Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2017

Company Number 00850894

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29/03/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE #42



Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

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Directors

P C Symonds

N P Thompson

K E M Persson

E O Haglund

Registered office

61-64 Station Road, Coleshill, Birmingham, B46 1JT

Company number

00850894

Auditors

BDO LLP, Two Snowhill, Birmingham, B4 6GA

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2017

Company number 00850894	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets	_		220.040		402.672
Tangible assets	5		330,049		403,673
Current assets					
Stocks	6	1,999,506		1,233,740	
Debtors	7	1,298,372		1,243,406	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	326,973		660,829	
		3,624,851	·	3,137,975	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,355,264)		(849,301)	
Net current assets			2,269,587		2,288,674
Total assets less current					
liabilities			2,599,636		2,692,347
Provisions for liabilities	11		(29,875)		(36,491)
Net assets			2,569,761		2,655,856
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		25,000		25,000
Profit and loss account			2,544,761		2,630,856
Shareholders' funds			2,569,761		2,655,856

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company's annual accounts and reports have been delivered to the registrar in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

A copy of the company's profit and loss account has not been delivered to the registrar of companies.

14/3/18

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

N P Thompson Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

Year ended 31 December 2017	Oh	Profit	T-4-1
	Share	and loss	Total
	Capital	account £	equity £
	£	٠, ٦	Ł
1 January 2017	25,000	2,630,856	2,655,856
Comprehensive income for the year		313,905	313,905
Profit for the year	•	313,905	313,905
Contributions by and distribution to owners			
Dividends: Equity capital (note 10)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)
, , , ,			
31 December 2017	25,000	2,544,761	2,569,761
31 December 2017	25,000	2,344,701	2,303,701
			
Year ended 31 December 2016			
rear ended 31 December 2016		Profit	•
	Share	and loss	Total
	capital	account	equity
·	£	£	£
1 January 2016	25,000	2,632,014	2,657,014
Comprehensive income for the year	25,000	2,032,014	2,007,014
Profit for the year	-	398,842	398,842
, rom to and your		000,0 /-	
Contributions by and distribution to owners			
Dividends: Equity capital (note 10)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)
31 December 2016	25,000	2,630,856	2,655,856
	,-,-		_,,_
		- 	

The purpose of each reserve within equity is as follows:

Share Capital The nominal value of allotted and fully paid up ordinary share capital

Profit and loss account Cumulative net gains and losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive

income

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland; under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been consistently applied:

1.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and value added tax. Revenue is recognised from the sale of goods when the entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods. This occurs when the buyer, or their agent, takes possession of the goods.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Long-term leasehold

Over the term of the lease

property

Plant and machinery 15% straight line
Motor vehicles 20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings 10% - 25% straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'administrative expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine where 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 cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes in assessing impairment, assets grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.5 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 first in, first out basis.

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory 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.

1.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

1.7 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.

1.8 Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments

Financial assets comprise cash at bank and in hand, trade debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings; these are initially recorded at cost on the date they originate and are subsequently recorded at amortised cost. The company considers evidence of impairment of all trade and other debtors and amounts owed by company undertakings, and any subsequent impairment is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, default or significant delays in payment.

Impairment provisions represent the difference between the net carrying amount of a financial asset and the present value of the expected future cash receipts from that asset.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise trade creditors, amounts due to group undertakings and accruals; these are initially recorded at cost on the date they originate and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

1.9 Creditors

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

1.10 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 entity's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing 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 profit or loss.

1.11 Dividends

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

1.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred 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 future taxable profits; and
- any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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 income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historic experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are:

Tangible fixed assets (see note 5)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values where appropriate. The actual lives of these assets are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In assessing asset lives, factors such as life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Stock impairment

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Trade debtors recoverability

At each reporting date, trade debtors are assessed for recoverability. If there is any evidence of impairment, the carrying amount of the debtor is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 *(continued)*

