

Teledyne Paradise Datacom Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2015

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Strategic report

The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Review of the business

The Company provides design, support and marketing services for high specification digital satellite communications equipment. The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £261,000 (2014: £478,000).

Key performance indicators

The Company, which forms part of a larger Teledyne business for internal performance reporting, does not report its own KPI's.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's turnover is all represented by sales to an affiliated group company on a fixed margin basis. The Company therefore faces little risk except the loss of key personnel should there be a significant decline in the industry in which the Company operates.

Future developments and events after the balance sheet date

The strategy of the business undertaken by the Company is to consolidate and grow its presence in the niche markets within which the business of the Company operates. The assets were sold to an affiliated Company on 8 August 2016 and hence trading ceased. For this reason, these financial statements are prepared other than on a going concern basis.

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in note 15 to the financial statements.



HT Barnshaw

Director

30 September 2016.

Aviation House The Lodge
Harmondsworth Lane
West Drayton
Middlesex UB7 0LQ

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Future developments and events after the balance sheet date

Details of future developments and events that have occurred after the balance sheet date can be found in the Strategic Report on p. 2 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Going concern

On 8 August 2016, the entire net assets of the Company were sold and the trade was transferred to an affiliated company. The consideration receivable equates to the net book value of the net assets sold. The company will therefore no longer operate as a going concern. Given the net book value basis of the sale, the accounts for year to 31 December 2015 have been prepared on other than on a going concern basis. No significant adjustments arose as a result. The financial statements do not include any provision for the costs of winding up or liquidating the company as no costs were incurred or committed at the balance sheet date.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Being closely affiliated with other group companies registered in both the UK and US the Company's activities expose it to few financial risks. The main financial risks and how these are mitigated are listed below.

Cash flow risk

The Company's activities expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Cash flows in foreign currencies are hedged by an affiliated Teledyne company on a group basis, principally using forward exchange contracts.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and other receivables.

The credit risk on liquid funds limited because the Company participates in a daily cash sweep arrangement with an affiliated group holding company.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk because receivable balances are all represented by amounts due from affiliated group companies.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company obtains any required financing from affiliated companies

Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year (2014: nil).

Directors

The directors, who served throughout the year except as noted, were as follows:

R Mehrabian
HT Barnshaw
A Pichelli

Political contributions

No political donations were made during the year (2014: nil).

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor

During 2015, Eart & Young LLP resigned as auditors and Deloitte LLP were appointed as auditors of the company.

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and

the 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 auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

A resolution to reappoint Deloitte LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.



HT Barnshaw

Director

30 September 2016

Aviation House The Lodge
Harmondsworth Lane
West Drayton
Middlesex UB7 0LQ

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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), 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Teledyne Paradise Datacom Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Teledyne Paradise Datacom Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 17. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of the 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.

Emphasis of matter – Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

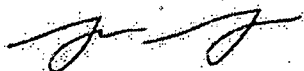
Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the members of Teledyne Paradise Datacom Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, 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.



James Boyle CA (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Saltire Court, 20 Castle Terrace
Edinburgh
EH1 2DB
30 September 2016

Profit and loss account

For the year to 31 December 2015

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2015 £'000</i>	<i>2014 £'000</i>
Turnover	3	1,741	2,176
Cost of sales		(966)	(1,014)
Gross profit		<u>775</u>	<u>1,162</u>
Distribution costs		(269)	(436)
Administrative expenses		(228)	(235)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	<u>278</u>	<u>491</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(17)	(13)
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>261</u></u>	<u><u>478</u></u>

All results are from discontinuing operations.

