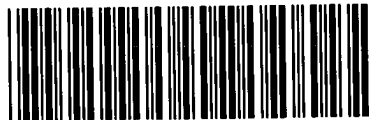


Company Registration No. 00995387 (England and Wales)

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019**

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Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Company information

Directors	Julian Hemy Antony Cross Christian Kraetzig Tracey Catlow	(Appointed 1 January 2020) (Appointed 24 January 2020)
Secretary	Tracey Catlow	
Company number	00995387	
Registered office	Whitebirk Industrial Estate Blackburn BB1 5RF	
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE	
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 60 Church Street Blackburn BB1 5AS	

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

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Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Fair review of the business

Presspart Manufacturing Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Heitkamp & Thumann Group, a global Corporate Group based in Dusseldorf, Germany, founded in 1978.

The Heitkamp & Thumann Group is a leading global partner for the development and supply of world-class precision-formed components in both metal and plastic. The family-owned group brings together 18 medium-sized companies under one group. H&T Battery Components and H&T Presspart represent the two divisions and Westfalia Metal Components, Doby Verrolec, H&T Industrial, H&T Tool Design and H&T ProduktionsTechnologie the five independent business units, with manufacturing facilities in Europe, North America and Asia, the Heitkamp & Thumann Group is represented in all major economic regions of the world.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited operates within one of the divisions being the H&T Presspart division specialising in high precision metal and plastic components for the pharmaceutical industry and also has an industrial business unit that has a broad deep drawn product range made from the highest quality metals, with a key competence to support customer product development.

Founded in 1970, Presspart Manufacturing Limited is a world leader and specialist in manufacturing drug-delivery systems and pharmaceutical components, which offers pharmaceutical clients metered-dose inhaler canisters and components, and a comprehensive range of dose-counting technologies, with emphasis on quality, technology, flexibility and fast turnaround. Focus continues on industry-leading innovations, continually pushing the boundaries to find technologies that will improve drug delivery performance for our customers and their patients.

"H&T Excellence" is fundamental to our success as it ensures operational excellence in all value adding processes and forms the core of our lean management program. This ensures highest quality and economic efficiency setting the stage for being the leading global partner for the development and supply of world class precision formed metal components now and in future times.

As a market leader in the field, people from a wide range of career and skill backgrounds are employed. Investment is made in the training and education of employees with major specialised training programmes, including a long-established Apprenticeship scheme.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Strategic report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Principal risks and uncertainties

Competitive global pressure, coupled with a weak pound sterling to euro and us dollar exchange rates, along with uncertainties surrounding the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union have caused some uncertainties during 2019, which could result in it losing sales to its key competitors. The company manages this risk by providing high quality products to its customers, having fast response times in supplying said products, underpinned by long to medium term contracts with customers.

The fluctuations in raw material market prices and scrap prices are a continuing high ranking risk to the business. Continued global trends such as volatile euro to sterling rates intensify this risk as the majority of raw material purchases come from continental European suppliers. The company continues to try to minimise this risk by entering into long term supplier contracts with partial price hedging.

In relation to the uncertainty surrounding the UK exiting the European Union the Company has endeavoured to continually review latest developments on this topic via its BREXIT committee.

Key actions and decisions have been taken in relation to:

Contingency stocks – review undertaken for critical & longer lead time products with provisions made to increase levels of inventory and warehousing.

Key Suppliers - Company worked closely on plans to safeguard as far as possible continuity of supply.

Duties and tariffs – Review of all products, action taken to mitigate these influences wherever possible.

Hauliers - Confirmed as far as possible the supply chain is robust enough to cover potential delays.

With an integrated supply chain team, key supplier relationships and customer focus the company is working hard to ensure any disruption is minimal.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Strategic report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Key performance indicators

As shown in the company's income statement on page 11, total company sales have increased compared with 2018 due to volume growth and change in sales mix.

Total gross operating margin has reduced year on year 2019 – 31.1% vs 2018 – 33.2% the reduction is mainly due to sales mix and investment for future growth.

Average Working Capital KPI: actual 2019 13.8% vs 2018 13%, reduced slightly mainly due to higher stock holding to support customers Brexit strategy.

Trade debtors of Presspart Manufacturing Limited at 31 December 2019 were equivalent to 40 days (2018 - 41 days).

Inventory days of Presspart Manufacturing Limited at 31 December 2019 were 27 days (2018 - 26 days) 1 day higher year on year. This is due to BREXIT planning and increased stocks in the Industrial area to try and improve customer lead times.

