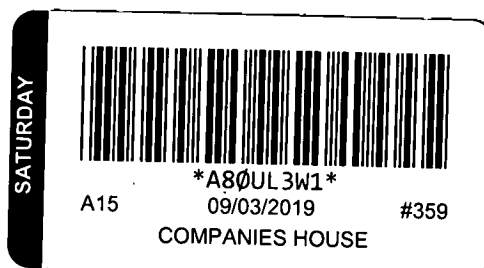

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018



CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M Ballard A Boland M Raynor M Farley
Registered number	03086714
Registered office	Crystal House Unit 1 King George Close Romford Essex RM7 7PN
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 80 Compair Crescent Ipswich Suffolk IP2 0EH

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

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CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

Business review

During the year the company's gross profit margin has declined to 43.4% compared to 44.4% in the previous financial period.

Average staff headcount was 251 for the period and turnover per head was £108,392. Prior year figures were 251 and £109,179 respectively.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk facing the company is the tough trading conditions being experienced by many retail and home improvements companies. The company operates within a competitive market, where reputation and brand are very important to the consumer. To reduce this risk Crystal Windows & Doors Limited monitors customer feedback and aims to improve where it has fallen below the standards customers require.

Changes to the economy can have an impact upon the performance of the company and steps are taken to maintain costs at suitable levels and to ensure that our products offer value for money to the customer.

The company aims to minimise financial risk in its operations by the identification and mitigation of key risk areas. The key areas of risk identified by the directors are market risk, price risk and credit risk.

The measures used by the directors to manage general financial, market and price risks include the preparation of management accounts and the regular monitoring of actual performance against previous periods and budgets.

Credit risk, as identified by the directors, arises from the company's trade debtors. In order to manage credit risk the directors obtain credit checks for new customers and ensure that those customers provided with credit are reviewed on a regular basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history.

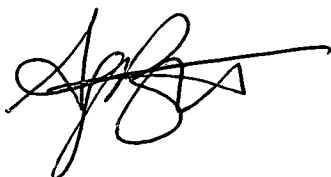
The company does not actively use financial instruments as part of its financial risk management. It is exposed to normal credit risk and cash flow risk associated with selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures. The nature of the financial instruments means that they are not subject to price risk or liquidity risk.

Financial key performance indicators

The financial key performance indicators of gross profit margin and turnover per head are noted above.

This report was approved by the board on 26th February 2019 and signed on its behalf.

A Boland
Director



CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 28 October 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the period was that of the manufacturing and installation of double glazing and other home improvement products.

Results and dividends

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £1,642,194 (2017: £1,954,832).

There were no dividends paid or proposed in the period to 28 October 2018 (2017: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

M Ballard
A Boland
M Raynor
M Farley

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

Future developments

We will continue to ensure that our current product range is appealing to potential customers and any enhancements are incorporated into the products we offer. In addition we will look to add products that compliment our existing range and that add value for the consumer.

Employee involvement

The company recognises the importance of employee involvement in increasing their understanding of the organisation, utilising their talents, enabling them to influence decisions and thereby encouraging commitment to the goals of the organisation. The company believes that such involvement will improve efficiency, quality, increase job satisfaction and encourage an environment of co-operation. In recognition of the importance of employee involvement the company has devoted time and effort to ensuring that employees are well informed about those aspects of its business which affect them.

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are given full and fair consideration for all vacancies in accordance with their particular aptitudes and abilities. In the event of employees becoming disabled, every effort is made to retain them in order that their employment with the company may continue. It is the policy of the company that training, career development and promotion opportunities should be available to all employees.

Post balance sheet events

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

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company'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 26th February 2019 and signed on its behalf.


A Boland
Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Crystal Windows and Doors Limited (the company) for the period ended 28 October 2018, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 28 October 2018 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

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



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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 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.