3	Directors' remuneration	2017	2016
	Directors' remuneration consist of:	£	£
	Aggregate emoluments, pension contributions and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes Company contributions to money purchase schemes	211,684 44,518	206,688 27,448
	There were 2 directors in the company's defined contribution pension scher	me during the yea	ur (2016 - 2).
	There were 2 directors in the company's defined contribution pension schered to the total amount payable to the highest paid director was £130,166 (2016 contributions of £18,058 (2016 - £18,057) were made to the company's definion his behalf.	- £128,595). Cor	mpany pensio
ı	The total amount payable to the highest paid director was £130,166 (2016 contributions of £18,058 (2016 - £18,057) were made to the company's defin	- £128,595). Cor	mpany pensio
4	The total amount payable to the highest paid director was £130,166 (2016 contributions of £18,058 (2016 - £18,057) were made to the company's defin on his behalf.	- £128,595). Cor	mpany pensio

	Improvements to leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and Fittings £	Total £
Cost At 1 January 2017 Additions	433,177 -	374,556 19,061	136,447 -	132,831 -	1,077,011 19,061
At 31 December 2017	433,177	393,617	136,447	132,831	1,096,072
Depreciation At 1 January 2017 Charge for the period	310,985 20,365	199,917	54,441 25,388	107,993 4,899	673,338 92,685
At 31 December 2017	331,350	241,952	79,829	112,892	766,023
Net book value At 31 December 2017	101,827	151,665	56,618	19,939	330,049
At 31 December 2016	122,192	174,637	82,006	24,838	403,673

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 *(continued)*

5	Tangible fixed assets (continued)		
	The net book value of improvements to leasehold property may be further an	alysed as follows	s :
		2017 £	2016 £
	Long leasehold	101,827	122,192
6	Stocks	2017 £	2016 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale	1,999,506	1,233,740
	There is no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks and t	he amounts state	ed above.
	The cost of inventories expensed in the period and included in cost of s £3,902,831). Stock provisions included in cost of sales amounted to £20,272		
7	Debtors	2017	2016
		£	2010
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings	4 4 4 0 0 5 4	£
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,142,651 100,517 55,204	£ 1,113,547 85,044 44,815
	Prepayments and accrued income	100,517	1,113,547 85,044
	Prepayments and accrued income . The impairment loss recognised in respect bad and doubtful debts included in £9,788 (2016 - £6,147).	100,517 55,204 	1,113,547 85,044 44,815 ————————————————————————————————————
8	The impairment loss recognised in respect bad and doubtful debts included in	100,517 55,204 1,298,372 ————————————————————————————————————	1,113,547 85,044 44,815
8	The impairment loss recognised in respect bad and doubtful debts included in £9,788 (2016 - £6,147).	100,517 55,204 	1,113,547 85,044 44,815 ————————————————————————————————————

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	0047	0046
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	913,548	545,039
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	306,873	128,198
	Corporation tax	25,753	44,817
	Taxation and social security	71,986	91,035
	Accruals and deferred income	37,104	40,212
		1,355,264	849,301
	•		
10	Financial instruments	0047	0040
		2017 £	2016 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,570,141	1,859,420
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(1,257,525)	(713,449) ———
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank and in h due from group undertakings.	and, trade debtors	and amounts
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditor undertakings and accruals.	rs, amounts paya	able to group
11	Provisions for liabilities		Deferred tax
			£
	At 1 January 2017		36,491
	Charge to profit or loss		(6,616)
	At 31 December 2017		29,875
	Deferred taxation	2017	2016

Accelerated capital allowances

2017

29,875

2016 £

36,491

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

12	Share capital	2017 £	2016 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 25,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	25,000	25,000

13 Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £97,953 (2016 - £81,309).

Contributions totalling £200 (2016 - £185) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

14 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

2017 £	2016 £
101,094 389,670	103,297 394,334
48,215	144,645
538,979	642,276
	£ 101,094 389,670 48,215

15 Controlling party

The company is a subsidiary of Partex Marking Systems AB which is incorporated in Sweden. The company's ultimate parent company is Nordfas Invest AB which is also incorporated in Sweden.

16 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Partex Marking Systems AB and has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose transactions with its parent company or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Key management personnel includes all directors of the company. The total compensation paid to key management personnel for services to the company is disclosed in note 6 of the financial statements.

17 Audit report

An audit of the company's financial statements was carried out by BDO LLP as statutory auditor who reported to the company's members on 26 March 2018.

The auditor's report was signed by Teresa Darby as senior statutory auditor and was unqualified.