Registered number: 03984537

Rosti Canning Brett Ltd (formerly known as Rosti McKechnie Ltd)

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2015

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Company information

Directors

B Coughlan M Dittmann T Hansson

Registered number

03984537

Registered office

Bridge Works Stamford Bridge York YO41 1AL

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Central Square 29 Wellington Street

Leeds LS1 4DL

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Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their Strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Business review and future developments

The company's principal activity during the year ended 31 December 2015 was the design and manufacture of engineered plastic component products and the manufacture and sale of metal pressings and fasteners, which are sold mainly in the UK, US and Europe.

Turnover for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 was £131,162,000 (2014: £106,042,000), an increase of £25,120,000 from 2014. The profit on ordinary activities before taxation was £6,079,000 (2014: £6,820,000). As at 31 December 2015 the company held net assets of £5,904,000 (2014: £26,243,000).

On 29 December 2015, a resolution was passed to reduce the share premium account of the company from £14,990,000 to £4,990,000.

On 29 December 2015, the company declared and paid a dividend of £25,000,000 (2014: £15,000,000).

Rosti Canning Brett Ltd (formerly Rosti McKechnie Ltd) included a number of operating manufacturing sites. On 31 December 2015 some of these sites were each transferred to new legal entities. This was to allow each site to focus on its own core market as a separate operating unit.

The company received by way of inter company loan, consideration of £39,700,000, being the net book value of the net assets transferred to fellow group undertakings. The post-tax profits of the manufacturing sites which were transferred during the year ended 31 December 2015 were £3,555,000 (2014: £4,390,000), and have been referred to as 'discontinued operations' within the Annual report and financial statements.

As at 1 January 2016 the company's principal activity is the manufacture and sale of metal pressings and fasteners products in the UK, US and Europe, with business carried on entirely from the Canning Brett site.

Financial key performance indicators

The key performance indicators (KPIs) for the company are in line with the KPIs of the ultimate parent undertaking and include turnover growth, operating margin growth and the conversion of operating profits into cash. These are monitored by monthly reporting to the ultimate parent undertaking. During the year revenues increased by 24% (2014: increase of 11%) to £131,162,000 (2014: £106,042,000) and profits on ordinary activities before taxation decreased by 11% (2014: increase of 3%) to £6,079,000 (2014: £6,820,000) due to customer margin pressure and high new product introduction costs.

Strategic report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2015

Principal risks and uncertainties

Management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks affecting the company are considered to relate to raw material prices, currency exposure, credit risk and customer retention risk.

- Raw material prices: The earning capacity of the company is affected by deviations in raw material
 prices. The company has a good level of expertise in polymer purchasing and major contracts with
 customers include clauses to enable the company to pass on increases in cost of raw materials to the
 customer.
- Currency exposure: The company makes sales and purchases in foreign currencies. Transactions are translated at prevailing rates at the end of each month and any required adjustments made during that month. Where possible, forward currency transactions are "self hedged".
- Credit risk: The company's principal credit risk arises from the company's trade debtors. Credit limits are
 monitored but the perceived risks are low.
- Customer retention and fulfillment risk: The company has contracts with key customers. The loss of a
 contract with a key customer could significantly impact the company's revenue. The company closely
 monitors its key customers and continually seeks new ways to enhance the commercial relationship
 whilst investing in people and fixed assets to meet its customers' needs. The company also continues to
 seek new customers.

This report was approved by the board on

30/9

2016 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Business review, future developments and financial risk management

The business review, future developments and principal risks and uncertainties disclosures can be found in the Strategic report on pages 1 and 2.

Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102"). The impact of this transition is shown in note 26 of these financial statements.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to £4,661,000 (2014: £5,451,000).

An interim dividend for the year ended 31 December 2015 of £25,000,000 was declared and paid on 29 December 2015 (2014: interim dividend £15,000,000).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated, are given below:

B Coughlan M Dittmann

T Hansson (appointed 26 November 2015)

B Vernet (resigned 26 November 2015)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

A qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined in Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 is in force for the benefit of the directors in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office, to the extent permitted by law. In respect of those liabilities for which directors may not be indemnified, a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy was maintained by the ultimate parent undertaking throughout the financial year end up to the date of signing these financial statements.

