Registration number: 02691137

HCL Safety Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended

31 December 2018

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Company Information

Directors
J J Behling
J M Daugherty (appointed 30 November 2018)
R W Roda (appointed 30 November 2018)

Secretary
L Robbins (appointed 30 November 2018)

Auditors
Ernst & Young LLP
The Paragon
Counterslip
Bristol BS1 6BX

Bankers
HSBC Bank plc
Level 4
3 Temple Quay
Bristol BS1 6ER

Registered Office
HCL Safety Limited
c/o Latchways plc
Hopton Park
Devizes
Wiltshire SN10 2JP

Registered No. 02691137

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is the installation and maintenance of fall protection systems and other equipment.

The results for the year are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. These financial statements have been prepared under Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". For further information, please refer to note 2 to the financial statements.

The directors are pleased to report continued profitability for the year to 31 December 2018 and good prospects for the future. The directors expect to generate future business growth through continuing to invest in the existing activities of the company.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The company uses KPIs to monitor its performance against a range of criteria. KPIs in relation to sales, gross and operating margins are used by management to monitor progress. Whilst revenue increased by 5.4% from 2017, gross margins reduced slightly from 38.2% to 37.7%. Net margins reduced from 8.3% in 2017 to 0.7% in 2018, however Admin Expenses for 2017 included a £429k one off credit relating to the intercompany debt write off with its parent, HCL Group plc.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors of the parent undertaking, Latchways plc, manage the group's risks at a group level, rather than at an individual business unit level. For this reason, the company's directors believe that a discussion of the company's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of HCL Safety Limited's business. The principal risks and uncertainties of Latchways plc, which include those of HCL Safety Limited, are discussed in the Strategic Report of the Latchways plc Report and Financial Statements, which do not form part of this report.

Financial risk management

The directors of the parent undertaking, Latchways plc, manage financial risks at a group level, rather than at an individual business unit level. For this reason, the company's directors believe that a discussion of the company's financial risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of HCL Safety Limited's business. The financial risks of Latchways plc, which include those of HCL Safety Limited, are discussed in the Strategic Report of the Latchways plc Report and Financial Statements, which do not form part of this report.

By order of the board

Joerdis J Behling
Director
29th April 2019

Registered No. 02691137

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. These financial statements have been prepared under Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

Dividends and transfers to reserves

No dividends were paid during the year to HCL Group plc (2017 – £Nil). The directors do not recommend any dividend payments for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. No material uncertainties that could cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and in the period to the approval of the accounts and the strategic report and the directors' report were as follows:

J J Behling	
G C M Duff	(resigned 30 November 2018)
B W Leenen	(resigned 30 November 2018)
J M Daugherty	(appointed 30 November 2018)
R W Roda	(appointed 30 November 2018)

Insurance

During the year the company maintained an insurance policy which indemnifies the company and directors and officers of the company in respect of losses arising from claims made against them in connection with the performance of their duties.

Future developments

The company's focus for the future is revenue and profitability growth of its core business, the installation and maintenance of fall protection systems. The focus is to identify and secure new business opportunities to facilitate revenue growth throughout the United Kingdom.

Political donations

No political donations were made during the current or preceding year.

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 they are obliged to take as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution is to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting for reappointment of Ernst & Young LLP as auditors.

By order of the board

Joerdis J Behling

Director

29th April 2019

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 year. 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 proper 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 HCL Safety Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HCL Safety Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 17, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view 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 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditors' report (continued)

to the members of HCL Safety Limited

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors
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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, 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.

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

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

Ernst & Young LLP

Ken Griffin (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Bristol
Date: 30 April 2019

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	***2018*** ***£000***	*2017* *£000*
Revenue	3	**7,203**	6,834
Cost of sales		**(4,486)**	(4,222)
Gross profit		**2,717**	2,612
Administrative expenses		**(2,667)**	(2,047)
Profit before taxation	4	50	565
Income tax expense	7	**(10)**	(109)
Profit attributable to the owners and total comprehensive income		**40**	456