The cash balance of Presspart Manufacturing Limited at the yearend was (£1.352m – positive), (2018 - £0.700m positive), increase of £0.652m.

On behalf of the board



Tracey Catlow

Director

5 March 2020

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

Presspart Manufacturing Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Heitkamp & Thumann Group, a global Corporate Group based in Dusseldorf, Germany, founded in 1978.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited operates within the H&T Presspart division which manufactures precision components made of metal and plastic for the pharmaceutical industry and has an industrial business unit which provides metal components to other industrial sectors.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Julian Hemy

Peter Schmelzer

(Resigned 1 January 2020)

Antony Cross

Christian Kraetzig

(Appointed 1 January 2020)

Tracey Catlow

(Appointed 24 January 2020)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 11.

A dividend of £7m (2018 - £2m) was paid during the year.

Financial instruments

Credit risk

Presspart Manufacturing Limited has a credit control policy where appropriate credit checks are made on potential customers and suppliers before any transactions occur. For existing customers, the company closely monitors continued creditability via an external rating agency. A monthly reporting structure is established to make directors aware of any changes to credit risks.

Health, Safety and the Environment

Presspart Manufacturing Limited is engaged in the manufacturer of deep drawn metal pressings for a range of different industries. We recognise our responsibility in supplying products to our customers whilst striving to provide quality excellence, endeavouring to minimise the impact on the environment and reducing health & safety risk.

In pursuit of environmental excellence, we operate an environmental management system in compliance with ISO 14001:2015 standard. Through this system we establish and review objectives, targets and improvement programmes in line with our significant environmental aspects.

Investment continues to be made in Health, Safety & Environmental projects, where particular attention has been given to developing strategies for improving health & safety throughout the workplace and environmental sustainability in particular improving energy efficiency.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Future developments

Presspart Manufacturing Limited remains dedicated to its core business in the Pharmaceutical and Industrial sector. In 2020 it will continue making significant progress within its Pharmaceutical strategy focusing on value added elements to its core Pharmaceutical business including end of life product indicators and the treatment of internal surfaces of mdi cans through its revolutionary plasma treatment process, in 2020 the Industrial business will carry on refocusing on its strategy.

In 2019 Presspart Manufacturing Limited further expanded its plasma capacity as well as making improvements to its production facility especially in its press shop, increasing operational capacity. 2020 will bring continued expansion to its warehousing facility, investment to improve processing equipment efficiency and enhancements in the Industrial business unit, as the operational area is relayed out to create a streamlined and efficient workflow.

Presspart continues to demonstrate its commitment to Innovation with its Inhalation Product Technology Centre (IPTC) based in Blackburn. The main function of IPTC is to develop the strategic projects of Presspart and its customers. This includes extensive product and process development and regulatory support.

Auditor

Saffery Champness LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Employment Policies

Details of employees and related costs can be found in note 9 to the financial statements on page 27.

The workforce is one of the major success factors of the company which is why Presspart launched a Health Management System for its employees and continues with its Cycle to Work Scheme and healthy eating programme. In 2020 it will introduce a wellness board focusing on employee wellbeing.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited is committed to ensuring equal opportunities for all current and potential members of the company. It is committed to the promotion of standards of personal conduct based on respect for and the dignity of individuals.

It is the company's policy to provide a working environment free from discrimination. All employees of Presspart are expected to support and contribute to the maintenance of this policy.

Employees are also developed through a variety of training courses that supports the continuous optimisation of internal know-how within Presspart Manufacturing Limited including H&T Excellence lean activities along with internal and external skills and learning courses, including a long-established Apprenticeship scheme.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

On behalf of the board



Tracey Catlow

Director

5 March 2020

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

**Directors' responsibilities statement
For the year ended 31 December 2019**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Presspart Manufacturing Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and 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 FRS 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 2019 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.

