Registered number: 07111405

### **ARRI CINE TECHNIK LIMITED**

# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017



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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

S Schenk

D Oatley

Registered number

07111405

Registered office

2 Highbridge Oxford Road Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 1LX

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

1020 Eskdale Road

Winnersh Wokingham Berkshire RG41 5TS

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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company during the year was to provide a service facility for camera associated equipment, sale of camera accessories and the provision of other services to its German parent company.

#### **Directors**

The Directors who served during the year were:

S Schenk

D Oatley

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable laws), 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;
- 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 to 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 auditor

The Directors confirm that:

- so far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- The Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

D Oatley Director

Date: 3.5.18



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ARRI CINE TECHNIK LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Arri Cine Technik Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Who we are reporting to

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.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ARRI CINE TECHNIK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed under the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

#### Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
  the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and
  from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ARRI CINE TECHNIK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Tracey James BA FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

Grant Thats UKIL

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Oxford\_

Date: 3 May 2018

#### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Turnover		3,443,743	3,309,008
Cost of sales		(711,872)	(373,504)
Gross profit		2,731,871	2,935,504
Administrative expenses		(2,251,111)	(2,263,748)
Operating profit		480,760	671,756
Interest receivable and similar income	5	36,139	27,149
Profit before tax		516,899	698,905
Tax on profit	7	(106,571)	(170,627)
Profit for the financial year		410,328	528,278

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		121,518		127,672
			121,518		127,672
Current assets					
Stocks	9	246,907		384,268	
Debtors	10	1,631,144		1,775,478	
Cash at bank and in hand	11	964,915		753,819	
		2,842,966		2,913,565	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(404,382)		(891,463)	
Net current assets			2,438,584		2,022,102
Net assets			2,560,102		2,149,774
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		100,000		100,000
Profit and loss account			2,460,102		2,049,774
			2,560,102		2,149,774
			<del></del>	:	

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

**D Oatley** Director

Date: 3.5.18

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	100,000	2,049,774	2,149,774
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	410,328	410,328
	<u></u>	- <u> </u>	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	410,328	410,328
At 31 December 2017	100,000	2,460,102	2,560,102
STATEMENT OF CH FOR THE YEAR ENDE			

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 January 2016	100,000	1,521,496	1,621,496
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	528,278	528,278
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u> </u>	528,278	528,278
At 31 December 2016	100,000	2,049,774	2,149,774

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. General information

Arri Cine Tecknik Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Highbridge, Oxford Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 1LX.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Arri AG as at 31 December 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from 2 Highbridge, Oxford Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 1LX.

#### 2.3 Going concern

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing its financial statements.

#### 2.4 Turnover

Turnover represents the amount invoiced (excluding Value Added Tax) for the servicing of camera and associated equipment, together with the charge for services provided to the German parent company during the period. A standard 12 month warranty is recognised upon delivery to customers.

#### 2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

- 3 to 8 years straight line

Office equipment

- 2 to 5 years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.7 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 January 2016 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

#### 2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchases on a first in first out basis.

#### 2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

#### 2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.13 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

#### 2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. Judgements and estimates are continually re-assessed and are based on historical experience as well as other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The judgements and estimates that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are discussed below.

#### Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technological obsolescence that may change the utility of certain assets.

#### **Provisions**

In recognising provisions, the company evaluates the extent to which it is probable that it has incurred a legal or constructive obligation in respect of past events and the probability that there will be an outflow of benefits as a result. The judgements used to recognise provisions are based on currently known factors which may vary over time, resulting in changes in the measurement of recorded amounts as compare to initial estimates.

#### Deferred tax

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on forecasts of future taxable profit. The measurement of future taxable profit for the purposes of determining whether or not to recognise deferred tax assets depends on many factors, including the company's ability to generate such profits and the implementation of effective tax planning strategies. The occurrence or non occurrence of such events in the future may lead to significant changes in the measurement of deferred tax assets.