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Statement of Financial Position

at 31 December 2018

	Notes	***2018*** ***£000***	*2017* *£000*
Fixed assets			
Goodwill	8	**155**	155
Property, plant and equipment	9	**19**	14
		174	169
Current assets			
Inventories	10	**131**	56
Trade and other receivables	11	**1,799**	1,530
Deferred taxation	7(c)	**9**	10
Cash and cash equivalents		**293**	526
		2,232	2,122
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other payables	12	**(660)**	(490)
Current tax liabilities	13	**(3)**	(98)
		(663)	(588)
Net current assets		**1,569**	1,534
Total assets less current liabilities		**1,743**	1,703
Net assets		**1,743**	1,703
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	14	**–**	–
Profit and loss account		**1,743**	1,703
Total shareholders' funds		**1,743**	1,703

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for signature on their behalf by:

Joerdis J Behling

Director

29th April 2019

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	*Share capital £000*	*Profit and loss account £000*	*Total equity £000*
At 1 January 2017		–	1,247	1,247
Profit for the year attributable to owners, being total comprehensive income		–	456	456
At 1 January 2018		–	1,703	1,703
Profit for the year attributable to owners, being total comprehensive income		–	40	40
At 31 December 2018		–	1,743	1,743

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 December 2018

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of HCL Safety Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on the date shown on the balance sheet, which was signed on the board's behalf by Joerdis J Behling. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

HCL Safety Limited is a private company and incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, with its registered office located at Latchways plc, Hopton Park, Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 2JP. The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000) except when otherwise indicated.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

(a) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;

(b) the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;

(c) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:

(i) paragraph 79 (a)(iv) of IAS 1;

(ii) paragraph 73 (e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;

(d) the requirements of paragraphs 10 (d),10 (f), 39 (c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;

(e) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. The company is exempt from preparing a cash flow statement as a group cash flow statement is prepared by its ultimate parent company, MSA Safety Incorporated.

(f) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;

(g) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;

(h) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and

(i) the requirements of paragraphs 134 (d) – 134 (f) and 135 (c) - 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

(j) the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Significant accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. A summary of the most important of these policies is set out below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. No material uncertainties that could cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Dividends

Dividend distributions to the parent undertaking are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the distribution is authorised. This is normally the same time as the dividend is paid in cash.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, including incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned, as follows:

Plant and machinery	–	20%-50%
Fixtures and fittings	–	15%-50%
Short leasehold land and buildings	–	10%

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and are written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Software licences

Acquired computer software licences which do not form part of the operating software acquired with a piece of hardware are capitalised based on all costs incurred in bringing them into use. These costs are amortised over a maximum of three years.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the company considers whether there is any indication that non-current assets are impaired. If there is such an indication, the company carries out an impairment test by measuring the asset's recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised and the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items. Cost includes all direct expenditure.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash balances and short-term deposits.

Income taxes

Income tax on the profit for the year may comprise current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

As required by IAS12 (Revised) the company provides deferred income tax using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values. Deferred income taxation is determined using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantially enacted, by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset or liability is realised or settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax balances are not discounted.

Pensions

The company participates in a defined contribution pension scheme. The cost to the company of contributions to the scheme is charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period to which they relate.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company enters into contracts to install and supply fall protection systems and industrial safety products. As required by IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, revenue is recognised on the transfer of control over goods or services to a customer. For HCL Safety Ltd revenue is recognised to the extent to which performance has taken place at the balance sheet date in accordance with the percentage completion method. Following an assessment of the impact of IFRS 15 the only change is that the percentage completion method has been replaced with the transfer of control. Revenue is now recognised when control passes to a customer, which for projects may be at a point in time or over time, depending on the contract terms.

Goodwill

The UK Companies Act requires goodwill to be reduced by provisions for depreciation on a systematic basis over a period chosen by the directors, its useful economic life. However, under IFRS 3 Business Combinations goodwill is not amortised. Consequently, the company does not amortise goodwill, but reviews it for impairment on an annual basis or whenever there are indicators of impairment. The company is therefore invoking a 'true and fair view override' to overcome the prohibition on the non-amortisation of goodwill in the Companies Act. The company is not able to reliably estimate the impact on the financial statements of the true and fair override on the basis that the useful life of goodwill cannot be predicted with a satisfactory level of reliability, nor can the pattern in which goodwill diminishes be known.

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for the non-controlling interest (and where the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree) over the net identifiable amounts of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in exchange for the business combination. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

3. Segment information

The company operates solely in the United Kingdom. There is only one business segment which carries out the installation and maintenance of industrial safety products and other equipment as determined by the operating decision maker, namely the board of directors.