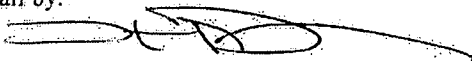
There have been no recognised gains and losses attributable to the shareholders other than the results for the current and preceding financial year as presented in the profit and loss account above and therefore no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

Balance Sheet

At 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	163	174
Current assets			
Debtors			
– due within one year	9	1,330	1,097
– due after one year	9	64	81
Cash at bank and in hand		1	1
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	1,395 (38)	1,179 (90)
Net current assets		1,357	1,089
Total assets less current liabilities		1,520	1,263
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(77)	(81)
Net assets		1,443	1,182
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	60	60
Profit and loss account		1,383	1,122
Shareholders' funds		1,443	1,182

The financial statements of Teledyne Paradise Datacom Limited (registered number 02829165) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2016. They were signed on its behalf by:



HT Barnshaw

Director

Statement of changes in equity

At 31 December 2015

	<i>Share capital £'000</i>	<i>Profit and loss account £'000</i>	<i>Total £'000</i>
At 1 January 2014	60	644	704
Profit for year	-	478	478
At 31 December 2014	60	1,122	1,182
Profit for year	-	261	261
At 31 December 2015	60	1,383	1,443

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Teledyne Paradise Datacom Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 4. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic report on page 2.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The prior year financial statements were reviewed and, in the directors' opinion, no material adjustments arising, on equity or profit or loss, from transition to FRS 102. For more information see note 16.

The functional currency of Teledyne Paradise Datacom Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Teledyne Paradise Datacom Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management.

b. 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 strategic report. The directors' report further describes the financial position of the Company, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments and hedging activities, and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements from cash generated from its operations and through financing provided by associated Teledyne companies as required. Cash is swept daily into a concentration bank account held with one of the Company's UK affiliates.

On 8 August 2016, the entire net assets of the Company were sold and the trade was transferred to an affiliated company. The consideration receivable equates to the net book value of the net assets sold. The company will therefore no longer operate as a going concern. Given the net book value basis of the sale, the accounts for year to 31 December 2015 have been prepared on an other than going concern basis.

c. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold property improvements	over the term of lease
Plant and machinery	14% -33% per annum

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) Returns to the holder are (i) a fixed amount; or (ii) a fixed rate of return over the life of the instrument; or (iii) a variable return that, throughout the life of the instrument, is equal to a single referenced quoted or observable interest rate; or (iv) some combination of such fixed rate and variable rates, providing that both rates are positive.
- (b) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (c) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (d) There are no conditional returns or repayment provisions except for the variable rate return described in (a) and prepayment provisions described in (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Investments

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

In the Company balance sheet, investments (including investments in associates) are measured at cost less impairment. For investments in subsidiaries acquired for consideration including the issue of shares qualifying for merger relief, cost is measured by reference to the nominal value only of the shares issued. Any premium is ignored.

(iii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

(iv) Convertible loan notes

The component parts of compound instruments issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. On initial recognition the financial liability component is recorded at its fair value. At the date of issue, in the case of a convertible bond denominated in the functional currency of the issuer that may be converted into a fixed number of equity shares, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. The equity component is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity and is not subsequently remeasured.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible instrument based on their relative fair values at the date of issue. The portion relating to the equity component is charged directly against equity. Where the financial liability component meets the criteria in (i) above, the finance costs of the financial liability are recognised over the term of the debt using the effective interest method. If those criteria are not met, the financial liability component is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(v) Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate movements. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

(vi) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

(vii) Hedge accounting

The company does not directly engage in hedging activities. Cash flows in foreign currencies are hedged by an affiliated Teledyne company on a group basis, principally using forward exchange contracts.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

e. Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

f. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

g. Turnover

Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

h. Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred.

i. Employee benefits

The company is party to the Teledyne UK group defined contribution pension scheme and the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the benefit obligation at the reporting date.

j. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

k. Leases

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

In the view of the directors, there are no critical accounting judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty which affect the company's financial statements.

3. Turnover and Revenue

All turnover recognised during the year, and the previous year, is attributable to the North America geographical market. All turnover is generated from sale of services to an affiliated Teledyne business.

4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 8)	58	54
Research and development	709	794
Operating lease rentals	95	95
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation (continued)

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
The analysis of the auditor's remuneration is as follows:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	9	9
Fees payable to the company's auditor for non-audit services		
Taxation services	3	3

Fees payable for audit and non-audit services are borne by one of the company's associated undertakings.