Employee policies

The group systematically provides employees with information on matters of concern to them, consulting them or their representatives regularly, so that their views can be taken into account when making decisions that are likely to affect their interests. Employee involvement in the group is encouraged, as achieving a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group plays a major role in maintaining its performance. The group encourages the involvement of employees by means of regular local briefing sessions, an employee satisfaction survey and an employee magazine.

It is company policy to achieve and maintain a high standard of health and safety by all practical means and the active involvement of employees in matters of health and safety is encouraged.

The company is committed to employment policies, which follow best practice, based on equal opportunities for all employees, irrespective of; sex, race, colour, disability or marital status. The group gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment for disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate arrangements are made for the continued employment and training, career development and promotion of disabled persons employed by the group. If members of staff become disabled the group continues employment, either in the same or an alternative position, with appropriate retraining being given if necessary.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015

Research and development

Product development and innovation is a continuous process. The company has committed additional resources to the development of new products to enhance the organic growth of the business. The company incurred research and development costs of £1,078,000 during the year (2014: £950,000).

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102"). 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of
 any information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report and to
 establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015

Independent auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board on by:

30/9

2016 and signed on its behalf

Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of Rosti Canning Brett Ltd

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Rosti Canning Brett Ltd's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

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

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015:
- the profit and loss account and the statement of other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matters 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.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Rosti Canning Brett Ltd

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies, Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, 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) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland")). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). 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.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

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 apparently material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

lan Plackett PCA (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Leeds

35 September 2016

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2015

N	ote	Continuing operations 2015 £000	Discontin'd operations 2015	Total 2015 £000	Continuing operations 2014 £000	Discontin'd operations 2014 £000	Total 2014 £000
Turnover	5	7,669	123,493	131,162	6,206	99,836	106,042
Cost of sales		(5,735)	(113,955)	(119,690)	(3,744)	(89,239)	(92,983)
Gross profit		1,934	9,538	11,472	2,462	10,597	13,059
Distribution costs		(44)	(1,701)	(1,745)	(24)	(1,883)	(1,907)
Administrative expenses		(548)	(2,287)	(2,835)	(1,322)	(2,848)	(4,170)
Operating profit	6	1,342	5,550	6,892	1,116	5,866	6,982
Interest receivable and similar income		-	-	-	-	16	16
Interest payable and similar charges	10		(813)	(813)	-	(178)	(178)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,342	4,737	6,079	1,116	5,704	6,820
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	11	(236)	(1,182)	(1,418)	(55)	(1,314)	(1,369)
Profit for the financial year		1,106	3,555	4,661	1,061	4,390	5,451

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £000	2014 £000
Profit for the financial year Other comprehensive income		4,661	5,451
Unrealised deficit on revaluation of tangible assets through revaluation			
reserve		<u> </u>	(756)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		4,661	4,695

Registered number: 03984537

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2015

	Note		2015 £000		2014 £000
Fixed assets		•			
Intangible assets	13		-		1,322
Tangible assets	14		779		27,845
		_	779	_	29,167
Current assets					
Stocks	15	413		8,819	
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	61		-	
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	41,134		35,919	
Cash at bank and in hand	-	11,432		5,238	•
· ·		53,040	_	49,976	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(47,884)		(51,271)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)	_		5,156		(1,295)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	5,935	_	27,872
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	18	-	,	(321)	
Other provisions	19	(31)		(1,308)	
	_		(31)		(1,629)
Net assets		_	5,904	<u></u>	26,243
Capital and reserves		=		=	
Called up share capital	20		10		10
Share premium account			4,990		14,990
Revaluation reserve			-		52
Retained earnings			904		11,191
Total equity		_	5,904	· -	26,243
The financial statements were approved an were signed on its behalf by:		= d for issue by th	ne board on	30/9	2016 and

Director

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2015	10	14,990	52	11,191	26,243
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	4,661	4,661
Dividends	-	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)
Share premium reduction	- '	(10,000)	-	10,000	-
Transfer between reserves	-	-	(52)	52	-
At 31 December 2015	10	4,990	-	904	5,904

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2014

•	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2014	10	62,400	883	(26,745)	36,548
Profit for the financial year	-	-	•	5,451	5,451
Unrealised deficit on revaluation of tangible assets	-	-	(756)	-	(756)
Dividends	-	-	-	(15,000)	(15,000)
Transfer of depreciation upon revaluation	-	-	(75)	75	-
Share premium reduction	-	(47,410)	-	47,410	-
At 31 December 2014	. 10	14,990	52	11,191	26,243

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

1. General information

Rosti Canning Brett Ltd ('the company') designs and manufactures engineered plastic component products and metal pressings and fasteners, which are sold mainly in the UK, US and Europe.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Bridge Works, Stamford Bridge, York, YO41 1AL.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Rosti Canning Brett Ltd have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements. Details of the transition to FRS 102 are disclosed in note 26.