James Brown LLB ACA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Ipswich
Date:



CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	4	27,206,424	27,404,018
Cost of sales		(15,406,041)	(15,224,032)
Gross profit		11,800,383	12,179,986
Distribution costs		(5,548,331)	(5,692,267)
Administrative expenses		(4,833,496)	(5,060,866)
Other operating income	5	76,640	52,270
Operating profit	6	1,495,196	1,479,123
Interest receivable and similar income	10	945,661	918,118
Interest payable and expenses	11	(521,926)	(472,654)
Profit before tax		1,918,931	1,924,587
Tax on profit	12	(276,737)	30,245
Profit for the financial period		1,642,194	1,954,832

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

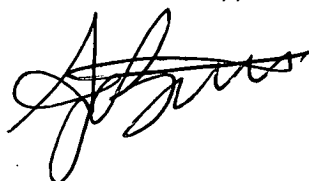
CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:03086714

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 28 OCTOBER 2018

	Note	28 October 2018 £	29 October 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	271,104	270,097
		<u>271,104</u>	<u>270,097</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	14	194,169	187,087
Debtors	15	33,337,432	32,505,255
Cash at bank and in hand	16	3,938,417	3,030,744
		<u>37,470,018</u>	<u>35,723,086</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(4,169,951)	(3,636,471)
Net current assets		<u>33,300,067</u>	<u>32,086,615</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>33,571,171</u>	<u>32,356,712</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	(15,068,006)	(15,521,384)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	21	(25,643)	-
Other provisions	22	(164,000)	(164,000)
		<u>(189,643)</u>	<u>(164,000)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>18,313,522</u></u>	<u><u>16,671,328</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	23	33,000	33,000
Profit and loss account	24	18,280,522	16,638,328
		<u><u>18,313,522</u></u>	<u><u>16,671,328</u></u>

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

A Boland
Director



26/02/19

The notes on pages 10 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 30 October 2017	33,000	16,638,328	16,671,328
Comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the period	-	1,642,194	1,642,194
At 28 October 2018	<u>33,000</u>	<u>18,280,522</u>	<u>18,313,522</u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 OCTOBER 2017**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 31 October 2016	33,000	14,683,496	14,716,496
Comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the period	-	1,954,832	1,954,832
At 29 October 2017	<u>33,000</u>	<u>16,638,328</u>	<u>16,671,328</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

1. General information

The company is limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office address is Crystal House Unit 1, King George Close, Eastern Avenue, Romford, Essex, RM7 7PN.

The principal activity of the company during the period was that of the manufacturing and installation of double glazing and other home improvement products.

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 financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

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

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Crystal Group Limited as at 28 October 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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, 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 Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company 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 Company 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	-	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	-	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 in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 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 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.

2.6 Debtors

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

2.7 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.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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 of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

2.9 Creditors

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

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the 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.

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

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

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 27 October 2014 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.13 Interest income

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

2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they are incurred.

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company 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.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

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

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make certain judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

Tangible assets depreciation

The depreciation rates are calculated according to the useful economic life that the directors believe to be appropriate based on the nature of the asset in operation.

Bad debt provision

The directors provide for bad debts when they have to take legal action against customers to recover the balance due.

Warranty provision

The directors have a warranty provision in place which is based on current year claims made.

4. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

5. Other operating income

	2018 £	2017 £
Commissions receivable	<u>76,640</u>	<u>52,270</u>

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	57,154	77,750
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets under HP	121,222	132,810
Operating lease rentals	334,523	253,779
Defined contribution pension cost	<u>96,854</u>	<u>48,703</u>

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent Company.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

8. Employees

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	5,353,036	5,402,936
Social security costs	474,289	466,949
Other pension costs	96,854	48,703
	<u>5,924,179</u>	<u>5,918,588</u>

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

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Manufacturing and selling	146	142
Administration	105	109
	<u>251</u>	<u>251</u>

9. Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Directors' emoluments	727,336	834,276
Directors' pension costs	2,592	1,210
	<u>729,928</u>	<u>835,486</u>

During the period retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2017: 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £225,000 (2017: £240,892).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £Nil (2017: £383).

Key management personnel compensation in the year amounted to £813,822 (2017: £1,004,381).

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018**

10. Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest receivable from group companies	<u>945,661</u>	<u>918,118</u>

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank interest payable	117,773	97,689
Loans from group undertakings	376,451	365,487
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	27,702	9,478
	<u>521,926</u>	<u>472,654</u>

12. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	251,094	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(30,245)
	<u>251,094</u>	<u>(30,245)</u>
Total current tax	<u>251,094</u>	<u>(30,245)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	25,643	-
Total deferred tax	<u>25,643</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	<u>276,737</u>	<u>(30,245)</u>

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018**

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than (2017 - *lower than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.41%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>1,918,931</u>	<u>1,924,587</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.41%)	364,597	373,562
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	-	453
Deferred tax not recognised	20,699	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	(30,245)
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(409)	28,563
Group relief claimed	(108,150)	(402,578)
Total tax charge for the period	<u>276,737</u>	<u>(30,245)</u>

