Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2019



REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

- H Obermeier
- J Baldwin (Appointed 5 December 2019)
- N Behrensen (Appointed 5 September 2019)
- N Blomfield (Appointed 5 September 2019)
- R E Joyce (Resigned 24 April 2019)
- C Brooks (Appointed 24 April 2019)
- C Brooks (Resigned 5 September 2019)
- A Junker (Resigned 5 September 2019)
- C Mulhall (Resigned 5 December 2019)

SECRETARY

Bird & Bird Company Secretaries Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

12 New Fetter Lane London EC4A 1JP

BANKER

HSBC plc 49 Corn Street Bristol BS99 7PP

SOLICITOR

Ward Hadaway Solicitors Sandgate House 102 Quayside Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 3DX

AUDITOR

KPMG LLP Quayside House 110 Quayside Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3DX

STRATEGIC REPORT

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company is principally engaged in the design and manufacture of pressure sensors that are sold through the various sales channels of its parent companies. Key markets for the company include Industrial, Mobile Hydraulics and HVAC/R.

BUSINESS MODEL

The aim of the company is to deliver high quality, low cost pressure sensors which add value to the customer and enable its parent companies to compete in global markets.

The company continues to focus on driving lean manufacturing practices utilizing the extensive resources of its parent companies. Critical focus areas are safety, quality, on time delivery and cost reduction. These are market differentiators and are critical to becoming the supplier of choice for customers.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND RESULTS

Turnover for the year increased 11.3% to £19,102,469 (2018: £17,168,491). The directors feel that this performance to market continues to demonstrate the broad appeal for the Senstronics pressure transducer line.

With increased sales volumes in 2019, profitability increased year on year to £661,084 (2018: £382,688)

The company procures 84% of its material needs from low cost regions, primarily China. These purchases are also mainly denominated in US Dollars which the company naturally hedges by invoicing most of its sales in US Dollars.

Source Country	% of Material Purchases
China	69%
Malaysia	15%
Europe (including the UK)	6%
North America	10%

Senstronics strives to be an environmentally friendly manufacturer seeking new ways to reduce energy consumption, decrease the use of consumable materials in the manufacturing process and increase recycling of packaging and other materials.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

The company sets performance targets in all areas of its business. Performance is measured against a broad range of financial and business metrics. This enables the board of directors to measure year on year progress in the business.

KPIs are measured in safety, quality, yield, on time delivery, procurement costs and variances together with a range of financial performance ratios.

Company financial performance KPI's relating to revenue, EBIT and cash levels were achieved in the year to the satisfaction of the directors.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The directors continue to expect to drive growth organically, due to COVID-19 it is expected 2020 to meet the same levels as 2019 with anticipated higher sales volumes in 2021. New product development will continue to provide increased access to new applications and markets.

STRATEGIC REPORT

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company manufactures products that are sold into different markets by its parent companies. Competition is robust in these markets where performance, cost and sensor package size are key differentiators. The directors feel that our products are well suited to compete globally. Currency exchange volatility can impact operating results significantly. Senstronics continues to actively manage this risk by creating natural hedges between sales currency denomination and procurement currency denomination. Treasury management is considered to be a high priority and is monitored on an ongoing basis to optimise cash flow to continue to fund both new product development as well as investments in manufacturing capacity where necessary.

COVID-19

We have started the new financial year in a strong position despite the unprecedented times we are navigating with the COVID-19 crisis.

During the COVID-19 crisis the company has ensured the Health and Safety of our employees has been met and production has been able to continue. We have monitored any movement in product demand and have utilised the Government Job Retention Scheme where necessary, adjusting the workforce according to demand.

The full extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic may affect the future results, operations or liquidity is uncertain, however Management has given serious consideration to the consequence of this disruption and our robust model has allowed us to take all appropriate action to steer the company through this difficult period which should enable us to emerge in a favourable position.

On behalf of the Board

N Behrensen

Director

Date: Dec 14, 2020

12 New Fetter Lane London EC4A 1JP

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements and independent auditor's report for the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The company's profit for the financial year was £661,084 (2018: £382,688). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: £nil).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

During the year the company continued its development of high pressure sensors. The associated direct costs amounted to £55,551 (2018: £49,650) and have been charged to the profit and loss account. Continuing investment in Research and Development supports the opening of new market potential which allows Senstronics to maintain its current growth rate.

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 on page 2.

