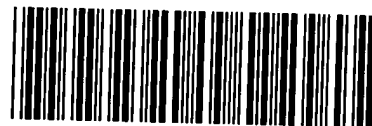


**Report of the Directors and
Audited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020
for
Saurer Fibrevision Limited**

WEDNESDAY



AA1WY4TK

A07

07/04/2021

#198

COMPANIES HOUSE

**Contents of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

	Page
Company Information	1
Report of the Directors	2
Report of the Independent Auditors	3
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11

Saurer Fibrevision Limited

**Company Information
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

DIRECTORS:

Mr N R Mogg
Mr A Kehl
Dr P Von Hagen

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Heather Close
Lyme Green Business Park
Macclesfield
Cheshire
SK11 0LR

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03665668 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Bennett Brooks & Co Ltd
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
2 Maple Court
Davenport Street
Macclesfield
Cheshire
SK10 1JE

**Report of the Directors
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

DIRECTORS

The directors who have held office during the period from 1 January 2020 to the date of this report are as follows:

Mr J Spahlinger - resigned 18 May 2020
Mr C Boddeker - resigned 18 May 2020
Mr N R Mogg - appointed 13 October 2020
Mr A Kehl - appointed 11 May 2020
Dr P Von Hagen - appointed 11 May 2020

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. 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;
- 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Bennett Brooks & Co Ltd, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



Dr P Von Hagen - Director

Date: 1/4/2021

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Saurer Fibrevision Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Saurer Fibrevision Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; 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 Auditors' 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has 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 Report of the Directors.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Saurer Fibrevision Limited

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 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.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation and regulations which govern the preparation of financial statements, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue, through management bias in manipulation of accounting estimates or accounting for significant transactions outside the normal course of business. Audit procedures performed included:

- Enquiry of management around actual and potential litigation and claims and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, testing accounting estimates (because of the risk of management bias), and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
- Review of board meeting minutes.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 Report of the Auditors.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Saurer Fibrevision Limited**

Use of our 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.



Jason Leach FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Bennett Brooks & Co Ltd
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
2 Maple Court
Davenport Street
Macclesfield
Cheshire
SK10 1JE

Date: 1 April 2021

Saurer Fibrevision Limited (Registered number: 03665668)

**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

	Notes	31.12.20 £	31.12.19 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	3	5,096,387	4,849,407
Cost of sales		(2,300,094)	(1,841,133)
GROSS PROFIT		2,796,293	3,008,274
Distribution costs		(96,131)	(78,383)
Administrative expenses		(2,118,895)	(2,217,181)
OPERATING PROFIT		581,267	712,710
Finance costs	5	(17,069)	(19,451)
Finance income	5	2,160	10,520
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	6	566,358	703,779
Income tax	7	(40,892)	(65,553)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		525,466	638,226
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>525,466</u>	<u>638,226</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.20 £	31.12.19 £
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Goodwill	9	469,700	469,700
Owned			
Intangible assets	10	91,358	82,122
Property, plant and equipment	11	51,617	66,794
Right-of-use			
Property, plant and equipment	11, 19	370,918	436,374
		<u>983,593</u>	<u>1,054,990</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	12	2,244,531	1,716,766
Trade and other receivables	13	683,718	971,355
Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,594,067	1,865,339
		<u>4,522,316</u>	<u>4,553,460</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>5,505,909</u>	<u>5,608,450</u>
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	15	48	48
Share premium	16	2,424,176	2,424,176
Retained earnings	16	1,432,160	1,906,694
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>3,856,384</u>	<u>4,330,918</u>
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	336,345	400,754
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	17	1,141,143	708,431
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	64,408	61,931
Current tax payable		32,639	25,557
Provisions	20	74,990	80,859
		<u>1,313,180</u>	<u>876,778</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>1,649,525</u>	<u>1,277,532</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>5,505,909</u>	<u>5,608,450</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 1 April 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



Dr P Von Hagen - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2019	48	1,288,871	2,424,176	3,713,095
Changes in equity				
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 16	-	(20,403)	-	(20,403)
Total comprehensive income	-	638,226	-	638,226
Balance at 31 December 2019	48	1,906,694	2,424,176	4,330,918
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(1,000,000)	-	(1,000,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	525,466	-	525,466
Balance at 31 December 2020	48	1,432,160	2,424,176	3,856,384