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. These exemptions are the requirement to:

- prepare a statement of cash flows;
- prepare certain financial instrument disclosures; and
- prepare key management personnel compensation.

The company has taken advantage of these exemptions on the basis that it meets the definition of a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Nordstjernan AB, includes the necessary disclosures in its consolidated financial statements.

Other than the exemptions taken above, the company has applied the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of FRS 102.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company exclusive of value added taxes. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on despatch of goods. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the value of the service provided to date based on a proportion of the total contract value.

The company's principal activity requires the management of tooling to be used in the production process. Such tools will normally be paid for by the customer prior to commencement of production. Costs incurred prior to the point of sale are treated as tooling work-in-progress. Provisions are made as necessary where the cost of the tool exceeds the customer order value.

3.3 Research and development costs

Development costs are incurred in the form of employment costs and specific outsource costs associated with tooling projects. These are expensed as incurred.

3.4 Operating leases

Rentals paid under leases in which the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company (operating leases) are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term

3.5 Foreign currency

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

3.6 Defined contribution pension plans

The company participates in a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit or loss represents the contributions payable to the scheme for the year.

3.7 Interest receivable and similar income

Interest receivable is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

3.8 Interest payable and similar charges

Interest payable is charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated instrument.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years and tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

3.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisition is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over the expected useful life of five years. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

(ii) Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortised over its estimated useful life, of three to five years, on a straight line basis.

Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market price, indicate that residual value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances.

The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

3.12 Tangible assets

Freehold land and buildings were professionally valued on 31 December 2014 and are stated at valuation, in accordance with Section 17 of FRS 102 and are reviewed every 3 years by an appropriately qualified valuer. Revaluation surpluses are transferred to revaluation reserve.

Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

Tangible assets (except freehold land and buildings) are recognised at cost and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment.

Depreciation is not provided on freehold land.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset (except for freehold land and assets under the course of construction) on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings – 25 years Plant and equipment – Between 3 and 12 years

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.13 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost comprises the actual cost of raw materials and direct labour and an appropriate proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

3.14 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The company's financial assets comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings, and other debtors which are shown in note 16, and in the balance sheet. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

These financial assets are recognised at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets except for maturities greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non current assets.

Cash at bank and in hand comprise deposits of cash held in bank accounts.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities comprise bank overdrafts, loans and amounts owed to group undertakings, trade creditors, other taxation and social security, other creditors and accruals, which are shown in note 17, and in the balance sheet. Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

The company's financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.15 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits that can be reasonably estimated will be required.

3.16 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.17 Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned. All related party transactions are carried out at an arms length basis.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

4. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Revenue recognition

Determining revenue recognition involves managerial judgement regarding among other aspects, conformance with acceptance criteria and if transfer of risks and rewards to the buyer has taken place to determine if revenue and costs should be recognised in the current period, degree of completion and the customer credit standing to assess whether payment is likely or not to justify revenue recognition.

(ii) Impairment of goodwill

The company considers whether goodwill is impaired. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation of the recoverable value of the cash generating units (CGUs). This requires estimation of the future cash flows from the CGUs and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

(iii) Tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 14 for the carrying amount of tangible fixed assets.

(iv) Impairment of stocks

The company is a manufacturing company. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stocks and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stocks provision, management considers the nature and condition of stocks, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 15 for the net carrying amount of the stocks and associated provision.

(v) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 16 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

(vi) Taxes

Determining income tax provisions involves judgements on the tax treatment of certain transactions. Deferred tax is recognised on tax losses not yet used on temporary differences where it is probable that there will be taxable income against which these can be offset. See note 18 for details of deferred tax recognised.

