Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

<u>for</u>

F2 CHEMICALS LIMITED

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Company Information for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

DIRECTORS: Mr A Penman

Mr T Tani Mr T Usami Mr K Yamamasu Mr T Kotsuka

REGISTERED OFFICE: Lea Lane

Lea Town Preston Lancashire PR4 0RZ

REGISTERED NUMBER: 02680159 (England and Wales)

SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR: Andrew Carl Caunce FCCA

AUDITORS: Abrams Ashton-Chorley Limited

Statutory Auditor

Chartered Certified Accountants

41 St Thomas's Road

Chorley Lancashire PR7 1JE

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31st December 2021.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company has achieved an increase in turnover of 16% during 2021. The increase is in the main due to significant increases in demand for gas products predominantly from the Far East and North America.

Operating margin increased by 1% to 14%, reflecting the increased activity of the business during the year. The company was subjected to significant cost pressures in 2021 which negatively impacted the operating margin.

The company continues to receive full support from its parent company, Showa Denko KK.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS ("KPI")

The directors monitor progress on the company's strategy by reference to the following KPI's:

<u>KP</u> l	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Sales growth/(decline) (%)	16	(0.01)
Operating margin (%)	14	13

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER RISKS

The company continues to closely monitor and evaluate, environmental, and other, regulatory matters which could have a major impact on its activities.

The company is keen to eliminate all injuries, occupational illnesses, unsafe practices and incidents of environmental harm from our activities. The health and safety of its employees, the local community and the environment is the number one priority of F2 Chemicals Ltd.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of credit risk and liquidity risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

Credit risk:

The company enacts policies that require appropriate credit checks on both potential customers and suppliers before sales/purchases are made.

Liquidity risk:

The company actively maintains short term debt finance that is designed to ensure the company has sufficient funds for operations. The movement in short term borrowings is the repayment of short term debt surplus to the company's working capital requirement.

Foreign exchange risk:

The company operates foreign currency bank accounts and also deals with both buying and selling products in a range of currencies.

Brexit:

In 2021 sales to Europe accounted for 43.3% of turnover (2020: 50.4%). Indications from the customer base in Europe is that demand for the products remains strong. The impact of Brexit has created logistical and administrative complications for both distributing product and importing raw materials. However, this does not appear to have impacted the appetite to trade with Europe.

The company seeks to reduce risk by diversifying and has continued to take advantage of opportunities and partnerships outside the EC. This has been reflected in sales to Asian regions, which have shown a 47% increase. Sales to Asian countries reflect 20.89% of the company's total sales which compares to a 16.5% proportion last year.

Covid-19:

The spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. The company has managed to continue to trade successfully despite the pandemic with overall sales levels in 2021 higher to those of 2020. This demonstrates that the directors have good plans in place to mitigate the risks and impacts of COVID-19, utilising safety measures to ensure the continuation of business with no major restructuring or downsizing. The company has a healthy balance sheet and the directors are therefore confident the company can continue for the foreseeable future.

BUSINESS MODEL

The company's business model is to sell speciality fluorochemical products into specialist niche markets both domestically and internationally. Shareholder value for the sole shareholder is generated by the supply of high added value products in a diverse range of markets. In 2021, 93% (2020: 98%) of the company's sales were for export.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mr A Penman - Director

21st April 2022

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st December 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activities during the twelve months continued to be the manufacture and supply of perfluorocarbon products using cobalt fluoride technology and other fluorine containing organic chemicals principally using its selective direct fluorination technology.

DIVIDENDS

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31st December 2021 will be £ 400,000 .

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1st January 2021 to the date of this report.

Mr A Penman

Mr T Tani

Mr T Usami

Mr K Yamamasu

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

Mr H Ukita - resigned 16th October 2021 Mr T Kotsuka - appointed 16th October 2021

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mr A Penman - Director

21st April 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of F2 Chemicals Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31st December 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 31st December 2021 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.

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 Auditors' 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 directors' 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 directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors 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 Report of the Directors.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the chemical products sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, REACH regulations, anti-bribery, employment, environmental regulations and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 3 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the Health and Safety Executive, and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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 Carl Caunce FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Abrams Ashton-Chorley Limited Statutory Auditor
Chartered Certified Accountants
41 St Thomas's Road
Chorley
Lancashire
PR7 1JE