The notes form part of these financial statements

**Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

	Notes	31.12.20 £	31.12.19 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	870,457	291,567
Lease interest paid		(17,069)	(19,451)
Tax paid		(33,810)	(2,126)
Net cash from operating activities		819,578	269,990
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(20,492)	(40,530)
Purchase of property plant and equipment		(10,586)	(8,243)
Interest received		2,160	10,520
Net cash from investing activities		(28,918)	(38,253)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(61,932)	(59,549)
Equity dividends paid		(1,000,000)	-
Net cash from financing activities		(1,061,932)	(59,549)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(271,272)	172,188
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	1,865,339	1,693,151
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	1,594,067	1,865,339

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Profit before income tax	566,358	703,779
Depreciation charges	102,474	104,312
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(5,869)	15,086
Finance costs	17,069	19,451
Finance income	(2,160)	(10,520)
	<u>677,872</u>	<u>832,108</u>
Increase in inventories	(527,765)	(214,146)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	287,638	(145,253)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	<u>432,712</u>	<u>(181,142)</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>870,457</u>	<u>291,567</u>

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2020

	31.12.20	1.1.20
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,594,067</u>	<u>1,865,339</u>

Year ended 31 December 2019

	31.12.19	1.1.19
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,865,339</u>	<u>1,693,151</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Saurer Fibrevision Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The Company manufactures, distributes and sells textile instrumentation and monitoring equipment. It is also involved in the sale of engineering services.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling which is also the Company's functional currency.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS), IFRIC Interpretations and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

New standards, amendments and interpretations

The Company adopted the following standards and interpretation in the prior year financial statements:

IFRS 16 - Leases (effective 1 January 2019)

This resulted in the recognition of £20,403 against the opening reserves.

Revenue recognition

Revenue arises mainly from the manufacture and assembly of sensors. To determine whether to recognise revenue, the company follows a 5 step process as follows:

1. Identifying the contract with the customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied

Revenue is measured at transaction price, stated net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time, or over-time as the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers as described below.

(i) Fixed-fee contracted manufacture and assembly of sensors

For the significant majority of revenue transactions, the Company enters into individual signed, written contracts for the manufacture and assembly of sensors generally for a specific project in a particular geographical location. This is considered in most cases to be the only performance obligation and the transaction price which is specified in the contract is allocated entirely to this single performance obligation with revenue generally recognised at a point in time.

(ii) Maintenance fee contracts

The Company's second revenue stream comes from the supply of maintenance contracts. This involves both weekly and yearly visits in order to both advise and troubleshoot a customer. The performance obligation can therefore flex dependent on the customers needs but in the main is directly proportional to the visits made by the Company upon satisfactory service of the sensors with revenue generally recognised over time.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in proportion to time, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rates applicable.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

IAS 36 requires goodwill to be tested for impairment annually. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit and loss and is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Intangible assets - patents & licences

Patents & licences, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of business in October 2008 has been fully amortised following an impairment review in 2012.

Intangible assets - research and development costs

Research costs are charged to the income statement in the year which they are incurred and are presented within operating expenses. Internal development costs that are incurred during the development of significant and separately identifiable new technology are capitalised when it meets the criteria for IAS 38.

This is when the following criteria have been met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the project so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the project and use or sell it;
- it can be demonstrated how the project will develop probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the project and to use or sell the project output are available; and
- expenditure attributable to the project during its development can be reliably measured.

Once the project is complete, development expenditure is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life of 3-5 years. Other development expenditure that does not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred and presented within operating expenses.

Intangible assets - computer software

Computer software, part of which being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in October 2008 has been fully amortised following an impairment review in 2012.

Other computer software was purchased in 2018 and is stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. This computer software will be amortised over a 5 year useful life.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is recognised at the following annual rate so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

Computer equipment	50% straight line
Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line

Inventories

Inventories are initially valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a FIFO basis. Cost comprises direct materials. Adjustments are made to take account of items which have a realisable value below the historic purchase price and after making allowance for slow moving and obsolete items.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Tax represents the sum of the tax currently payable or receivable and deferred tax.

