

# Financial Statements

## Gentex Europe Limited (formerly Gentex HISL Limited)

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For the year ended 31 December 2016

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COMPANIES HOUSE

**Registered number: 09069589**

**Gentex Europe Limited (formerly Gentex HISL Limited)**

## Company Information

<b>Directors</b>	L P Frieder III H Acker R Dellar
<b>Company secretary</b>	Jordan Company Secretaries Limited
<b>Registered number</b>	09069589
<b>Registered office</b>	20-22 Bedord Row London WC1R 4JS
<b>Independent auditor</b>	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Grant Thornton House 202 Silbury Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 1LW

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## **Group strategic report**

**For the year ended 31 December 2016**

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the Group during the year was the design, manufacture, assembly, testing and marketing of protective headgear for military and civilian aircrew, the emergency and law enforcement services, together with respiratory equipment for use in a variety of industrial applications.

Where appropriate the Group provides associated equipment such as radio communication systems, active noise reduction, microphones (including bone conductive), earphones and consumables such as filters and battery packs. The Group also undertakes funded research and design engineering as a subcontractor to a number of major international corporations to meet their specific requirements. In other areas research and development is undertaken, either as new initiatives for additional products, or to update and improve existing products.

### **Business review**

During the year the Group comprised two wholly owned operating subsidiaries:-

Interactive Safety Products Inc. ("ISPI") – a company registered in Delaware, USA

Helmet Integrated Systems Limited ("HISL") – a company registered in England and Wales

The Group's ultimate parent company is considered to be Gentex Corporation, a company registered in Delaware, USA. A review of the manufacturing facilities of the whole Gentex Group has been undertaken and during the course of the year production and sales activity at ISPI was transferred to other group companies in the USA. The ISPI premises were shut in October 2016, although some minor residual leasing costs will continue to be incurred during 2017.

Turnover for the year showed a 22% decrease on the previous year. This was accounted for by the completion, in 2015, of the deliverable phase of the supply of aircrew helmets and spares for the French DGA which amounted to £3,653,166.

Results for the year were adversely affected by the failure of UK MoD to issue a follow on to the contract that expired in October 2014, for the supply of aircrew helmets and spares. Due to Strategic Defence Reviews and UK Government spending restraints, a new 5 year contract was not issued and signed until December 2016. Consequently HISL was forced to implement a redundancy programme at its main production facility at Stranraer, resulting in the loss of 29 jobs and redundancy costs of approximately £220,000.

The closure of the ISPI facility was achieved with minimal disruption to outstanding customer deliveries.

The operating profit before tax and amortisation of goodwill was £787,244, compared to £973,570 the previous year.

## Group strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2016

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors are of the opinion that the budget approved for 2017 is realistic and is based only on existing certified and approved products, with product upgrades and improvements providing the only internal risk area. External risks encompass parts obsolescence and the general political and economic risks and uncertainties.

The Group constantly monitors its supply chain relationships and in particular the potential risks associated with parts obsolescence (mainly, but not limited to, electronic components). Working closely with suppliers, the Group's purchasing departments identify items that are due to be made obsolete, and, if necessary instigate "last time buys" to ensure stock availability while alternatives can be sourced, evaluated and approved.

As a more general point, the worldwide political and economic uncertainties (in particular Brexit) has required the board to carefully balance: -

- the need to control inflationary pressures on employee and overhead costs, as well as raw materials
- capital expenditure, and research and development costs
- new products and the updating of existing products
- control of working capital requirements

The board is determined that the future growth and success of the Group should be financed by internally generated funds without recourse to the banks.

### Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

A number of KPIs are used by the Group:

- orders by customer and product group are measured against budget on a weekly basis
- sales by product group and customer are compared to budget on a monthly basis and deliveries to customers are the subject of weekly production meetings to enable any remedial action to be taken
- cash is closely monitored and revised projections are completed quarterly in parallel with profit forecasts
- customer satisfaction – a system has now been established to review on a monthly basis and to take remedial action where appropriate
- departmental overheads are monitored on a monthly basis as part of the management accounting package

This report was approved by the board on

29 June 2017 and signed on its behalf.



H Acker  
Director

## **Directors' report**

**For the year ended 31 December 2016**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

L P Frieder III  
H Acker  
R Dellar

### **Results and dividends**

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £494,138 (2015 - loss £2,503,193).