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018**

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 30 October 2017	885,630	1,734,900	500,482	3,121,012
Additions	3,245	176,138	-	179,383
Disposals	-	(97,783)	-	(97,783)
At 28 October 2018	888,875	1,813,255	500,482	3,202,612
Depreciation				
At 30 October 2017	835,734	1,544,643	470,538	2,850,915
Charge for the period on owned assets	37,094	121,222	20,060	178,376
Disposals	-	(97,783)	-	(97,783)
At 28 October 2018	872,828	1,568,082	490,598	2,931,508
Net book value				
At 28 October 2018	16,047	245,173	9,884	271,104
At 29 October 2017	49,896	190,257	29,944	270,097

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	28 October 2018 £	29 October 2017 £
Motor vehicles	241,012	210,186

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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14. Stocks

	28 October 2018 £	<i>29 October 2017 £</i>
Raw materials and consumables	151,892	153,578
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	42,277	33,509
	<u>194,169</u>	<u>187,087</u>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £7,915,207 (2017: £7,646,967).

15. Debtors

	28 October 2018 £	<i>29 October 2017 £</i>
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	32,467,705	31,522,044
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	790,378	690,752
Other debtors	23,039	1,908
Prepayments and accrued income	56,310	134,560
Tax recoverable	-	155,991
	<u>33,337,432</u>	<u>32,505,255</u>

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	28 October 2018 £	<i>29 October 2017 £</i>
Cash at bank and in hand	3,938,417	3,030,744

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018**

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	28 October 2018 £	<i>29 October 2017 £</i>
Bank loans	897,880	859,973
Trade creditors	1,692,029	1,478,440
Corporation tax	251,094	-
Other taxation and social security	808,507	664,866
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	110,061	86,652
Other creditors	16,371	9,670
Accruals and deferred income	394,009	536,870
	<u><u>4,169,951</u></u>	<u><u>3,636,471</u></u>

Hire purchase creditors are secured on the assets to which they relate. Bank loans are secured over the assets of the group to which this company belongs, various life insurance policies and by an unlimited group guarantee.

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	28 October 2018 £	<i>29 October 2017 £</i>
Bank loans	2,021,853	2,917,027
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	121,332	55,987
Amounts owed to group undertakings	12,924,821	12,548,370
	<u><u>15,068,006</u></u>	<u><u>15,521,384</u></u>

Secured loans

The bank loan is secured over the assets of the company.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018**

19. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	28 October 2018 £	29 October 2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	897,880	859,973
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	897,880	970,670
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	1,123,973	1,946,357
	<u>2,919,733</u>	<u>3,777,000</u>

20. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	28 October 2018 £	29 October 2017 £
Within one year	110,061	86,652
Between 1-2 years	48,026	48,281
Between 2-5 years	73,306	7,706
	<u>231,393</u>	<u>142,639</u>

21. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
Charged to profit or loss	(25,643)
At end of year	<u>(25,643)</u>

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

21. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	28 October 2018 £	29 October 2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(26,036)	-
Short term timing differences	393	-
	<u>(25,643)</u>	<u>-</u>

22. Provisions

	Warranty provision £
At 30 October 2017	164,000
At 28 October 2018	<u>164,000</u>

23. Share capital

	28 October 2018 £	29 October 2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
33,000 (2017: 33,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>33,000</u>	<u>33,000</u>

24. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses less dividends paid.

25. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at 28 October 2018 or 29 October 2017.

CRYSTAL WINDOWS & DOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 2018

26. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution 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 £96,854 (2017: £48,703). Contributions totalling £5,777 (2017: £3,288) were payable to the fund at the Statement of Financial Position date and are included in creditors.

27. Commitments under operating leases

At 28 October 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	28 October 2018 £	29 October 2017 £
Not later than 1 year	280,333	280,333
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,121,333	1,121,333
Later than 5 years	1,121,333	1,401,667
	<u>2,522,999</u>	<u>2,803,333</u>

Lease commitments recognised as an expense in the period was £334,523 (2017: £253,779).

28. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Crystal Home Improvements Group Limited.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Crystal Group Limited. Consolidated accounts are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

In the opinion of the directors, Crystal Group Limited as the company's ultimate parent company is the controlling party.