(i) Current tax

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Leases

IFRS 16 'Leases' replaced IAS 17 'Leases' and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and has been applied from 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Under IFRS 16 the main difference for the Company is that certain leases that the Company holds as a lessee are recognised on the balance sheet, as both a right-of-use asset and a largely offsetting lease liability. Low value and short term leases were excluded from these calculations under the practical expedients allowed in the standard. The right-of-use asset is depreciated in accordance with IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and the liability is increased for the accumulation of interest and reduced by cash lease payments. There is no impact on cashflow.

Within the income statement the Company recognises an amortisation charge and an interest charge instead of a straight-line operating cost. This changes the timing of cost recognition on the lease, resulting in extra cost in early years of the lease, and reduced cost towards the end of the lease.

The adoption of the above standard in the prior year had no material impact on the results or financial position in any of the years presented with the exception of IFRS 16 under which a right-of-use asset with a net book value of £501,830 was recognised together with a corresponding financial liability of £522,233 as at 1 January 2019. The difference of £20,403 was posted to opening reserves as at 1 January 2019.

Employee benefit costs

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the Company's pension scheme are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Dividends

Final dividends to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders. Interim dividends are recognised when paid.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows includes cash in hand, cash held at call with banks and cash held at call with Group treasury.

Deferred income

Deposits held in advance of sales are shown as deferred income in 'accruals and deferred income'. These are recognised as control of goods is passed to the customer.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Warranty provision

Provisions are made in respect of anticipated claims relating to certain products manufactured covering a period of up to five years from date of sale.

Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Financial assets - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial assets are classified as either financial assets at amortised cost, fair value through profit and loss and fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. All financial assets of the company are held at amortised cost.

The Company's financial assets represent loans and receivables.

(i) Loans and receivables

Financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Trade and other receivables are amounts due from the customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recorded at fair value and thereafter are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised based upon the lifetime expected credit losses in cases where the credit risk on trade and other receivables has increased significantly since initial recognition. In cases where the credit risk has not significantly increased, the company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss. This assessment is performed on a collective basis considering forward looking information.

Interest income is recognised applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Financial liabilities - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company's borrowings, trade and all other payables fall into this category of financial instruments.

(i) Other financial liabilities

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers and are initially recorded at fair value and thereafter at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

The Company's other financial liabilities comprises "trade and other payables".

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Critical accounting estimates

In the preparation of historical financial information the directors, in applying the accounting policies of the company, make some judgements and estimates that effect the reported amounts in the historical financial information. Both the impairment of the goodwill below and the warranty provision above are the main areas where judgement and accounting estimates could significantly affect the financial statements.

Impairment of goodwill

The Company tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated above. In calculating the recoverable amounts of goodwill, cash-generating units have been determined on value in use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates, predominantly in arriving at expected future cash flows. There is significant headroom in the calculations and no reasonably possible scenario in which the Directors could foresee an impairment.

Warranty provision

The calculation for warranty provisions include estimates as to the failure rate of products and the costs of repair. Should these estimates prove to be inaccurate, the provision may need to be adjusted. The calculations are prepared using a consistent methodology and given the amounts, any adjustment is unlikely to be material.

3. REVENUE

Revenue from contracts with customers

Segmental reporting

Revenue recognised in the income statement is analysed as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Sale of goods	4,919,755	4,849,407
Sale of services	176,632	
Revenue from continuing operations	<u>5,096,387</u>	<u>4,849,407</u>

The directors are the Company's chief operating decision makers and consider that the Company has one operating segment being the manufacture and sale of textile instrumentation and monitoring equipment.

Revenue by geographical area destination	2020 £	2019 £
China	3,237,483	2,177,122
India	252,306	197,416
Other Asia	771,157	1,151,850
Europe	406,864	878,599
Latin America	118,360	45,384
North America	175,496	150,413
Turkey	31,549	174,690
United Kingdom	103,172	52,183
Middle East	-	21,750
Total	<u>5,096,387</u>	<u>4,849,407</u>

In 2020 there was one major customer that individually accounted for at least 10 per cent of total revenues (2019: two customers). The revenue relating to that customer in 2020 was £1,674,964 (2019: £825,705 and £505,082). All revenue originates in the UK and all non-current assets are held in GBP.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,282,847	1,242,603
Social security costs	138,356	129,254
Defined contribution pension costs	88,662	88,104
	<u>1,509,865</u>	<u>1,459,961</u>

During the year an amount of £643,934 (2019: £624,822) included in the above figure related to research and development costs (note 6).