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:

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

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual 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 by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Presspart Manufacturing Limited

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: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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



Lorenzo Mosca (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

5 March 2020

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£000	£000
Turnover	3	36,996	35,884
Cost of sales		(25,506)	(23,977)
Gross profit		11,490	11,907
Distribution costs		(3,438)	(3,309)
Administrative expenses		(2,574)	(2,555)
Other operating income		25	-
Operating profit	4	5,503	6,043
Interest receivable and similar income	7	3	2
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(289)	(303)
Other gains and losses	10	(90)	(22)
Profit before taxation		5,127	5,720
Tax on profit	11	(1,025)	(855)
Profit for the financial year		4,102	4,865

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2019**

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Profit for the year	4,102	4,865
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss on defined benefit pension schemes	(1,464)	(133)
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	203	(14)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other comprehensive income for the year	(1,261)	(147)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,841	4,718
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2019**

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	13		458		487
Tangible assets	14		17,091		17,300
			<u>17,549</u>		<u>17,787</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	15	2,605		2,418	
Debtors	17	4,667		5,192	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,352		700	
		<u>8,624</u>		<u>8,310</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(9,341)		(5,910)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(717)</u>		<u>2,400</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			16,832		20,187
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		-		(269)
Provisions for liabilities	21		(9,099)		(8,026)
Net assets			<u>7,733</u>		<u>11,892</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		25		25
Profit and loss reserves			7,708		11,867
Total equity			<u>7,733</u>		<u>11,892</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 March 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Antony Cross
Director



Tracey Catlow
Director

Company Registration No. 00995387

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2019**

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 January 2018		25	9,149	9,174
Year ended 31 December 2018:				
Profit for the year		-	4,865	4,865
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans		-	(133)	(133)
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(14)	(14)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	4,718	4,718
Dividends	12	-	(2,000)	(2,000)
Balance at 31 December 2018		25	11,867	11,892
Year ended 31 December 2019:				
Profit for the year		-	4,102	4,102
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans		-	(1,464)	(1,464)
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	203	203
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,841	2,841
Dividends	12	-	(7,000)	(7,000)
Balance at 31 December 2019		25	7,708	7,733

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£000	£000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	30	11,167	6,576
Interest paid		(51)	(79)
Income taxes paid		(629)	(763)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		10,487	5,734
Investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets		(138)	(153)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(2,145)	(3,535)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		1	25
Interest received		3	2
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,279)	(3,661)
Financing activities			
Repayment of bank loans		(556)	(703)
Dividends paid		(7,000)	(2,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(7,556)	(2,703)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		652	(630)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		700	1,330
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,352	700

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Presspart Manufacturing Limited is a private company limited by shares domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Whitebirk Industrial Estate, Blackburn, BB1 5RF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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 dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Tooling turnover is recognised when the final stage payment is approved by the customer.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Licences and Patents	5 - 10 years
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1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold	10 - 40 years
Assets under construction	Not depreciated
Plant and machinery	3 - 20 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	3 - 10 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Derivatives

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

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

For the defined benefit section the amounts charged to operating profit are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other financial costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

The defined benefit section is funded, with the assets held separately from those of the company, in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined benefit asset or liability, net of the related deferred tax, is presented separately after other net assets on the face of the balance sheet.

The net interest element is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability by the discount rate, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in profit or loss as other finance revenue or cost.

Remeasurement changes comprise actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on the net defined benefit liability excluding amounts included in net interest. These are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The net defined benefit pension asset or liability in the balance sheet comprises the total for each plan of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value is based on market price information, and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of a net pension benefit asset is limited to the amount that may be recovered either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the scheme.

1.15 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the transaction date. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

1.17 Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Critical Judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Provisions

Provision is made for bad and doubtful debts and obsolete stock. These provisions require management's best estimate of the recoverability of trade debtors and the expected future use of stock.

Defined benefit pension scheme

The company has obligations to pay pension benefits to certain employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depend on a number of factors, including; life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Management estimates these factors in determining the net pension obligation in the balance sheet. The assumptions reflect historical experience and the current trends.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of goods	36,996	35,884
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	3	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Turnover and other revenue (continued)

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	3,312	2,800
Rest of Europe	20,286	20,140
The Americas	3,677	3,533
Asia	9,303	8,828
Other	418	583
	<u>36,996</u>	<u>35,884</u>

4 Operating profit

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	-	(58)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	2,347	2,109
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	6	34
Amortisation of intangible assets	167	149
Operating lease charges	158	159
	<u>2,678</u>	<u>2,395</u>

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	24	24
	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	9	6
All other non-audit services	21	21
	<u>30</u>	<u>27</u>
For services in respect of associated pension schemes		
Audit-related assurance services	4	4
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

6 Directors' remuneration

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Remuneration for qualifying services	350	359
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	33	31
	<u>383</u>	<u>390</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2018 - 2).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Remuneration for qualifying services	213	231
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	18	18
	<u>231</u>	<u>249</u>

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	3	2
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	3	2
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest payable to group undertakings	45	63
Other interest on financial liabilities	6	16
	<u>51</u>	<u>79</u>
Other finance costs:		
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	238	224
	<u>289</u>	<u>303</u>

9 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Production	148	138
Sales and distribution	14	13
Administration	13	14
	<u>175</u>	<u>165</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	6,183	5,893
Social security costs	531	494
Pension costs	547	509
	<u>7,261</u>	<u>6,896</u>

There were no redundancy payments during the year (2018: £nil).