5. Directors' remuneration

No Directors were paid directly by the company.

One Director is also a Director of associated group undertakings, from which he received remuneration for qualifying services, amounting to £196,613 (2014: £197,894). The Directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion these amounts between their services as Directors of the company and their services as Directors over the other Teledyne group companies.

Two other Directors do not perform any qualifying services to the company, therefore their emoluments are £nil (2014: £nil).

6. Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of employees was:

	2015 No.	2014 No.
Production	13	14
Administration and distribution	3	5
	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Wages and salaries	860	1,008
Social security costs	92	115
Pension costs (note 14)	39	51
	<u>991</u>	<u>1,174</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

7. Tax

Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
<i>Current tax on profit on ordinary activities</i>		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the period	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(17)	(13)
Effect of changes in tax rate on opening asset	-	-
Total deferred tax (see note 9)	(17)	(13)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	(17)	(13)

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit on ordinary activities is 20.25% (2014: 21.50%). The applicable tax rate has changed following the substantive enactment of the Finance Act 2013. There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

The tax assessed for the period differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	278	491
Profit on ordinary activities at standard UK rate of corporation tax of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%)	56	105
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2	3
Decelerated capital allowances	(29)	(27)
Group relief received for no consideration	(51)	(94)
Other timing differences	5	-
Total tax on profit	(17)	(13)

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

8. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Leasehold property improvements</i>	<i>Plant and fixtures</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Cost or valuation:			
At 1 January 2015	26	2,078	2,104
Additions	-	47	47
At 31 December 2015	26	2,125	2,151
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2015	9	1,921	1,930
Charge for the year	3	55	58
At 31 December 2015	12	1,976	1,988
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2015	14	149	163
At 31 December 2014	17	157	174

There are no assets held under finance leases.

9. Debtors

	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,143	987
VAT	35	25
Other debtors	135	76
Prepayments and accrued income	17	9
	1,330	1,097
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (detail below)	64	81
	64	81
	1,394	1,178

Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable upon demand and bear no interest.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

9. Debtors (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Decelerated capital allowances	59	81
Other timing differences	5	-

Deferred tax asset	64	81
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10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Trade creditors	10	30
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	10
Accruals and deferred income	28	50
	38	90

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Accruals and deferred income	77	81

12. Called up share capital and reserves

<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	<i>No.</i>	2015 £'000	<i>No.</i>	2014 £'000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	60,000	60	60,000	60

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

The Company's other reserves are as follows: the profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2015

13. Financial commitments

The company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2015.

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Land and buildings</i>
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Within one year	105	105
Between one and five years	420	420
After five years	50	155
	<u>575</u>	<u>680</u>

14. Employee benefits

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company is party to the Teledyne UK group defined contribution retirement benefit scheme, which is eligible for all qualifying employees. The total expense charged to profit or loss in the period ended 31 December 2015 was £39,000 (2014: £51,000).

15. Subsequent events

The company sold its assets at net book value on a no-gain no-loss basis and transferred its trade to another group company registered in United Kingdom on 8 August 2016. It is expected that the company will become dormant as a result of this transfer.

16. Explanation of transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the Company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The following disclosures are required in the year of transition. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2013 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 January 2014. In preparing these financial statements, the Company has started from an opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2014, the Company's date of transition to FRS 102. These are no material adjustments arising, on equity or profit or loss, from transition to FRS 102.

17. Ultimate parent undertaking and related party transactions

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Rhombi Holdings Limited, which holds 100% of the issued share capital. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Teledyne Technologies Incorporated. It has included the company in its group accounts, which is the smallest and largest group for which group accounts are available. Copies of the Teledyne Technologies Incorporated, a company incorporated in the United States of America, accounts are available from its registered office: 1049 Camino Dos Rios, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No. 8 from disclosing transactions with related parties that are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Teledyne group.