The average number of employees in the year was 32 (2019: 32).

Key management compensation

The following table details the aggregate compensation paid in respect of the key management.

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
	£	£
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	391,240	432,029
Post-employment benefits	28,973	28,973
	<u>420,213</u>	<u>461,002</u>

There are no defined benefit schemes for key management. Pension costs under defined contribution schemes are included in the post-employment benefits disclosed above.

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	21,314	-
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	<u>1,782</u>	<u>-</u>

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
------------------------	----------	----------

A number of the directors of the Company were remunerated through another entity within the Group in the current and prior year.

5. NET FINANCE COSTS

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Finance income:		
Bank interest receivable	<u>2,160</u>	<u>10,520</u>
Finance costs:		
ROU Asset Finance Costs	<u>17,069</u>	<u>19,451</u>
Net finance costs	<u>14,909</u>	<u>8,931</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

6. **PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX**

An analysis of expenses by nature is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	2,300,094	1,841,133
Depreciation - owned assets	25,762	28,006
Depreciation - right-of-use assets	65,456	65,456
Computer software amortisation	11,256	10,850
Auditors' remuneration	10,000	10,000
Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	3,000	1,000
Research and development costs recognised as an expense	666,211	661,415
Employee costs recognised as an expense	865,931	835,139
Other expenses	567,410	683,698
	<u>4,515,120</u>	<u>4,136,697</u>

7. **INCOME TAX**

Analysis of tax expense

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Current tax:		
Tax	42,413	60,550
Underprovision in prior year	(1,521)	5,003
	<u>40,892</u>	<u>65,553</u>
Total tax expense in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	<u>40,892</u>	<u>65,553</u>

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Profit before income tax	<u>566,358</u>	<u>703,779</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	107,608	133,718
Effects of:		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible	-	48
Effect of unrecognised deferred tax	631	752
Effect of concessions (research and development and other allowances)	(65,826)	(73,968)
(Over)/underprovision of taxation	(1,521)	5,003
	<u>40,892</u>	<u>65,553</u>
Tax expense	<u>40,892</u>	<u>65,553</u>

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that the previously enacted decrease in the corporate tax rate from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020 would no longer happen and that rates would remain at 19% for the foreseeable future. The new law was substantively enacted by a resolution under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968 on 17 March 2020. The impact of the change to 19% is not material.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

8. **DIVIDENDS**

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Ordinary A shares of 1p each		
Interim	780,116	-
Ordinary B shares of 1p each		
Interim	219,884	-
	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>

The above figures represent dividends of £206.27 per share.

9. **GOODWILL**

	£
COST	
At 1 January 2020	
and 31 December 2020	<u>769,700</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2020	
and 31 December 2020	<u>300,000</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2020	<u>469,700</u>
	£
COST	
At 1 January 2019	
and 31 December 2019	<u>769,700</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2019	
and 31 December 2019	<u>300,000</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2019	<u>469,700</u>

The Company tests annually for impairment of goodwill. The method, key assumptions and results of the impairment review are detailed below:

Goodwill has been tested for impairment by assessing the value in use of the cash generating unit. The value in use calculations were based on the projected cash flows in perpetuity. Budgeted cash flows for 2020-2021 were used. The discount rate used to test the cash generating units was the Group's WACC of 13%.

The value in use calculations, together with sensitivity analysis using reasonable assumptions, indicate significant headroom and therefore do not give rise to impairment concerns. Having completed the impairment review no impairments have been identified. Management does not consider that there is any reasonable downside scenario which would result in an impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patents and licences £	Development costs £	Computer software £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 January 2020	547,300	40,530	379,250	967,080
Additions	-	15,621	4,871	20,492
At 31 December 2020	547,300	56,151	384,121	987,572
AMORTISATION				
At 1 January 2020	547,300	-	337,658	884,958
Amortisation for year	-	-	11,256	11,256
At 31 December 2020	547,300	-	348,914	896,214
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2020	-	56,151	35,207	91,358