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

10 Other gains and losses

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Fair value gains/(losses) on financial instruments		
Change in value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	(90)	(22)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11 Taxation

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	937	668
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	8	(124)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current tax	<u>945</u>	<u>544</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	14	276
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	66	35
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total deferred tax	<u>80</u>	<u>311</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge	<u>1,025</u>	<u>855</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

11 Taxation (continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Profit before taxation	5,127	5,720
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	974	1,087
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(3)	(2)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	74	(90)
Research and development tax credit	(18)	-
Change in deferred tax rate	(2)	(32)
Patent box relief	-	(108)
Taxation charge for the year	1,025	855

In addition to the amount charged to the income statement, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Deferred tax arising on:		
Actuarial differences recognised as other comprehensive income	(203)	14

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit on ordinary activities is 19% (2018: 19%). During the year beginning 1 January 2020, the net reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities is expected to increase the corporation charge for the year by £68k. This is due to the reversal of accelerated capital allowances and the availability of research and development allowances. There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

12 Dividends

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Interim paid	7,000	2,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

13 Intangible fixed assets

	Licences and Patents £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	1,441
Additions - separately acquired	138
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2019	1,579
	<u> </u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2019	954
Amortisation charged for the year	167
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2019	1,121
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	458
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2018	487
	<u> </u>

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

14 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Assets under construction	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Plant and machinery	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	5,487	2,527	7,646	21,695	37,355
Additions	568	375	570	632	2,145
Disposals	(11)	-	(20)	(159)	(190)
Transfers from assets under construction	135	(2,843)	770	1,938	-
At 31 December 2019	6,179	59	8,966	24,106	39,310
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2019	1,319	-	4,547	14,189	20,055
Charge for the year	201	-	608	1,538	2,347
Eliminated on disposal	(7)	-	(17)	(159)	(183)
At 31 December 2019	1,513	-	5,138	15,568	22,219
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	4,666	59	3,828	8,538	17,091
At 31 December 2018	4,169	2,526	3,099	7,506	17,300

Freehold land amounting to £400,000 (2018: £400,000) has not been depreciated.

15 Stocks

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Raw materials and consumables	792	854
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,813	1,564
	2,605	2,418

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

16 Financial instruments

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	5,283	4,837
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	98	188
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	8,716	5,842
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

17 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,832	3,904
Amounts owed by group undertakings	39	31
Other debtors	291	752
Prepayments and accrued income	407	317
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	4,569	5,004
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Derivative financial instruments	98	188
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total debtors	4,667	5,192
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Bank loans	20	180	467
Trade creditors		1,736	1,564
Amounts owed to group undertakings		5,092	1,798
Corporation tax		465	149
Other taxation and social security		207	188
Accruals and deferred income		1,661	1,744
		<u>9,341</u>	<u>5,910</u>

19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	20	-	269
		<u>-</u>	<u>269</u>

20 Loans and overdrafts

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Bank loans	180	736
	<u>180</u>	<u>736</u>
Payable within one year	180	467
Payable after one year	-	269
	<u>-</u>	<u>269</u>

The loans are secured by a way of cross guarantee from Heitkamp & Thumann KG.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

21 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Deferred tax liabilities	22	1,097	1,017
Retirement benefit obligations	23	8,002	7,009
		<u>9,099</u>	<u>8,026</u>

22 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2019 £000	Liabilities 2018 £000
Balances:		
ACAs	1,106	1,027
Other timing differences	(9)	(10)
	<u>1,097</u>	<u>1,017</u>
Movements in the year:		2019 £000
Liability at 1 January 2019		1,017
Charge to profit or loss		80
Liability at 31 December 2019		<u>1,097</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so.