(vii) Provisions

Provision is made for employee long term incentive bonus. These provisions require management's best estimate of the costs that will be incurred based on legislative and contractual requirements. In addition, the timing of the cash flows and the discount rates used to establish net present value of the obligations require management's judgement.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

5. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by end market is given below:		
	2015 £000	2014 £000
Industrials	2,558	6,358
Automotive	103,885	75,440
Tooling	19,712	16,283
Food and drink	4,891	5,667
Other	116	2,294
	131,162	106,042
An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:		
	2015 £000	2014 £000
United Kingdom	124,177	100,075
Rest of Europe	6,290	5,378
North America	42	57
Rest of the World	653	532
	131,162	106,042

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

6.	Operating profit		•
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2015	2014
		£000	£000
	Amortisation of intangible assets	461	387
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,057	2,127
	Impairment of goodwill	296	-
	Difference on foreign exchange	(16)	(128)
	Research and development costs	1,078	950
	Operating lease rentals	301	1,823
7.	Auditors' remuneration		
		2015	2014
		£000	£000
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's		
	financial statements	66	72
	Taxation compliance services	10	10
	All other services	12	6
8.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2015	2014
	·	£000	£000
	Wages and salaries	18,948	17,022
	Social security costs	1,647	1,444
	Other pension costs	282	206
		20,877	18,672
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during t	he year was as fo	llows:
	•	2015	2014
		No.	No.
	Production	822	810
	Distribution	74	39
	Administration	28	25
		924	874

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

9.	Directors' remuneration		
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Aggregate emoluments	<u>-</u>	19
	During the year retirement benefits were accruing to no directors (2014:1) contribution pension schemes.	in respect of defin	ned benefit
10.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Bank overdraft	613	144
	Loans from group undertakings	200	34
		813	178
11.	Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	1,013	1,266
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(17)	-
	Total current tax	996	1,266
	Deferred tax		· -
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	405	124
	Changes to tax rates	12	(20)
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	5	(1)
	Total deferred tax	422	103
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	1,418	1,369

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

11. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2014: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.49%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	6,079	6,820
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.49%) Effects of:	1,231	1,465
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	187	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(12)	-
Non-taxable income	-	(29)
Effects of group relief	-	(47)
Tax rate changes	12	(20)
Total tax charge for the year	1,418	1,369

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A change in the UK Corporation tax rate was announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 16 March 2016. The change announced is to reduce the main rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Changes to reduce the UK Corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020 had already been substantively enacted on 26 October 2015.

As the change to 17% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date its effects are not included in these financial statements.

12. Dividends

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	25,000	15,000

On 29 December 2015, the company declared and paid an interim dividend to Rosti A/S, the immediate parent undertaking of the company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

13. Intangible assets

	Computer software £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
	2000	2000	2000
Cost			
At 1 January 2015	819	1,484	2,303
Impairment	-	(1,484)	(1,484)
Transfers intra group	(819)	<u>-</u>	(819)
At 31 December 2015			-
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2015	90	891	981
Charge for the year	164	297	461
Impairment	-	(1,188)	(1,188)
Transfers intra group	(254)	-	(254)
At 31 December 2015		-	-
Net book value			
At 31 December 2015	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	-
At 31 December 2014	729	593	1,322

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

14. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold		Assets in	
	land and buildings	Plant and	the course of	
•	, buildings (At		construction	
	valuation)	(At cost)	(At cost)	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2015	5,851	54,331	7,409	67,591
Additions	742	136	3,099	3,977
Transfers intra group	(6,137)	(60,034)	(2,391)	(68,562)
Disposals	-	(1,416)	-	(1,416)
Transfers between classes	30	8,087	(8,117)	-
At 31 December 2015	486	1,104	-	1,590
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2015	-	39,746	-	39,746
Charge for the year	293	2,764	-	3,057
Transfers intra group	(280)	(40,296)	-	(40,576)
Disposals	-	(1,416)	-	(1,416)
At 31 December 2015	13	798	-	811
Net book value				
At 31 December 2015	473	306		779
At 31 December 2014	5,851	14,585	7,409	27,845

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

14. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The amounts held at cost or valuation at 31 December 2015 are as follows:

	Freehold land and buildings £000
Held at cost	. 11
Held at valuation	475
Total as at 31 December 2015	486

The company's freehold land and buildings were revalued on 31 December 2014, on the basis of existing use value by the independent qualified valuers Sanderson Weatherall LLP. The valuations were undertaken in accordance with PS2 of the RICS Valuation Professional Standards, Global and UK Edition (January 2014) published by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) ("the Red Book").