	Patents and licences £	Development costs £	Computer software £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 January 2019	547,300	-	379,250	926,550
Additions	-	40,530	-	40,530
At 31 December 2019	547,300	40,530	379,250	967,080
AMORTISATION				
At 1 January 2019	547,300	-	326,808	874,108
Amortisation for year	-	-	10,850	10,850
At 31 December 2019	547,300	-	337,658	884,958
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2019	-	40,530	41,592	82,122

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	ROU Asset £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 January 2020	649,106	148,308	13,958	25,751	837,123
Additions	-	6,599	1,256	2,731	10,586
At 31 December 2020	649,106	154,907	15,214	28,482	847,709
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2020	212,732	84,304	12,470	24,449	333,955
Charge for year	65,456	22,890	661	2,212	91,219
At 31 December 2020	278,188	107,194	13,131	26,661	425,174
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2020	370,918	47,713	2,083	1,821	422,535

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - continued

	ROU Asset £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 January 2019	-	143,515	13,958	27,679	185,152
Additions	-	8,243	-	-	8,243
Disposals	-	(3,450)	-	(1,928)	(5,378)
Transfer to ownership	649,106	-	-	-	649,106
At 31 December 2019	649,106	148,308	13,958	25,751	837,123
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2019	-	64,242	12,019	22,334	98,595
Charge for year	65,456	23,512	451	4,043	93,462
Eliminated on disposal	-	(3,450)	-	(1,928)	(5,378)
Transfer to ownership	147,276	-	-	-	147,276
At 31 December 2019	212,732	84,304	12,470	24,449	333,955
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2019	436,374	64,004	1,488	1,302	503,168

Assets with initial costs totalling £84,414 (2019: £59,334) are still in use by the Company but have been fully depreciated by the year end.

12. INVENTORIES

	31.12.20 £	31.12.19 £
Raw materials	1,952,617	1,404,502
Work-in-progress	12,882	590
Finished goods	279,032	311,674
	<u>2,244,531</u>	<u>1,716,766</u>

A provision totalling £44,368 has been recorded against inventory this year (2019: £Nil) in respect of slow moving stock items.

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31.12.20 £	31.12.19 £
Current:		
Trade receivables	402,230	528,386
Amounts owed by group undertakings	92,298	327,570
VAT	94,504	54,596
Prepayments & accrued income	94,686	60,803
	<u>683,718</u>	<u>971,355</u>

At the year end, there was no provision for credit losses in either year. All of the above trade receivables are not past due.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Cash in hand	2,202	1,690
Bank deposit account	200,000	1,139,763
Bank accounts	1,391,865	723,886
	<u>1,594,067</u>	<u>1,865,339</u>

The bank deposit account disclosed above relates to monies held by the parent company in a Group treasury account.

15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:		Nominal	31.12.20	31.12.19
Number:	Class:	value:	£	£
3,782	Ordinary A	1p	38	38
1,066	Ordinary B	1p	10	10
			<u>48</u>	<u>48</u>

16. RESERVES

	Retained earnings	Share premium	Totals
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	1,906,694	2,424,176	4,330,870
Profit for the year	525,466	-	525,466
Dividends	(1,000,000)	-	(1,000,000)
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,432,160</u>	<u>2,424,176</u>	<u>3,856,336</u>

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Current:		
Trade payables	326,786	233,742
Amounts owed to group undertakings	33,745	55,258
Social security & other taxes	33,246	29,711
Accruals & deferred income	747,366	389,720
	<u>1,141,143</u>	<u>708,431</u>

18. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Current:		
Leases (see note 19)	<u>64,408</u>	<u>61,931</u>
Non-current:		
Leases (see note 19)	<u>336,345</u>	<u>400,754</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

18. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS - continued

Terms and debt repayment schedule

	1 year or less £	1-2 years £	2-5 years £	More than 5 years £	Totals £
Leases	<u>64,408</u>	<u>66,984</u>	<u>217,462</u>	<u>51,899</u>	<u>400,753</u>