23 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £500,000 (2018: £449,000)

23 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

Defined benefit schemes

The group operates a funded defined benefit scheme arrangement. The assets are held independently of the group in trustee administered funds. The defined benefit section was frozen on 1 October 2001 and subsequent contributions were made to a defined contribution scheme, the assets of which are held independently of the group in trustee administered funds.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 6 April 2017 using a market based approach. That valuation has been updated to 31 December 2018 by the independent actuaries.

Key assumptions

	2019	2018
	%	%
Discount rate	2.1	2.9
Expected rate of increase of pensions in payment	2.9	3.1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Mortality assumptions

Assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65:

	2019	2018
	Years	Years
Retiring today		
- Males	21.3	21.4
- Females	23.6	23.7
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Retiring in 20 years		
- Males	20.3	20.4
- Females	22.4	22.5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Amounts recognised in the income statement

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Net interest on defined benefit liability/(asset)	238	224
Other costs and income	61	65
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total costs	299	289
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Of the total expenses for the year £506,000 (2018: £444,000) is included in cost of sales and £238,000 (2018: £224,000) in finance costs.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

23 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

Amounts taken to other comprehensive income

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Actual return on scheme assets	(2,090)	349
Less: calculated interest element	493	478
	<u>(1,597)</u>	<u>827</u>
Return on scheme assets excluding interest income	(1,597)	827
Actuarial changes related to obligations	<u>3,061</u>	<u>(694)</u>

The amounts included in the statement of financial position arising from the company's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	28,592	25,610
Fair value of plan assets	(18,951)	(17,165)
	<u>9,641</u>	<u>8,445</u>
Deficit in scheme	9,641	8,445
Deferred taxation balance relating to pension schemes	(1,639)	(1,436)
	<u>8,002</u>	<u>7,009</u>
Total liability recognised	<u>8,002</u>	<u>7,009</u>

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations

	2019
	£000
Liabilities at 1 January 2019	25,610
Benefits paid	(810)
Actuarial gains and losses	3,061
Interest cost	731
	<u>28,592</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>28,592</u>

The defined benefit obligations arise from plans which are wholly or partly funded.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

23 Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

Movements in the fair value of plan assets

	2019
	£000
Fair value of assets at 1 January 2019	17,165
Interest income	493
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	1,597
Benefits paid	(810)
Contributions by the employer	567
Other	(61)
At 31 December 2019	<u>18,951</u>

The actual return on plan assets was a gain of £2,090,000 (2018: £349,000 loss).

Fair value of plan assets at the reporting period end

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Equity instruments	8,611	7,348
Corporate bonds	5,721	5,329
Government bonds	3,181	3,092
Cash	151	180
Other assets (property and hedge funds)	1,287	1,216
	<u>18,951</u>	<u>17,165</u>

24 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
25,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	25	25
	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>
Issued and fully paid		
25,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	25	25
	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>

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

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

25 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

A contingent liability exists in that the Trustees of the Presspart Manufacturing Retirement Benefit Scheme have the right to request a one-off payment into the scheme. The amount of any claim is not yet determined, however the directors estimate that a claim, if made, would not be more than £173,000.

A contingent liability also exists in that the company has provided a cross guarantee in respect of an asset finance agreement taken out by a fellow group company, Presspart GmbH & Co KG. The amount guaranteed is £11,390k.

26 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Within one year	127	127
Between two and five years	155	167
	<u>282</u>	<u>294</u>

27 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	173	359
	<u>173</u>	<u>359</u>

28 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Aggregate compensation	383	371
	<u>383</u>	<u>371</u>

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

28 Related party transactions (continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	5,006	1,798
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	131	72
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Amounts due from related parties	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	140	112
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	39	31
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

29 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Heitkamp & Thumann KG, a company based in Germany. This is also the ultimate controlling party of the company.

Presspart Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

30 Cash generated from operations

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Profit for the year after tax	4,102	4,865
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	1,025	855
Finance costs	289	303
Investment income	(3)	(2)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	6	34
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	167	149
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	2,347	2,109
Other gains and losses	90	22
Pension scheme non-cash movement	(506)	(430)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in stocks	(187)	(587)
Decrease in debtors	435	124
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	3,402	(866)
Cash generated from operations	11,167	6,576

31 Analysis of changes in net funds/(debt)

	1 January	Cash flows	31 December
	2019		2019
	£000	£000	£000
Cash at bank and in hand	700	652	1,352
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(736)	556	(180)
	(36)	1,208	1,172