The payment of dividends is decided by Gentex. The scenarios outlined in the heading "Future developments" will require, over the ensuing 2 to 3 years, substantial additional working capital to finance higher levels of turnover, stock and work in progress and trade debtors. The board continues to consider that this expansion should be self financing from within the company, and accordingly no dividends have been declared for the period.

### **Financial controls**

Annual budgets, phased by month are agreed by the board, and, on a monthly basis, management accounts are compared with budget to highlight variances enabling remedial action to be taken when necessary. All balance sheet items are reconciled on a monthly basis, with the exception of stock which is verified at each year end by physical count. Quarterly cash flow forecasts are produced, analysed by individual weeks, and are monitored against the actual weekly cash flows.

Capital expenditure is controlled by requiring all proposals for expenditure to be approved in accordance with the delegated levels of authority. Research and development private venture expenditure is only undertaken after a rigorous cost justification process has been undertaken, and the board is satisfied that a satisfactory return on investment will be achieved.

### **Financial risk management policies**

The board regularly reviews the financial requirements of the Group and the risks associated therewith. The Group's operations historically have primarily been financed from retained earnings and bank borrowings and the company does not use complex or derivative financial instruments for trading purposes other than forward exchange contracts.

The principal financial risks arising from the Group's activities are credit risk and exchange rate risk. These are monitored closely by the board. Credit risk is managed by obtaining credit checks on new commercial customers, using credit insurance wherever available and by monitoring payments against contractual agreements.

The Group's exchange rate exposure arises both from transactions with overseas customers denominated in foreign currency, and from its US subsidiary operations. The board will take steps to protect its anticipated foreign exchange cash inflows for the coming year by entering a series of forward exchange contracts and options with its bankers.

## **Directors' report (continued)**

**For the year ended 31 December 2016**

### **Future developments**

In 2015 a review of the Gentex Group's marketing and distribution strategy was completed and as a result HISL started to distribute some of Gentex's products outside of the US. In 2016 the range of products was expanded and a reciprocal arrangement was agreed whereby Gentex is now promoting HISL's products within its territories.

In last year's Future Prospects section of the Strategic Report it was reported that "Investment in new products continues, and should generate revenue towards the end of the year, although the full benefit from the investment will not be forthcoming until 2017." HISL has taken advantage of a funding stream that has been made available by the Scottish Enterprise ("SE"), whose remit is to promote jobs for Scottish industry. Due to the number and complexity of the new products involved, negotiations with SE were protracted and as expenditure incurred before a signed agreement is executed is ineligible for funding, the directors resolved to pause the development programme. As a result, although the first of the new products (with potentially the largest sales growth) is expected to be launched at a major trade show in October 2017, realistically revenue will not accrue until early 2018 and consequently none has been included in the 2017 budget.

The Business Review reported that a new 5 year contract with UK MoD was signed in December 2016. The 26 month gap between contracts has led to substantial equipment shortages within MoD and substantial orders have already been received from MoD to address this.

Overall, with the exception of sales to UK MoD and an increase in the distribution of Gentex manufactured products the directors have approved a budget that shows modest but sustainable growth in turnover and an acceptable improvement in operating profit.

Total sales order intake has made an encouraging start to the year (12% ahead of budget at the end of March) helped by the initial orders placed by MoD under the new contract.

### **Financial instruments**

The board regularly reviews the financial requirements of the Group and the risks associated therewith. The Group's operations historically have primarily been financed from retained earnings and bank borrowings and the Group does not use complex or derivative financial instruments for trading purposes other than forward exchange contracts.

### **Qualifying third party indemnity provisions**

During the period and up to the date of this report, the Group maintained liability insurance and third-party indemnification provisions for its directors, under which the Group has agreed to indemnify the directors to the extent permitted by law in respect of all liabilities to third parties arising out of, or in connection with, the execution of their powers, duties and responsibilities as directors of the Group.

### **Charitable donations**

During the year, the Group made charitable donations of £415 (2015: £1,280).

### **Post balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the year end.

## **Directors' report (continued)**

**For the year ended 31 December 2016**

### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group strategic report, the Directors' report and the consolidated 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 Group 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 the Group 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### **Disclosure of information to auditor**

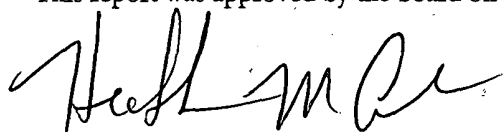
Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

### **Auditor**

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

This report was approved by the board on 29 June 2017 and signed on its behalf.