The directors believe that the company is well placed to successfully manage its business risks. The risks may include economic conditions that could create an element of uncertainty over demand for the company's products and services.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 24 months from the date of approval of these financial statements (the going concern assessment period). These forecasts, taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company is expected to have a sufficient level of financial resources available despite any economic uncertainty that may develop, and the potential impacts of further restrictions and economic volatility caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In making the going concern assessment the Directors have considered a severe but plausible downside scenario whereby the Company's monthly revenues reduce by 20% compared to the current forecast performance of the Company for the entirety of the going concern period, and further COVID-19 lockdown restrictions are imposed affecting the Company's supply chain. Even in this severe scenario the Company does not require new financing and has sufficient cash reserves throughout the going concern assessment period.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through cash generated from operations. In addition, the company and its immediate parent undertaking, Senstronics Holdings Limited, are the subject of a joint venture agreement under which the participating shareholders have agreed to make additional funds available to the group headed by Senstronics Holdings Limited in the event such funds are required.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the approval of these accounts. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were as follows:

H Obermeier

J Baldwin (Appointed - 5 December 2019)

N Behrensen (Appointed - 5 September 2019)

N Blomfield (Appointed – 5 September 2019)

R E Joyce (Resigned - 24 April 2019)

C Brooks (Appointed – 24 April 2019)

C Brooks (Resigned - 5 September 2019)

A Junker (Resigned – 5 September 2019)

C Mulhall (Resigned - 5 December 2019)

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

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

AUDITOR

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

On behalf of the Board

N Behrensen

Director

Date: Dec 14, 2020

12 New Fetter Lane London EC4A 1JP

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT, THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SENSTRONICS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Senstronics Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement, and related notes, including the accounting policies in Note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Going concern

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

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

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

Strategic report and directors' report

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SENSTRONICS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. description responsibilities is provided the FRC's of our on www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

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

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

Christopher Vaulks (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants Quayside House 110 Quayside Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 3DX

Date: 17 December 2020

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
TURNOVER	2	19,102	17,168
Cost of sales	_	(13,822)	(12,369)
GROSS PROFIT		5,280	4,799
Distribution costs		(416)	(417)
Administrative expenses	_	(4,203)	(3,999)_
OPERATING PROFIT		661	383
Interest payable and similar expenses	5 _	·	
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		661	383
Tax on profit	6 _	<u> </u>	
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	=	661	383

All of the above comprise continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2019

During both the current and preceding financial year there has been no income, expenditure, gains and losses other than those recognised in the profit and loss account.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Registered number 3504198

BALANCE SHEET At 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	7	3,231	2,389
		3,231	2,389
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	8	2,754	2,460
Debtors	9	3,985	4,316
Cash at bank and in hand		1,949	1,575
		8,688	8,351
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	10	(4,220)	(3,702)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		4,468	4,649
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		7,699	- 7,038
NET ASSETS		7,699	7,038
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	,		
Called up share capital	11	7,733	7,733
Share premium account		14,759	14,759
Other reserves		705	705
Profit and loss account		(15,498)	(16,159)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		7,699	7,038

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 14 December 2020

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

N Behrensen

Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY Year ended 31 December 2019

	Share Capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2018 Profit for the year	7,733	14,759	705	(16,542) 383	6,655. 383
At 1 January 2019	7,733	14,759	705	(16,159)	7,038
Profit for the year				661_	661
At 31 December 2019	7,733	14,759	705	(15,498)	7,699

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2019

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	661	383
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	368	307
Foreign exchange losses	3	95
Taxation		
	1,032	785
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors	332	(304)
Increase in stocks	(295)	(565)
Increase in trade and other creditors	518	220
Net cash from operating activities	1,587	136
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	(1,209)	(953)
Net cash from investing activities	(1,209)	(953)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	378	(817)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	1,575	2,488
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	(4)	(96)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	1,949	1,575

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Senstronics Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1.000.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, which have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior periods. The particular accounting policies adopted in dealing with items considered material to the financial statements are described below.

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

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 on page 2.

The directors believe that the company is well placed to successfully manage its business risks. The risks may include economic conditions that could create an element of uncertainty over demand for the company's products and services.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 24 months from the date of approval of these financial statements (the going concern assessment period). These forecasts, taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company is expected to have a sufficient level of financial resources available despite any economic uncertainty that may develop, and the potential impacts of further restrictions and economic volatility caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In making the going concern assessment the Directors have considered a severe but plausible downside scenario whereby the Company's monthly revenues reduce by 20% compared to the current forecast performance of the Company for the entirety of the going concern period, and further COVID-19 lockdown restrictions are imposed affecting the Company's supply chain. Even in this severe scenario the Company does not require new financing and has sufficient cash reserves throughout the going concern assessment period.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through cash generated from operations. In addition, the company and its immediate parent undertaking, Senstronics Holdings Limited, are the subject of a joint venture agreement under which the participating shareholders have agreed to make additional funds available to the group headed by Senstronics Holdings Limited in the event such funds are required.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the approval of these accounts. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2019

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of sales of high pressure sensors to third parties, net of trade discounts and value added tax. Turnover is recognised when the sensors are despatched to third parties.