19. LEASING

Right-of-use assets

Property, plant and equipment

	31.12.20 £	31.12.19 £
COST OR VALUATION		
At 1 January 2020	649,106	-
Transfer to ownership	-	649,106
	<u>649,106</u>	<u>649,106</u>
DEPRECIATION		
At 1 January 2020	212,732	-
Charge for year	65,456	65,456
Transfer to ownership	-	147,276
	<u>278,188</u>	<u>212,732</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	<u>370,918</u>	<u>436,374</u>

Right-of-use assets with initial capitalised cost of £649,106 (2019: £649,106) relate to leased buildings.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

19. LEASING - continued

Lease liabilities

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Gross obligations repayable:		
Within one year	79,000	79,000
Between one and five years	316,000	316,000
In more than five years	52,666	131,667
	<u>447,666</u>	<u>526,667</u>
Finance charges repayable:		
Within one year	14,592	17,069
Between one and five years	31,554	42,494
In more than five years	767	4,419
	<u>46,913</u>	<u>63,982</u>
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	64,408	61,931
Between one and five years	284,446	273,506
In more than five years	51,899	127,248
	<u>400,753</u>	<u>462,685</u>

20. PROVISIONS

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Other provisions	<u>74,990</u>	<u>80,859</u>
Analysed as follows:		
Current	<u>74,990</u>	<u>80,859</u>
		Warranty provisions
		£
As at 1 January 2020		80,859
Additions		66,658
Used		(52,587)
Unused amounts reversed		(19,940)
As at 31 December 2020		<u>74,990</u>

Of the warranty provision, £8,646 (2019: £32,968) relates to items supplied several years ago under a five year warranty. The Company considers that the majority of issues with this item have now been rectified and any further utilisation will be predominantly in the next twelve months. As such, no discounting has been applied to the warranty provision.

The other element of the warranty provision, £66,344 (2019: £47,891) relates to specific bespoke projects where issues have become apparent and the remedial work will be required.

21. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Saurer AG (incorporated in Switzerland) are the immediate parent company. Saurer Intelligent Technology Co. Ltd (incorporated in China) is the ultimate parent company.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

22. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	31.12.20	31.12.19
	£	£
Contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	9,500	-

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the period under review the Company was under the control of Saurer AG.

During the year the company incurred expenditure with Group companies as follows:

Saurer AG - management charges of £45,419 (2019: £23,517)

Saurer Intelligent Technology AG - trademark fees of £119,259 (2019: £164,823)

Saurer Intelligent Technology AG - selling and promotional costs of £Nil (2019: £21,036)

Saurer Spinning Solutions GmbH & Co KG (formerly Saurer Germany GmbH) - information technology recharges of £16,115 (2019: £21,344)

Saurer Spinning Solutions GmbH & Co KG (formerly Saurer Germany GmbH) - legal and consulting expenses of £1,018 (2019: £2,711)

Saurer Technologies GmbH & Co KG Twisting Solutions - materials purchased of £1,716 (2019: £Nil)

As at 31 December 2020 the Company owed Saurer AG £4,995 (2019: £5,294), Saurer Intelligent Technology AG £28,750 (2019: £45,551), and Saurer Spinning Solutions GmbH & Co KG (formerly Saurer Germany GmbH) £Nil (2019: £4,413).

As at 31 December 2020 the Company was owed £12,118 (2019: £Nil) by Saurer Spinning Solutions GmbH & Co KG (formerly Saurer Germany GmbH).

During the year the Company made sales of £199,581 (2019: £505,082) to Saurer Technologies GmbH & Co KG Twisting Solutions, a company with the same Ultimate Parent Company. As at 31 December 2019 Saurer Technologies GmbH & Co KG Twisting Solutions owed the Company £80,180 (2019: £327,570).

Saurer Spinning Solutions GmbH & Co KG (formerly Saurer Germany GmbH) acted as Group treasury and held bank balances of £200,000 (2019: £1,139,763) on the Company's behalf. The Company received interest of £2,160 relating to this balance (2019: £10,520).

24. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed through its operations to one or more of the following financial risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. A risk management programme has been established to protect the Company against the potential adverse effects of these financial risks.