#### 4. Auditor's remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor	8,800	8,500
	8,800	8,500
Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of:	<del></del>	
Audit services	7,050	6,750
Financial statement preparation	1,750	1,750
	8,800	8,500

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5.	Interest receivable		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Interest receivable from group companies	36,139	27,149
		36,139	27,149
6.	Employees		
	The average monthly number of employees, including the Direct	tors, during the year was as fo	ollows:
		2017 No.	2016 No.
	Business development staff	3	3
	Sales staff	6	6
	Service staff	10	10
		19	19
	During the year, no director received any emoluments (2016: £n		19
<b>7.</b>	During the year, no director received any emoluments (2016: £n		19
7.			19 2016 £
7.		nil).	2016
7.	Taxation	nil).	2016
7.	Taxation  Corporation tax	2017 £	2016 £
7.	Taxation  Corporation tax  Current tax on profits for the year	2017 £	2016 £ 150,311
7.	Taxation  Corporation tax  Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods	2017 £ 108,125 (21)	2016 £ 150,311 22,285
7.	Corporation tax Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods  Total current tax	2017 £ 108,125 (21)	2016 £ 150,311 22,285
7.	Corporation tax Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods  Total current tax  Deferred tax	2017 £ 108,125 (21) 108,104	2016 £ 150,311 22,285 172,596
7.	Corporation tax Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods  Total current tax  Deferred tax  Origination and reversal of timing differences	2017 £ 108,125 (21) 108,104	2016 £ 150,311 22,285 172,596

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 7. Taxation (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	516,899	698,905
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)  Effects of:	99,503	139,781
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,906	8,300
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(21)	22,285
Other differences	183	261
Total tax charge for the year	106,571	170,627

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

During the year, the UK corporation tax rate was decreased. Following the latest budget announcements, there will be a further reduction in the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 8. Tangible fixed assets

9.

·			
	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2017	192,182	91,888	284,070
Additions	13,073	20,758	33,831
At 31 December 2017	205,255	112,646	317,901
Depreciation			•
At 1 January 2017	123,634	32,764	156,398
Charge for the year on owned assets	19,485	20,500	39,985
At 31 December 2017	143,119	53,264	196,383
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	62,136	59,382	121,518
At 31 December 2016	68,548	59,124 ====================================	127,672
Stocks			
		2017 £	2016 £
Consumables		246,907	384,268
		246,907	384,268
		=======================================	

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £609,999 (2016: £334,300).

An impairment loss of nil (2016: £7,774) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Due after more than one year	. <b></b> -	,2
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	934,595	1,244,259
		934,595	1,244,259
	Due within one year	337,333	1,244,203
	Trade debtors	265,191	59,538
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	343,695	342,318
	Other debtors	22,375	74,668
	Prepayments and accrued income	61,962	52,902
	Deferred taxation	3,326	1,793
		1,631,144	1,775,478
11.	Cash and cash equivalents	2017	2016
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	964,915	753,819
		964,915	753,819
12.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	10,233	120,260
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	157,610	586,128
	Corporation tax	40,102	31,309
	Other taxation and social security	17,098	<u>-</u>
	Other creditors	9,361	8,108
	Accruals and deferred income	169,978	145,658
		404,382	891,463

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13.	Deferred taxation	
		2017
	At beginning of year	1,793
	Charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	1,533
	At end of year	3,326
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:	·
		2017 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	3,326
		3,326
14.	Share capital	
	2017 £	2016 £
	Shares classified as equity	
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	
	100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000
15.	Commitments under operating leases	
	At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under no operating leases as follows:	n-cancellable
	2017 £	2016 £
	Not later than 1 year 4,128	16,503
	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years 4,128	6,654
		23,157
	6,230	20,107

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 16. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 section 33 not to disclose transactions with entities that are part of the group by virtue of its status as a 100% owned subsidiary of a parent whose financial statements are consolidated and made publicly available.

#### 17. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is A&R Beteiligungsgesellschaft GMBH, registered in Germany. The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Stahl Beteiligungs GMBH, incorporated in Germany. In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate controlling parties are Christoph Stahl, Carolin Stahl and Florian Stahl, by virtue of their majority shareholdings in Stahl Beteiligungs GMBH.

The largest and smallest Group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Stahl Beteiligungs GMBH, incorporated in Germany. The accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from the German register, Federal Gazette.