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense as incurred.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets to their estimated residual value over their estimated useful economic lives using the straight line method.

Assets under construction are not depreciated until fully complete and productionised, ready for use.

The estimated useful economic lives are as follows:

Plant and machinery 3 to 10 years Fixtures, fittings and office equipment 3 years

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and held on FIFO basis. Cost comprises the purchase cost of raw materials plus all directly related conversion costs. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Foreign currency

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

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2019

Operating leases

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

Pensions

The company operates an independently administered money purchase (defined contribution) pension scheme for all of its employees. Pension costs are recognised in the profit and loss account as they fall due.

Taxation

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

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

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

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

2. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

2018
£000
2,269
9,811
3,934
940
214_
17,168

In the opinion of the directors all turnover is attributable to one continuing activity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2019,

EXPENSES AND AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION 3.

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging	:	
	2019	2018
· ;	£000	£000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned	367	307
Operating lease rentals		
- plant and machinery	3	2
- other assets	198	194
Research and development expensed as incurred	56	50
Exchange differences	3	95
Auditors' remuneration		
- audit	18	18
		1
4. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS		
(a) Staff costs		
	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Staff costs during the year		
Wages and salaries	4,093	3,576
Social security costs	344	322
Other pension costs	228	207
	4,665	4,105
The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emwas as follows:	iployed by the company duri	ng the year
	2019	2018
. ,	No.	No.
Average numbers of persons employed		
Directors	4	4
Finance and administration	· 13	13
Operations	129	123
	146	140
		•
(b) Directors' emoluments		
	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services	_	-
gggana amanamama mapaot or quamymig oor 11000		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2019

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Bank interest payable	<u>-</u> -	-
6. TAXATION Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account	·	
	2019 £000	2018 £000
The tax charge Comprises:		
Current tax - UK Corporation tax at the standard rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	-	-
Total current tax	 -	-
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	· -
	-	-
Taxation charge for the year	-	
The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calcu UK corporation tax to the profit before tax are as follows:	lated by apply	ing the rate of
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit for the year Total tax expense	661 -	383
Profit excluding taxation	661	383
UK Corporation tax at the standard rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	125	72
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilisation of previously unrecognised other timing differences (movement in unrecognised deferred tax)	2 (127)	3 (75)
Total taxation charge for the year		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2019

6 TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Factors that may affect the future charges

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax, is 19.00% (2018: 19.00%).

At the balance sheet date the company had unutilised trading losses of £9,123,000 (2018: £8,304,048) available to carry forward against future taxable profits.

The amounts provided for deferred taxation are as follows:

	•	Recognised		Not	Recognised
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed Assets		· -	-	(133)	(387)
Trade losses		(300)	(300)	(1,251)	(1,112)
Other				(6)_	(5)
		(300)	(300)	(1,390)	(1,504)

A reduction in the rate of corporation tax to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was enacted in 2016. The impact of any resulting changes to the valuation of deferred tax (assets) and liabilities is reflected within the financial statements.

In his budget of 2020, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed measures to hold the rate of corporation tax at 19%, effective 1 April 2020. The change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020, after the balance sheet date, and therefore does not impact on the carrying value of deferred tax assets and liabilities in the financial statements.

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant & equipment	Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	Assets under Construction	Total
	£000	000£	£000	£000
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	6,025	88	1,027	7,140
Additions	831	78	300	1,209
Disposals	-		<u>-</u>	
At 31 December 2019	6,856	166	1,327	8,349
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	4,666	. 85	•	4,751
Charge for the year	353	14	-	367
Disposals		<u> </u>		
At 31 December 2019	5,019	99_		5,118_
Net book value			,	
At 31 December 2019	1,837	67	1,327	3,231
At 1 January 2019	1,359	3	1,027	2,389

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2019

8. STOCKS.

· · ·	2019 £000	2018 £000
	2000	2000
Raw materials and consumables	2,135	1,957
Work in progress	394	305
Finished goods	225_	198
	2,754_	2,460

Raw materials, consumables and changes in finished goods and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £10,954,078 (2018: £9,833,042).

9. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	373	469
Amounts owed by related undertakings	3,076	3,359
Prepayments and accrued income	236	188
Deferred tax asset (see note 6)	300	300
	3,985	4,316

Bad debt expenses recognised as a charge in the Profit and Loss account of £Nil (2018: £Nil) and the current reserve in the balance sheet is £Nil (2018: £Nil)

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

`	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	3,669	3,248
Amounts owed to related undertakings (see note 17)	29	35
Other taxation and social security	107	82
Other creditors	109	72
Accruals and deferred income	306	265
	4,220	3,702
	•	

11. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Called up. allotted and fully paid		•
773,318,391 ordinary shares of £0.01 each	7,733_	7,733
	7,733	7,733

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2019

12. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Contracted capital commitments to purchase tangible fixed assets at the end of the financial year for which no provision has been made are £99,541 (2018: £427,656). Capital expenditure authorised but not contracted at the end of the financial year was £99,181 (2018 £226,098).