22nd April 2022

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

		31.12.	.21	31.12.2	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
TURNOVER	3		11,880,443		10,213,363
Raw materials and consumables			5,133,031		4,246,750
Staff costs	4	2,564,243		2,158,997	
Depreciation		605,623		617,640	
Other operating expenses		1,888,026	_	1,823,389	
			<u>5,057,89</u> 2	_	4,600,026
OPERATING PROFIT	6		1,689,520		1,366,587
Interest receivable and similar income	7	910		891	
Other finance income	22	-		1,000	
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(16,971)	_	(35,360)	
			(16,061)		(33,469)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			1,673,459		1,333,118
Tax on profit	9		342,641		140,853
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			1,330,818	•	1,192,265

Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

	Notes	31.12.21 £	31.12.20 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1,330,818	1,192,265
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Remeasurements on Pensions scheme Income tax relating to other comprehensive		(78,000)	(51,000)
income		<u>-</u>	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(78,000)	(51,000)
FOR THE YEAR		1,252,818	1,141,265

Balance Sheet 31st December 2021

		31.12.21		31.12.20	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	1 1		18,960		23,977
Tangible assets	12		5,765,390		5,948,298
5			5,784,350		5,972,275
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	13	3,411,417		3,967,358	
Debtors	14	2,010,475		1,902,646	
Cash at bank		3,268,154		3,141,963	
		8,690,046		9,011,967	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	15	2,605,013		3,991,319	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			6,085,033		5,020,648
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			11,869,383		10,992,923
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	19		206,313		182,671
NET ASSETS			11,663,070		10,810,252
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	20		11,125,000		11,125,000
Retained earnings	21		538,070		(314,748)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			11,663,070		10,810,252

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 31st March 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Penman - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1st January 2020	11,125,000	(1,456,013)	9,668,987
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	1,141,265	1,141,265
Balance at 31st December 2020	11,125,000	(314,748)	10,810,252
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(400,000)	(400,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	1,252,818	1,252,818
Balance at 31st December 2021	11,125,000	538,070	11,663,070

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

	Notes	31.12.21 £	31.12.20 £
Cash flows from operating activities Cash generated from operations	1	2,304,214	1,632,419
Interest paid		(16,971)	(35,360)
Pension contribution excess		(78,000)	(50,000)
Tax paid		<u>(166,264</u>)	(125,942)
Net cash from operating activities		<u> 2,042,979</u>	1,421,117
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		-	(1,583)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(417,698)	(187,217)
Interest received		<u>910</u>	891
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(416,788)</u>	(187,909)
Cash flows from financing activities			
New loans in year		-	1,500,000
Capital repayments in year		(1,500,000)	(2,177,000)
Net cash from financing activities		(1,500,000)	(677,000)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		126,191	556,208
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of			
year	2	3,141,963	2,585,755
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	3,268,154	3,141,963

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

91 24411 10110		
	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,673,459	1,333,118
Depreciation charges	605,623	617,641
Finance costs	16,971	35,360
Finance income	(910)	(1,891)
	2,295,143	1,984,228
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	555,941	(415,311)
Increase in trade and other debtors	(107,829)	(1,123,393)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	(439,041)	1,186,895
Cash generated from operations	2,304,214	1,632,419

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31st December 2021

	31.12.21	1.1.21
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	3,268,154	3,141,963
Year ended 31st December 2020		
	31.12.20	1.1.20
	£	${f t}$
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,141,963</u>	2,585,755

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1.1.21 £	Cash flow	At 31.12.21
Net cash			
Cash at bank	3,141,963	126,191	3,268,154
	3,141,963	126,191	3,268,154
Debt			
Debts falling due within 1 year	(1,500,000)	1,500,000	<u>-</u>
	(1,500,000)	1,500,000	_
Total	1,641,963	1,626,191	3,268,154

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

F2 Chemicals Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is the value of goods, net of value added tax, provided to customers during the year.

Revenue is recognised when the following conditions are satisfied:

- -the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods
- -the amount of revenue and related costs can be measured reliably

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Patents and licences are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of ten years.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each assets evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Flutec plant	-	6.6% straight line
Leasehold Improvements	-	6.6% straight line
Research laboratory	-	10% straight line
Plant and equipment	-	20% straight line
Office equipment, fixtures and fittings	-	10% straight line
Computer equipment	-	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition and, where appropriate, attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

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

Financial assets:

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, loans to common controlled companies and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs. They are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets:

All the company's financial assets fall to be classified as basic financial assets under Section 11 of FRS 102 and the company therefore holds no other financial assets.

Financial liabilities:

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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 and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities:

All the companies financial liabilities fall to be classified as basic financial liabilities under Section 11 of FRS 102 and the company therefore has no other financial instruments.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure on projects not specifically recoverable directly from customers is written off as incurred.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pensions

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme that requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The contributions to this fund are based on independent actuarial valuations designed to secure the benefits as set out in the rule. Contributions are charged in the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of the employees' working lives with the company. The regular cost is attributed to individual years using a projected unit credit method. Variations in pension cost, which are identified as a result of actuarial valuations, are amortised over the average expected remaining working lives of employees in proportion to their expected payroll costs.