Categories of financial instruments

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recognised at the balance sheet date of the reporting periods under review may also be categorised as follows:

	At 31 December 2020 £	At 31 December 2019 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables	589,032	910,552
Cash and cash equivalents	1,594,067	1,865,339
	2,183,099	2,775,891
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	393,777	318,711
	393,777	318,711
Net financial assets	1,789,322	2,457,180
Non-financial asset and liabilities		
Goodwill	469,700	469,700
Other intangible assets - owned	91,358	82,122
Property, plant and equipment - owned	51,617	66,794
Property, plant and equipment - right-of-use	370,918	436,374
Prepayments and accrued income	94,686	60,803
Inventories	2,244,531	1,716,766
Tax receivable	-	-
Tax payable	(32,639)	(25,557)
Lease liabilities	(400,753)	(462,685)
Provisions	(74,990)	(80,859)
Accruals & deferred income	(747,366)	(389,720)
	2,067,062	1,873,738
Total equity	3,856,384	4,330,918

Capital risk management

The Company aims to manage its overall capital so as to ensure that it continues to operate as a going concern, whilst providing an adequate return to its shareholders.

Risk management objectives

The Company manages financial risks through a Treasury function which monitors the risks and acts accordingly. The principal risks to which the Company is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter-party will cause a financial loss to the Company by failing to discharge its obligation to the Company.

The Company manages its exposure to this risk by applying Board approved limits to the amount of credit exposure to any one counter-party and employs strict minimum credit worthiness criteria as to the choice of counter-party thereby ensuring that there are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables represents the maximum credit exposure; therefore the maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date was £402,230 (2019: £528,386).

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

As at the date of signing these financial statements, the trade receivable balance has been substantially reduced and therefore credit exposure is considered minimal.

Credit risk also arises from balances of cash and cash equivalents held in financial institutions. With the exception of amounts held by Group treasury, this amounts to £1,394,067 (2019: £725,576) and is held with a financial institution rated A-.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short term and long-term funding and liquidity risks management requirements.

The Company manages liquidity risks by maintaining adequate reserves and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements:

Financial liabilities	Carrying Amount £	Less than 1 month £	Between 1 and 6 months £	Over 6 months £
At 31 December 2020				
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	33,745	-	33,745	-
Trade payables	326,786	326,786	-	-
Other payables	33,246	33,246	-	-
Total	393,777	360,032	33,745	-
At 31 December 2019				
Trade payables	233,742	233,742	-	-
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	55,258	-	55,258	-
Other payables	29,711	29,711	-	-
Total	318,711	263,453	55,258	-

Interest rate risk and interest rate sensitivity analysis

As at the balance sheet date there were no interest rate bearing financial instruments and therefore the Company has no material exposure to interest rates. A change in interest rate at the reporting date would not affect the reported results.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows. This is based on the carrying amount for monetary financial instruments:

Financial assets	Sterling £	Euro £	Swiss Franc £	Total £
At 31 December 2020				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,421,368	156,009	16,690	1,594,067
Trade receivables	481,281	12,118	1,129	494,528
Other receivables	94,504	-	-	94,504
	1,997,153	168,009	17,819	2,183,099
At 31 December 2019				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,819,528	10,983	34,828	1,865,339
Trade receivables	792,426	-	63,530	855,956
Other receivables	54,596	-	-	54,596
	2,666,550	10,983	98,358	2,775,891

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

Financial liabilities	Sterling £	Euro £	Swiss Franc £	US Dollars £	Indian Rupee £	Total £
At 31 December 2020						
Trade payables	305,611	-	-	17,262	3,913	326,786
Amounts owed to Group Undertakings	-	28,750	4,995	-	-	33,745
Other payables	33,246	-	-	-	-	33,246
	<u>338,857</u>	<u>28,750</u>	<u>4,995</u>	<u>17,262</u>	<u>3,913</u>	<u>393,777</u>
At 31 December 2019						
Trade payables	233,742	-	-	-	-	233,742
Amounts owed to Group Undertakings	-	4,413	50,845	-	-	55,258
Other payables	29,711	-	-	-	-	29,711
	<u>263,453</u>	<u>4,413</u>	<u>50,845</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>318,711</u>

Foreign exchange sensitivity analysis

A 10 percent weakening of the foreign currencies against sterling would have increased equity by £13,091 this year.

The Company does not presently utilise swaps or forward contracts to manage its currency exposures, although such facilities are considered and may be used where appropriate in the future.