795,848	914,707
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 19.25%)	151,211	176,050
Difference between corporation and deferred tax rates	(1,164)	(216)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(33)	5,096
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax expense included in profit or loss	150,014	180,930
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

Notes (continued)

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At beginning of year	603,034	107,784	710,818
Additions	58,471	6,423	64,894
Disposals	-	(167)	(167)
At end of year	661,505	114,040	775,545
Depreciation and impairment			
At beginning of year	532,723	91,004	623,727
Depreciation charge for the year	19,112	5,571	24,683
Disposals	-	(70)	(70)
At end of year	551,835	96,505	648,340
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	109,670	17,535	127,205
At 31 December 2017	70,311	16,780	87,091

10 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials and consumables	267,809	237,777
Work in progress	24,945	18,866
Finished goods	150,651	176,440
	443,405	433,083

11 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	262,737	242,168
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,075,921	5,418,118
Deferred tax assets (see note 15)	-	3,587
Prepayments and accrued income	14,037	15,129
	6,352,695	5,679,002

Notes (continued)

12 Cash and cash equivalents/ bank overdrafts

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	166,715	170,444

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	168,545	102,063
Amounts owed to group undertakings	48,291	46,893
Corporation tax	50,388	74,448
Social security and other taxes	87,908	66,656
Other creditors	31,947	30,360
Accruals and deferred income	8,680	7,105
	395,759	327,525

14 Leasing agreements

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	57,750	57,750

15 Provision for liabilities

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year (in debtors)		3,587
Debit to the profit and loss account		(9,919)
At end of year		(6,332)
	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(6,332)	3,587

Notes (continued)

16 Capital and reserves

Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

17 Pension commitments

The pension cost represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £9,785 (2017: £5,126). At the end of the financial year no contributions were outstanding.

18 Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The company is a joint venture undertaking between English Braids Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and P Earp. P Earp owns 100% of the share capital of English Braids Limited and accordingly is the ultimate controlling party of Ibex Marina Ropes Limited and English Braids Limited.

Copies of English Braids Limited's financial statements are available from:

Spring Lane
Malvern
Worcestershire
WR14 1AL

19 Contingent liabilities

The company is party to a group registration for VAT. At the year end, the maximum liability under this arrangement was £75,635 (2017: £55,832).

20 Related party disclosures

Goods and services amounting to £276,726 (2017: £134,400) were supplied to English Braids Limited and purchases from English Braids Limited amounted to £289,212 (2017: £359,764). All transactions were made in the normal course of business.

The company was charged £27,000 (2017: £27,000) for the use of plant and machinery owned by English Braids Limited and £60,000 (2017: £60,000) for Management provided by English Braids Limited.

The company was charged £57,750 (2017: £57,750) for rental of the business property by the EBL Pension Fund through the current account with English Braids Limited. P Earp is a beneficiary of the EBL Pension Fund.

Ibex Marina Ropes Limited is jointly owned by English Braids Limited and P Earp, the ultimate controlling party.

The balance owed by English Braids Limited as at 31 December 2018 was £6,075,921 (2017: 5,427,059).

English Braids Limited paid VAT liabilities of £238,987 (2017: £303,199) on behalf of Ibex Marina Ropes Limited, which was settled through the current account.

Goods and services amounting to £6,004 (2017: £5,517) were supplied to Ace Supplies Limited.

Purchases from Ace Supplies Limited amounted to £204 (2017: £251).

Goods and services amounting to £87,649 (2017: £77,907) were supplied to Marlow Ropes Limited, a fellow subsidiary of English Braids Limited, and purchases from Marlow Ropes Limited amounted to £31,246 (2017: £35,893). All transactions were made in the normal course of business.

Ibex Marina Ropes Limited owed Marlow Ropes Limited £48,291 as at 31 December 2018 (2017: £47,782).

Notes (continued)

21 Accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The key accounting estimates and judgements are considered to be as follows:

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Provisions are held in respect of obsolete, damaged or stock considered to be non-saleable.

Debtors

Provisions are calculated for all debts considered to be non-collectable.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised in the financial statements based on the assumption that the company has reasonable expectations of the deferred tax being realised in future years.