**H Acker**  
Director



## Independent auditor's report to the members of Gentex Europe Limited (formerly Gentex HISL Limited)

We have audited the financial statements of Gentex Europe Limited (formerly Gentex HISL Limited) for the year ended 31 December 2016, which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Consolidated and Company Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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.

### **Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditor**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate).

### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of the Group's loss 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.



## Independent auditor's report to the members of Gentex Europe Limited (formerly Gentex HISL Limited) (continued)

### **Opinion 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 Group strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements; and
- the Group strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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

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

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 by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company 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.

*Grant Thornton UK LLP*

Jeremy Read (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of

**Grant Thornton UK LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Milton Keynes

Date:

*30 June 2017*

# Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	15,155,894	19,641,097
Cost of sales		(7,948,340)	(12,071,391)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>7,207,554</b>	<b>7,569,706</b>
Distribution costs		(2,139,339)	(2,120,349)
Administrative expenses		(4,359,113)	(4,475,787)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets		(1,326,532)	(4,125,430)
Other operating income	5	78,142	-
<b>Operating loss</b>	6	<b>(539,288)</b>	<b>(3,151,860)</b>
Interest receivable and similar income		730	491
Interest payable and expenses		(53)	-
<b>Loss before taxation</b>		<b>(538,611)</b>	<b>(3,151,369)</b>
Tax on loss	8	44,473	648,176
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(494,138)</b>	<b>(2,503,193)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive income</b>			
Exchange rate difference on translation of foreign subsidiaries		454,254	146,595
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>454,254</b>	<b>146,595</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(39,884)</b>	<b>(2,356,598)</b>
<b>(Loss) for the year attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the parent Company		(494,138)	(2,503,193)
		<b>(494,138)</b>	<b>(2,503,193)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the parent Company		(39,884)	(2,356,598)
		<b>(39,884)</b>	<b>(2,356,598)</b>

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	10	6,256,380	7,259,795
Tangible assets	11	1,931,213	2,096,988
		<u>8,187,593</u>	<u>9,356,783</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	13	3,574,084	3,431,187
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	3,340,550	3,887,215
Cash at bank and in hand	15	509,098	637,713
		<u>7,423,732</u>	<u>7,956,115</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(17,535,945)	(18,961,248)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(10,112,213)</u>	<u>(11,005,133)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(1,924,620)</u>	<u>(1,648,350)</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred taxation	18	(1,213,721)	(1,450,107)
		<u>(1,213,721)</u>	<u>(1,450,107)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>(3,138,341)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,098,457)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	19	1	1
Foreign exchange reserve	20	841,236	386,982
Profit and loss account	20	(3,979,578)	(3,485,440)
		<u>(3,138,341)</u>	<u>(3,098,457)</u>

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



29 June 2017

**H Acker**

Director

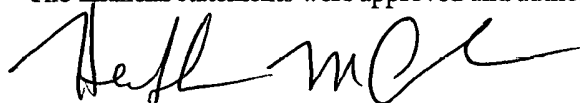
The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

# Company Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	12	15,000,000	15,000,000
		<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	1	1
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(14,999,999)</u>	<u>(14,999,999)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	19	1	1
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

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



**H Acker**  
Director

29 June 2017

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital	Foreign exchange reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	1	386,982	(3,485,440)	(3,098,457)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Loss for the year	-	-	(494,138)	(494,138)
Currency translation difference	-	454,254	-	454,254
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	454,254	-	454,254
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	454,254	(494,138)	(39,884)
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>841,236</b>	<b>(3,979,578)</b>	<b>(3,138,341)</b>

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital	Foreign exchange reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	1	240,387	(982,247)	(741,859)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,503,193)	(2,503,193)
Currency translation difference	-	146,595	-	146,595
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	146,595	-	146,595
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	146,595	(2,503,193)	(2,356,598)
<b>At 31 December 2015</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>386,982</b>	<b>(3,485,440)</b>	<b>(3,098,457)</b>

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

## **Company Statement of Changes in Equity**

**For the year ended 31 December 2016**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At 1 January 2016	1	1
At 31 December 2016	1	1