4. Profit before taxation

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Auditors' remuneration – audit services	**15**	16
All taxation advisory services	**10**	6
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**10**	12
Amortisation of intangible assets	**–**	1
Impairment of trade receivables	**44**	7
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense (in cost of sales)	**2,732**	2,677
Movement in inventory provision	**(2)**	(3)
Operating lease rentals – property	**40**	34
– other	**196**	134

5. Directors' remuneration

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Aggregate remuneration	–	121
Pensions	–	8
	–	129

During 2017 the director who received remuneration from the company left the business.

No other individuals are deemed, by the directors of the company, to be key management of the company and accordingly no further disclosure of key management remuneration is required other than that presented above.

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 December 2018

6. Staff costs

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Wages and salaries	**2,718**	2,528
Social security costs	**130**	170
Other pension costs	**73**	90
	2,921	2,788

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) during the year was made up as follows:

	2018	*2017*
	No.	*No.*
Administration and selling	**74**	75
Contracts	–	3
	74	78

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 December 2018

7. Income tax

(a) Income tax on profit on ordinary activities

Income tax charge in the income statement

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	**9**	109
Total current tax	**9**	109
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax for the current year	**1**	–
Total deferred tax	**1**	–
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	**10**	109

(b) Reconciliation of the total income tax charge

The total tax charge for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 – 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Accounting profit before taxation	**50**	565
Accounting profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	**10**	109
Income tax charge in the income statement	**10**	109

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 December 2018

7. Income tax (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using tax rate of 19% (2017 –19%). Deferred tax provided relates to accelerated capital allowances.

The movement on the deferred tax asset is as follows:

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
At 1 January	**10**	10
Charge to the income statement	**(1)**	–
At 31 December	**9**	10

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK reduced from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. Accordingly, the Company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at an effective rate of 19%. The standard rate will fall further to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020.

8. Goodwill

The goodwill carried in HCL Safety Limited represents goodwill acquired on the acquisition of the Safety Anchor business in October 2008 which represents one cash generating unit.

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Goodwill	**155**	155

The recoverable amounts have been assessed based on value in use.

Management is confident that no impairment of goodwill exists at the balance sheet date. Future performance would need to deteriorate markedly for the value in use to fall below the carrying value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 December 2018

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery	*Fixtures and fittings*	*Total*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*
Cost:			
At 1 January 2018	107	114	221
Additions	15	–	15
At 31 December 2018	122	114	236
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2018	107	100	207
Charge for the year	1	9	10
At 31 December 2018	108	109	217
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2018	14	5	19
At 1 January 2018	–	14	14

10. Inventories

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Finished goods	**131**	56

11. Trade and other receivables

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade receivables	**1,525**	1,231
Construction contract work not yet billed	**117**	59
Prepayments and accrued income	**81**	147
Retentions	**76**	93
	1,799	1,530

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 December 2018

12. Trade and other payables

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Trade payables	**176**	46
Other creditors	**15**	20
Other taxes and social security costs	**191**	213
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**78**	23
Accruals and deferred income	**200**	188
	660	490

Amount owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and do not bear interest.

13. Current tax liabilities

	2018	*2017*
	£000	*£000*
Current corporation tax	**(3)**	(98)

14. Issued share capital

		2018		*2017*
Allotted, called up and fully paid	*No.*	*£*	*No.*	*£*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**2**	**2**	2	2

15. Pensions

With effect from April 1995 a Group Personal Pension (defined contribution) scheme was established with Aviva for the provision of future pension benefits.

The total pension cost in the year for the company amounted to £73,000 (2017 – £90,000).

16. Other financial commitments

At 31 December 2018, the company had commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

		2018		*2017*
	Property	*Other*	*Property*	*Other*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Payments due:				
Within one year	**24**	**175**	27	166
In two to five years	**18**	**120**	40	167
	42	**295**	67	333

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 December 2018

17. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is HCL Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the company is MSA Safety Incorporated, a company registered in the United States of America.

MSA Safety Incorporated is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2018. Copies of the MSA Safety Incorporated group financial statements can be obtained from MSA Safety Incorporated's website: www.msasafety.com.