In October 2009 the defined benefit pension scheme was closed to new entrants for new employees eligible for pension contributions and the company makes payments to employees individual private pension plans.

On the 31st December 2015, the pension scheme was closed with the remaining liability to be paid off by the company in the subsequent years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

3. TURNOVER

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

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

		31.12.21	31.12.20
		£	£
	United Kingdom	865,448	240,466
	Europe	4,667,670	4,231,428
	United States of America	2,637,275	2,433,059
	Other	3,710,050	3,308,410
		11,880,443	10,213,363
4.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS		
		31.12.21	31.12.20
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	1,846,875	1,817,720
	Social security costs	183,010	179,555
	Other pension costs	534,358	161,722
		2,564,243	2,158,997
	The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
		31.12.21	31.12.20
	Manufacturing	29	29
	Administration	15	16
		44	45

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

5.	DIRECTORS'	EMOLUMENTS
<i>-</i> .	DITTLE	DITOLOGILLIO

		31.12.21	31.12.20
	Directors remuneration	£ 113,742	£ 113,376
6.	OPERATING PROFIT		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		31.12.21 £	31.12.20 £
	Other operating leases Depreciation - owned assets	14,378 600,606	21,219 612,624
	Patents and licences amortisation Audit services	5,017 7,200	5,018 6,900
	Pension scheme audit services Foreign exchange differences	2,750 48,094	2,675 30,128
7.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME	31.12.21	31.12.20
	Deposit account interest	\$1.12.21 £ <u>910</u>	\$1.12.20 £ <u>891</u>
8.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES	31.12.21	31.12.20
	Bank loan interest & charges	£ 16,971	£ 35,360
9.	TAXATION		
	Analysis of the tax charge The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:		
		31.12.21 £	31.12.20 £
	Current tax: UK corporation tax Tax credit from prior year	359,960 (40,961)	257,102 (111,282)
	Total current tax	318,999	145,820
	Deferred tax Tax on profit	23,642 342,641	(4,967) 140,853
	UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2020 - 19%).		

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

9. TAXATION - continued

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

			31.12.21 £	31.12.20 £
	Profit before tax		1,673,459	1,333,118
	Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)		317,957	253,292
	Effects of:			
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		65,024	(9,095)
	Capital allowances in excess of depreciation		(23,022)	_
	Depreciation in excess of capital allowances		-	12,905
	Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods		(40,961)	(111,282)
	Deferred tax		23,643	(4,967)
	y/e 31 December 2019			
	Total tax charge		342,641	140,853
	Tax effects relating to effects of other comprehensive income			
			31.12.21	
		Gross	Tax	Net
		£	£	£
	Remeasurements on Pensions scheme	<u>(78,000</u>)		<u>(78,000</u>)
			31.12.20	
		Gross	Tax	Net
		£	£	£
	Remeasurements on Pensions scheme	(51,000)	-	_(51,000)
10.	DIVIDENDS			
10.	DIVIDENDS		31.12.21	31.12.20
			\$1.12.21 £	£
	Final		400,000	~ _

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

11. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

11.	COST			Patents and licences £
	At 1st January 2021 and 31st December 2021			131,182
	AMORTISATION			
	At 1st January 2021			107,205
	Amortisation for year			5,017
	At 31st December 2021			112,222
	NET BOOK VALUE			10.000
	At 31st December 2021 At 31st December 2020			<u>18,960</u> 23,977
	At 31st December 2020			
12.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
			Plant & equipment and	
		Long leasehold	office	Totals
		leasenoid £	equipment £	Totals £
	COST	*	*	*
	At 1st January 2021	1,498,562	18,178,175	19,676,737
	Additions	24,040	393,658	417,698
	At 31st December 2021	1,522,602	18,571,833	20,094,435
	DEPRECIATION			
	At 1st January 2021	962,084	12,766,355	13,728,439
	Charge for year	35,129	565,477	600,606
	At 31st December 2021	997,213	13,331,832	14,329,045
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31st December 2021	525,389	5,240,001	5,765,390
	At 31st December 2020	536,478	5,411,820	5,948,298
	TRISTOR BOOKINGS 2020		2,111,520	3,710,270
13.	STOCKS			
			31.12.21	31,12,20
			£	£
	Raw materials and consumables		1,465,328	1,585,662
	Work-in-progress		311,683	948,141
	Finished goods		1,634,406 3,411,417	1,433,555 3,967,358
				3,707,338