## **Company Statement of Changes in Equity**

**For the year ended 31 December 2015**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At 1 January 2015	1	1
At 31 December 2015	1	1

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Loss for the financial year	(494,138)	(2,503,193)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,326,532	3,228,481
Depreciation of tangible assets	324,834	307,684
Impairments of fixed assets	-	896,949
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	(1,000)	-
Interest paid	53	-
Interest received	(730)	(491)
Taxation	(44,473)	(648,176)
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(142,897)	1,511,314
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	546,665	(424,025)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	36,767	(5,257,870)
(Decrease)/increase in amounts owed to parent undertaking	(1,472,813)	1,776,898
Corporation tax (paid)/received	(176,328)	566,227
Foreign exchange gains and losses	449,412	(139,040)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>351,884</b>	<b>(685,242)</b>



## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(351,217)	(155,010)
Sale of intangible assets	28,100	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(247,035)	(416,132)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	88,976	-
Interest received	730	491
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>(480,446)</b>	<b>(570,651)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Interest paid	(53)	-
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(128,615)</b>	<b>(1,255,893)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	637,713	1,893,606
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year</b>	<b>509,098</b>	<b>637,713</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:</b>		
Cash at bank and in hand	509,098	637,713
	<b>509,098</b>	<b>637,713</b>

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2016**

### **1. General information**

Gentex Europe Limited (formerly Gentex HISL Limited which was amended on 3 October 2016) is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 20-22 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4JS.

The principal activity of the Group during the year was the design, manufacture, assembly, testing and marketing of protective headgear for military and civilian aircrew, the emergency and law enforcement services, together with respiratory equipment for use in a variety of industrial applications.

### **2. Accounting policies**

#### **2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### **2.2 Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements present the results of Gentex Europe Limited and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as they formed a single entity. No profit and loss account is presented for Gentex Europe Limited as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Statement of Financial Position, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

#### **2.3 Going concern**

Notwithstanding net liabilities of £3,138,341 (2015: £3,098,457) at the balance sheet date, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The Directors have reviewed the Group's cash flow projections for the next 12 months after the date of signing of the financial statements coupled with the strong consolidated balance sheet position, the Directors are confident they will have adequate resources to meet the requirements of the business for the foreseeable future. The Directors have obtained a letter of support from Gentex Corporation who will continue to support the Group for the 12 months from the signing of the financial statements. The Directors have therefore prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue on the sale of protective headgear is recognised on despatch to customers, except for customers whose arrangements are to call off orders (and take ownership of goods) in accordance with contractual terms which are not dependent on physical delivery of product at that point.

#### 2.5 Intangible assets

##### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the Group's share of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

##### Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer software	-	4 years
Development costs	-	5 - 10 years
Goodwill	-	10 years
Customer contracts	-	5 - 10 years
Production backlog	-	1.5 years
Computer software	-	4 years

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2%
Short-term leasehold property	-	10%
Plant and machinery	-	10%
Motor vehicles	-	25%
Computer equipment	-	25%
Exhibition equipment	-	33%

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

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

#### 2.7 Operating leases

Rentals income from operating leases is credited to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Amounts paid and payable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight line basis, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern over which the lessor's benefit from the leased asset is diminished.

#### 2.8 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2016**

### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

#### **2.9 Valuation of investments**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. The carrying value of investments are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be reasonable.

#### **2.10 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### **2.11 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 Financial instruments

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

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 2.13 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value using a valuation technique with any gains or losses being reported in the Income Statement. Outstanding derivatives at reporting date are included under the appropriate format heading depending on the nature of the derivative.

#### 2.14 Creditors

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

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.15 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

#### 2.16 Foreign currency translation

##### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

##### Transactions and balances

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

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

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

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into Sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### 2.17 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2016**

### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

#### **2.18 Pensions**

##### **Defined contribution pension plan**

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

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

#### **2.19 Interest income**

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

#### **2.20 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.21 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 2.22 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 5 to 10 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include revenue recognition, considering potential impairments within stock and trade debtors and the useful economic life of goodwill, intangible fixed assets and tangible fixed assets.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

### 4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Manufacturing and distribution of protective headgear and associated equipment	<u>15,155,894</u>	<u>19,641,097</u>