Charge in the year is disclosed in Note 4.

Total future commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and buildings 2019 £000	Other 2019 £000	Land and buildings 2018 £000	Other 2018 £000
Payments due date				
- within one year	197	13	195	. 33
- between two and five years	786	20	-	15
- after five years	·	<u> </u>		
	983	33	195	48

13. PENSIONS

The company contributes to an individual money purchase pension scheme for the benefit of the employees. The assets of the scheme are in funds independent from those of the company. The amount outstanding as at 31 December 2019 was £25,183 (2018: £20,763).

14. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires the directors to make certain estimates which can affect the valuation of assets and liabilities and the result for the year. The directors consider the most significant estimate made in the accounts relates to the recognition and estimation of the deferred tax asset in relation to unutilised losses (note 6)

The directors have applied judgement in determining the functional currency of the Company as transactions are denominated in a number of different currencies. After consideration, as disclosed in note 1, the functional currency is Sterling which the directors consider to be the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities include:

	. 2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Assets measured at amortised cost	3,449	3,828
Liabilities measured at amortised cost	`3,807	3,355

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2019

16. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is a 100% subsidiary of Senstronics Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling parties are Danfoss A/S and Fortive Corporation, who each control 50% of the share capital of Senstronics Holdings Limited.

The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Senstronics Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Senstronics Holdings Limited are available to the public and can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

17. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Included within debtors is £65,040 (2018: £65,040) owed by the immediate parent undertaking, Senstronics Holdings Limited.

Danfoss A/S and Fortive Corporation each control 50% of the share capital of Senstronics Holdings Limited, the company's immediate parent undertaking.

The following related party transactions occurred during the year with companies that are under the control of either Danfoss A/S or Fortive Corporation:

Sales of £2,346,121 (2018: £2,269,506) were made to TGA Industries Limited. At 31 December 2019, a balance of £445,072 (2018: £731,248) was due from TGA Industries Limited.

Sales of £3,687,523 (2018: £2,737,113) were made to Gems Sensors Inc. At 31 December 2019, a balance of £667,174 (2018: £812,655) was owed by Gems Sensors Inc.

Sales of £995,358 (2018: £887,614) were made to Fortive Setra-ICG (Tianjin) Co. Limited. The balance outstanding from Fortive Setra-ICG (Tianjin) Co. Limited at 31 December 2019 was £158,916 (2018: £111,310).

Sales of £282,806 (2018: £200,630) were made to Fortive ICG Japan Co. Limited. The balance outstanding at 31 December 2019 was £48,678 (2018: £29,783).

Sales of £1,225,130 (2018: £1,181,174) were made to Setra Systems Inc. The balance outstanding at 31 December 2019 was £192,525 (2018: £290,625).

Sales of £10,497,276 (2018: £9,808,113) were made to Danfoss A/S. The balance outstanding at 31 December 2019 was £1,563,123 (2018: £1,383,266).

Sales of £628 (2018: £91) were made to Danfoss (Tianjin) Limited. The balance due from Danfoss (Tianjin) Limited at 31 December 2019 was £136 (2018: £80).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2019

17. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES cont'd

Purchases of £6,406 (2018: £895) were made from Danfoss Limited and a balance of £1,933 (2018: £Nil) was owed to Danfoss Limited at 31 December 2019.

Purchases of £736 (2018: £Nil) were made from Danfoss Sensors GmbH and a balance of £Nil (2018: £Nil) was owed to Danfoss Sensors GmbH at 31 December 2019.

Purchases of £3,648 (2018: £Nil) were made from Tektronix UK Limited and a balance of £2,368 (2018: £Nil) was owed to Tektronix UK Limited at 31 December 2019.

Purchases of £18,383 (2018: £12,466) were made from Gems Sensors Inc and a balance of £Nil (2018: £12,457) was owed to Gems Sensors Inc at 31 December 2019.

Purchases of £3,600 (2018: £Nil) were made from Gems Sensors (A Division of TGA) and a balance of £2,160 (2018: £Nil) was owed to Gems Sensors (A Division of TGA) at 31 December 2019.

Purchases of £Nil (2018: £45,037) were made from Setra Systems Inc and a balance of £Nil (2018: £22,851) was owed to Setra Systems Inc at 31 December 2019.

Purchases of £78,016 (2018:£1,879) were made from West Control Solutions and a balance of £22,284 (2018:£Nil) was owed to West Control Solutions at 31 December 2019.

All amounts due to / from the company by related parties at the balance sheet date, as set out above, are included in amounts owed by / to related undertakings in notes 9 and 10 respectively.