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

14.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31.12.21	31.12.20
		£	£
	Trade debtors	1,745,587	1,711,041
	Other debtors	144,889	129,215
	Prepayments and accrued income	119,999	62,390
		2,010,475	1,902,646
15.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	21 12 21	21.12.20
		31.12.21	31.12.20
	B.11	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 16)	- -	1,500,000
	Trade creditors	608,805	1,613,321
	Tax	318,999	166,264
	Social security and other taxes	509,015	84,583
	Other creditors	400,127	-
	Accruals and deferred income	768,067	627,151
		2,605,013	3,991,319
16.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
	The same of the moverny of found to given out on		
		31.12.21	31.12.20
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
	Bank loans		1,500,000
17.	LEASING AGREEMENTS		
	Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:		
	Thinning react payment and the tall the	31.12.21	31,12,20
		£	£
	Within one year	29,147	30,722
	Between one and five years	29,365	54,972
	20070000 000 0000 0000	58,512	85,694
18.	SECURED DEBTS		
	The following secured debts are included within creditors:		
		21 12 21	21 12 20
		31.12.21	31.12.20
	D. 11	£	£
	Bank loans	-	1,500,000

The bank loan is secured via a cross company guarantee relating to its parent company.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

19.	PROVISIONS	FOR LIABILITIES			
				31.12.21 €	31.12.20 £
	Deferred tax			206,313	<u>182,671</u>
					Deferred
					tax £
	Balance at 1st Ja				182,671
	-	ne Statement during year			23,642
	Balance at 31st I	December 2021			206,313
20.	CALLED UP S	HARE CAPITAL			
	Allotted, issued	and fully paid:			
	Number:	Class:	Nominal	31.12.21	31.12.20
	11,125,000	Ordinary	value: £1	£ 11,125,000	£ 11,125,000
21.	RESERVES				
21.	RESERVES				Retained
					earnings
					£
	At 1st January 2	021			(314,748)
	Profit for the year				1,330,818

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Dividends

Pension reserve At 31st December 2021

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme for its employees. The assets of the schemes are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. The pension scheme has been closed to future accruals on the 31/12/2015.

The latest actuarial valuation report was completed on 21 January 2022.

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(400,000) (78,000)

538,070

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.12.21	31,12,20
	£	£
Current service cost	-	-
Net interest from net defined benefit		
asset/liability	-	(1,000)
Past service cost		
		(1,000)
Actual return on plan assets	598,000	1,854,000
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
	Defined	benefit
	pensio	n plans
	31,12,21	31.12.20
	£	£
Opening defined benefit obligation	14,005,000	11,453,000
Interest cost	201,000	275,000
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(706,000)	2,433,000
Benefits paid	(167,000)	(156,000)
	13,333,000	14,005,000
Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:		
	Defined	
	pensio	•
	31,12,21	31.12,20
	£	£
Opening fair value of scheme assets	14,005,000	11,453,000
Contributions by employer	78,000	50,000
Asset Ceiling	(1,181,000)	804,000
Expected return	201,000	276,000
Actuarial gains/(losses)	397,000	1,578,000
Benefits paid	(167,000)	(156,000)
	13,333,000	14,005,000

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	Defined pension	
	31.12.21	31,12,20
	£	£
Remeasurements	(78,000)	(50,000)
	(78,000)	(50,000)

The major categories of scheme assets as a percentage of total scheme assets are as follows:

	Defined pension	
	31.12.21	31.12,20
Equities & cash	83.79%	76.52%
Gilts	16.21%	23.48%
	$\frac{100.00\%}{}$	100.00%

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	31.12.21	31.12.20
Discount rate	1.85%	1.35%
Price inflation rate (CPI)	2.40%	2.05%
Price inflation rate (RPI)	3.20%	2.85%
Pensions-in-payment increase rate 5%	3.10%	2.80%
Pensions-in-payment increase rate 2.5%	2.20%	2.05%

The above percentages relate to the weighted-average assumptions to determine defined benefit obligations.

The following percentages relate to the weighted-average assumptions to determine cost relating to defined benefit plans.

	31.12.21	31.12.20
Discount rate	1.35%	2.10%
Price inflation rate (CPI)	2.05%	1.90%
Price inflation rate (RPI)	2.85%	2.90%
Pensions-in-payment increase rate	2.80%	2.85%

23. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The Company's ultimate parent company is Showa Denko KK, registered in Japan.

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

25. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate holding company is Showa Denko KK.

Copies of its group accounts, which include the Company, are available from Showa Denko KK, 13-9, Shiba Daimon 1-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-8518, Japan.

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.