### 5. Other operating income

	2016 £	2015 £
Government grants receivable	<u>78,142</u>	<u>-</u>

### 6. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging/ (crediting):

	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	324,834	307,684
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	1,326,532	3,228,481
Impairment of intangible assets	-	896,949
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	3,000	3,000
- The audit of the Group's subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	30,500	29,000
- Taxation compliance services	6,500	6,000
- Tax advisory services	24,300	-
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(68,349)	(139,040)
Defined contribution pension cost	<u>129,861</u>	<u>118,511</u>

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 7. Directors and employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	4,462,256	5,189,237
Social security costs	376,841	482,427
Cost of defined contribution scheme	129,861	121,716
	<u>4,968,958</u>	<u>5,793,380</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Production	77	117
Selling and distribution	15	23
Administration	55	53
	<u>147</u>	<u>193</u>

Directors' emoluments are disclosed in the financial statements of the UK subsidiary Company, Helmet Integrated Systems Limited, in which the Directors are paid. No directors received emoluments from the Company.

## 8. Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	243,261	138,594
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(56,190)	(17,467)
	<u>187,071</u>	<u>121,127</u>
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>187,071</u>	<u>121,127</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(236,386)	(769,303)
Foreign exchange gain	4,842	-
	<u>(231,544)</u>	<u>(769,303)</u>
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>(231,544)</u>	<u>(769,303)</u>
<b>Taxation on loss on ordinary activities</b>	<u>(44,473)</u>	<u>(648,176)</u>

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 8. Taxation (continued)

### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2015 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(538,611)	(3,151,369)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%)	(107,722)	(638,152)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	14,910	45,687
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(56,190)	(17,467)
Adjust opening and closing deferred tax to average rate of 20.25%	-	(13,208)
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	13,631	(25,036)
Chargeable gain	90,898	-
<b>Total tax credit for the year</b>	<b>(44,473)</b>	<b>(648,176)</b>

### Factors that may affect future tax charges

The corporation tax main rate for 2016/17 is set at 20%. The 2016 Summer Finance Bill confirms that the main rate of corporation tax, except for those within the oil and gas ring fence, will be cut further to 17% from 1 April 2020. The current rate of 20% will be cut to 19% from 1 April 2017 and then cut by a further 2% from 1 April 2020.

## 9. Parent Company profit for the year

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements. The profit after tax of the parent Company for the year was £NIL (2015 - £NIL).

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 10. Intangible assets

## Group and Company

	Computer software £	Development costs £	Customer contracts £	Production backlog £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2016	355,898	799,355	9,849,368	2,482,656
Additions	16,199	335,018	-	-
Disposals	-	(28,100)	-	-
At 31 December 2016	372,097	1,106,273	9,849,368	2,482,656
<b>Amortisation</b>				
At 1 January 2016	314,205	473,113	3,097,670	2,482,656
Charge for the year	24,427	46,167	1,239,448	-
At 31 December 2016	338,632	519,280	4,337,118	2,482,656
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2016	33,465	586,993	5,512,250	-
At 31 December 2015	41,693	326,242	6,751,698	-
			<b>Goodwill £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2016			164,896	13,652,173
Additions			-	351,217
Disposals			-	(28,100)
At 31 December 2016			164,896	13,975,290
<b>Amortisation</b>				
At 1 January 2016			24,734	6,392,378
Charge for the year			16,490	1,326,532
At 31 December 2016			41,224	7,718,910
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2016			123,672	6,256,380
At 31 December 2015			140,162	7,259,795

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

**11. Tangible fixed assets****Group**

	Freehold property £	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 January 2016	744,231	95,753	10,871,144	-	11,711,128
Additions	-	-	236,085	10,950	247,035
Disposals	-	-	(87,976)	-	(87,976)
At 31 December 2016	744,231	95,753	11,019,253	10,950	11,870,187
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2016	42,313	84,600	9,487,227	-	9,614,140
Charge for the period on owned assets	12,996	1,522	307,578	2,738	324,834
At 31 December 2016	55,309	86,122	9,794,805	2,738	9,938,974
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 December 2016	688,922	9,631	1,224,448	8,212	1,931,213
At 31 December 2015	701,918	11,153	1,383,917	-	2,096,988

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 12. Fixed asset investments

### Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
MID7 Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Helmet Integrated Systems Limited [*]	Ordinary	100 %	Design, manufacture, assembly, testing and marketing of protective headgear for military and civilian aircrew
Interactive Safety Products Inc [*]	Ordinary	100 %	Design, manufacture, assembly, testing and marketing of protective headgear for military and civilian aircrew (non-trading at the year end)
Helmets Limited [*]	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Top Tek International Limited [*]	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Pureflo Safety Limited [*]	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant

[\*] These subsidiaries are indirectly owned.

### Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2016	15,000,000
At 31 December 2016	15,000,000
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2016	15,000,000
At 31 December 2015	15,000,000

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 13. Stocks

	Group 2016 £	Group 2015 £	Company 2016 £	Company 2015 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,284,052	916,731	-	-
Work in progress	799,886	1,608,456	-	-
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,490,146	906,000	-	-
	<u>3,574,084</u>	<u>3,431,187</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £4,716,738 (2015: £8,601,816).

A credit of £29,484 (2015: charge of £211,254) was recognised during the year in cost of sales relating to a movement in the stock provision arising on slow-moving and obsolete stock.

## 14. Debtors

	Group 2016 £	Group 2015 £	Company 2016 £	Company 2015 £
Trade debtors	2,437,879	3,522,012	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1	1	1	1
Other debtors	280,583	31,244	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	622,087	333,958	-	-
	<u>3,340,550</u>	<u>3,887,215</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

## 15. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2016 £	Group 2015 £	Company 2016 £	Company 2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	509,098	637,713	-	-
	<u>509,098</u>	<u>637,713</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2016 £	Group 2015 £	Company 2016 £	Company 2015 £
Trade creditors	1,054,455	1,009,760	-	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,747,162	17,219,975	15,000,000	15,000,000
Corporation tax	203,451	192,708	-	-
Other taxation and social security	150,382	134,765	-	-
Other creditors	-	15,650	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	380,495	388,390	-	-
	<u>17,535,945</u>	<u>18,961,248</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>

## 17. Financial instruments

	Group 2016 £	Group 2015 £	Company 2016 £	Company 2015 £
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>3,227,560</u>	<u>4,190,970</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(17,182,112)</u>	<u>(18,633,775)</u>	<u>(15,000,000)</u>	<u>(15,000,000)</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed to Group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to Group undertakings, other creditors and accruals.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 18. Deferred taxation

### Group

	2016 £	2015 £
At beginning of year	(1,450,107)	(2,219,410)
Charged to the profit or loss	236,386	769,303
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(1,213,721)</b>	<b>(1,450,107)</b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	Group 2016 £	Group 2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(111,271)	(99,768)
Deferred tax recognised in respect of intangible assets	(1,102,450)	(1,350,339)
	<b>(1,213,721)</b>	<b>(1,450,107)</b>

## 19. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Shares classified as equity</b>		
<b>Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1 Ordinary shares share of £1	1	1

## 20. Reserves

### Foreign exchange reserve

Comprises translation differences arising from the translation of financial statements of the Group's foreign entities into Sterling (£).

### Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

## 21. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2016 the Group and Company had capital commitments as follows:

	Group 2016 £
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	<u>41,505</u>

The Group did not have any capital commitments in 2015. The Company did not have any capital commitments in either 2016 or 2015.

## 22. Pension commitments

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the fund and amounted to £129,861 (2015: £121,716). Contributions totalling £Nil (2015: £NIL) were payable to the fund at the reporting date

## 23. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2016 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Group 2016 £	Group 2015 £
Not later than 1 year	166,763	126,519
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	482,006	447,641
Later than 5 years	25,000	125,000
	<u>673,769</u>	<u>699,160</u>

## 24. Related party transactions

A management charge is levied on the Group by Gentex Corporation based on working capital employed. During the year to 31 December 2016 the management charge included in these financial statements was £318,790 (2015: £409,950).

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2016**

### **25. Controlling party**

At 31 December 2016, the Company's immediate and ultimate parent Company was Gentex Corporation (2015 - Gentex Corporation), a company incorporated in the United States of America.

The smallest group of which the company is a member and for which the financial statements are drawn up is headed by Gentex Europe Limited (formerly Gentex HISL Limited), a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest group of which the company is a member and for which financial statements are drawn up is headed by Gentex Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America in the state of Delaware.