If the freehold land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Cost	595	7,056
Accumulated depreciation	(120)	(1,441)
Net book value based on historic cost	475	5,615

The directors are not not aware of any material change in value of the freehold land and buildings.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

15. Stocks

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Raw materials and consumables	104	5,928
Work in progress	167	982
Finished goods and goods for resale	142	1,909
	413	8,819

There is no material difference between the replacement costs of stocks and their carrying amounts.

Stocks are stated after provisions for impairment of £56,000 (2014: £1,484,000).

16. Debtors

2015 £000	2014 £000
;	
61	• -
2015	2014
£000	£000
1,305	27,961
39,799	1
-	7,266
30	691
41,134	35,919
	£000 61 2015 £000 1,305 39,799 - 30

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £3,000 (2014: £628,000).

Trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and other debtors are financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	11,835	10,463
Loan owed to group undertaking	5,000	5,000
Trade creditors	1,189	22,260
Amounts owed to group undertakings	25,251	682
Corporation tax	2,248	1,449
Other taxation and social security	2,176	2,886
Other creditors	13	6,879
Accruals and deferred income	172	1,652
•	47,884	51,271

Bank loans and overdrafts, amounts and loans owed to group undertakings, trade creditors, other taxation and social security, other creditors and accruals are financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

18. Deferred taxation

	[Deferred tax
		£000
At 1 January 2015		(321)
Charged to the profit and loss account		(422)
Utilised in year		804
At 31 December 2015		61
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
	2015	2014
4	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	39	(588)
Tax losses carried forward	22	267
	61	(321)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

19. Provisions

	Employee long term incentive
	£000£
At 1 January 2015	1,308
Transferred to fellow subsidiaries as part of hive across	(1,277)
At 31 December 2015	31

Employee long term incentive

The company operates a long term incentive bonus for key individuals, which is linked to the performance of the business.

20. Called up share capital

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Allotted and fully paid		
1,000,000 (2014: 1,000,000) ordinary shares of £0.01 each	10	10

21. Pension commitments

The pension cost charge for the year in respect of the defined contribution scheme represents contributions payable by the company and amounted to £282,000 (2014: £206,000). As at 31 December 2015 there were outstanding contributions of £Nil (2014: £Nil). There were no prepaid contributions at 31 December 2015 (2014: £Nil).

22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2015 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Not later than 1 year	17	7
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	34	721
Later than 5 years	-	407
Total	51	1,135

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

23. Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the Nordstjernan AB group.

24. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Rosti A/S, a company incorporated in Denmark.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Rosti A/S. Copies of the financial statements can be obtained from Rosti A/S, Borupvang 2C, 1TH, DK-2750 Ballerup, Denmark.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Nordstjernan AB, a company incorporated in Sweden.

The largest group in which the results of the company were consolidated is that headed by Nordstjernan AB. Copies of the financial statements can be obtained from Nordstjernan AB, Stureplan 3, 103 75 Stockholm, Sweden.

25. Discontinued operations

Rosti Canning Brett Ltd (formerly Rosti McKechnie Ltd) included a number of operating manufacturing sites. On 31 December 2015 some of these sites were each transferred to new legal entities. This was to allow each site to focus on its own core market as a separate operating unit.

The company received by way of consideration inter company loans totalling £39,700,000, being the net book value of the net assets transferred to fellow group undertakings. The post-tax profits of the manufacturing sites which were transferred during the year ended 31 December 2015 were £3,555,000 (2014: £4,390,000).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

26. First time adoption of FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial year statements prepared under UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2014. The date of the transition of FRS 102 was 1 January 2014.

Explanation of changes to previously reported results:

Computer software

Computer software capitalised in 2014 with a net book value of £729,000 at 31 December 2014, has been reclassified from tangible to intangible assets as required under FRS 102. This has no effect on the company's equity or profit for the year, except that the previous depreciation charge is now described as amortisation.

Deferred tax impact on revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Under the previous UK GAAP the company was not required to provide for taxation on revaluations, unless the company had entered into a binding sale agreement and recognised the gain or loss expected to arise. Under FRS 102 deferred taxation is provided on the temporary difference arising from the revaluation.

A deferred tax charge of £176,000 arose on transition to FRS 102 reducing equity at 1 January 2014 from £36,724,000 to £36,548,000. For the year ended 31 December 2014 there is a tax credit arising of £166,000 on the decrease in valuation in the year. The net impact of tax changes on opening reserves and tax credited in 2014 had the effect of reducing equity as at 31 December 2014 by £10,000 from £26,253,000 to £26,243.000.