Registered number: 05773576

BUSCH GVT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

TUESDAY

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16/05/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE #166

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Dr I K Busch

I C Graves (resigned 1 January 2017)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Sami Sinan Busch

REGISTERED NUMBER

05773576

REGISTERED OFFICE

C/O Busch UK Limited

Hortonwood 30-35

Telford Shropshire TF1 7YB

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP

Black Country House Rounds Green Road

Oldbury West Midlands B69 2DG

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

INTRODUCTION

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

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company during the year was the manufacture of liquid ring pumps.

BUSINESS REVIEW

We aim to present a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance of the business during the year and its position at the year end. Our review is consistent with the size and non-complex nature of the business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties we face.

As for many companies of our size, the business environment in which we operate continues to be challenging. With these risks and uncertainties in mind, we are aware that any plans for the future development of the business may be subject to unforeseen future events outside of our control. However we will continue to show flexibility and respond to market conditions and opportunities as they arise.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company is exposed to a moderate level of price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk. The company manages these risks by financing its operations through retained profits, supplemented by long-term intercompany borrowings where necessary to fund expansion or capital expenditure programmes.

The management objectives are to retain sufficient liquid funds to enable it to meet its day to day requirements, minimise the company's exposure to fluctuating interest rates, and match the repayment schedule of any borrowings with the future cash flows expected to arise from the company's trading activities.

The company is a privately owned business and places great emphasis on recruiting and training high quality staff. The directors consider staff resourcing and succession planning issues on a regular basis.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

We consider that our key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, these being turnover and profit margins. During the year the company's turnover decreased by 30% compared to the previous year, and gross profit decreased by 33%.

This report was approved by the board on

UZ.05.2017

and signed on its behalf.

Dr I K Busch 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' 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 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 of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them
 consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

RESULTS

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,049,228 (2015 - loss £275,860).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

Dr I K Busch
I C Graves (resigned 1 January 2017)

MATTERS COVERED IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

The business review, principal activities and future developments of the group are not included in the Directors' Report as they are shown in the strategic report as required under s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

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's auditors are 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's auditors are aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

AUDITORS

The auditors, Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

02.05.2017

and signed on its behalf.

Dr I K Busch Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BUSCH GVT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Busch GVT Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, set out on pages 6 to 25. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the 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'.

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, 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 shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

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. 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 Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic report and the Directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit or 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BUSCH GVT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

OPINION ON OTHER MATTER 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 year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements and such reports have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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, 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.

Crow Clad Whotch. 11 CLP

Mark Evans (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP

Statutory Auditor

Black Country House Rounds Green Road Oldbury West Midlands B69 2DG

Date: 11th May 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		6,345,647	9,032,538
Cost of sales		(4,674,581)	(6,544,148)
GROSS PROFIT		1,671,066	2,488,390
Administrative expenses		(2,867,770)	(2,646,190)
OPERATING LOSS		(1,196,704)	(157,800)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	1,878	-
Interest payable and expenses	9	(100,842)	(162,529)
LOSS BEFORE TAX		(1,295,668)	(320,329)
Tax on loss	10	246,440	44,469
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(1,049,228)	(275,860)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(1,049,228)	(275,860)
The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements			

BUSCH GVT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05773576

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	11		401,660		445,083
Tangible assets	12		1,853,029		1,885,157
			2,254,689		2,330,240
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	13	1,229,412		1,568,856	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	1.4	1,717,732		2,031,815	
Cash at bank and in hand		561,523		758,048	
		3,508,667		4,358,719	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(3,986,401)		(1,561,437)	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(477,734)		2,797,282
Total assets less current liabilities			1,776,955	•	5,127,522
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(1,284,893)		(3,586,232)
Net assets			492,062	•	1,541,290
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		1		1
Other reserves	19		1,703,314		1,703,314
Profit and loss account	19		(1,211,253)		(162,025)
		•	492,062	•	1,541,290

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

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Dr I K Busch Director

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital £	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2015	1	1,703,314	113,835	1,817,150
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR Loss for the year	-	-	(275,860)	(275,860)
At 1 January 2016	1	1,703,314	(162,025)	1,541,290
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR Loss for the year	•	•	(1,049,228)	(1,049,228)
At 31 December 2015	1	1,703,314	(1,211,253)	492,062

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. COMPANY INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares (registered number 05773576), which is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the registered office is C/O Busch UK Limited, Hortonwood 30-35, Telford, Shropshire, TF1 7YB.

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 management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future performance are set out in the Strategic Report and Directors Report. The company's forecasts and projections, taking into account reasonably possible changes to the company, should be able to operate within its current facility. The company have obtained confirmation from its ultimate parent company that continued financial support will be made available to the company for the next 12 months from date of approval of the financial statements.

The directors have therefore adopted the going concern basis of accounts in preparing the annual financial statements.

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 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Busch Holdings GmbH as at 31 December 2016 and these financial statements may be obtained from Schauinslandstrasse 1, D79689, Maulburg, Germany.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

Long term contracts are assessed on a contract by contract basis and reflected in the profit and loss account by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is ascertained in a manner appropriate to the stage of completion of the contract, and credit taken for profit earned to date when the outcome of the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The amount by which turnover exceeds payments on account is classified as "amounts recoverable on contracts" and included in debtors; to the extent that payments on account exceed relevant turnover, the excess is included as a creditor. The amount for long term contracts, at cost net of amounts transferred to cost of sales, less provision for foreseeable losses and payments on account not matched with turnover, is included in stocks.

2.4 Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the fair value of consideration paid for an acquired entity and the aggregate of the fair value of that entity's assets and liabilities.

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life being 20 years. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 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.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

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 estimated useful lives range as follows:

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Long-term Leasehold Property

Plant & machinery

Motor vehicles
Fixtures & fittings & office equipment

Assets under construction

- 5% straight line

- 10% straight line

- 50% straight line

- 25% straight line

Assets held under construction are not depreciated until they are brought into use

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 profit and loss account.

2.6 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.

2.7 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 moving averagebasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet 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.

2.8 Debtors

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 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.

2.10 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 accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable 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 Profit and loss account.

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 Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet 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.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.12 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling.

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 Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2.13 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.

2.14 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 Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.15 Interest income

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.16 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 Balance sheet 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 Balance sheet.

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year 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 balance sheet 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 Balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Stock provisioning - provisions are recognised for slow moving, obsolete or unsaleable stock and reviewed annually. They are calculated on a percentage basis depending on the length of time the stock item has been held. This is determined by the group.

Trade debtor provisioning - in order to monitor potential credit losses, we perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition. An allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained for potential credit losses based upon management's assessment of the expected collectability of all accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts is reviewed periodically to assess the adequacy of the allowance.

4. ANALYSIS OF TURNOVER

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the manufacture of liquid ring pumps. All turnover relates to the sale of goods.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2016 £	2015 £
United Kingdom	1,779,889	4,119,796
Europe	1,924,202	2,261,196
Rest of the world	2,641,556	2,651,546
	6,345,647	9,032,538

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5 .	OPERATING LOSS		
	The operating loss is stated after charging:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Research & development charged as an expense	286,300	11,917
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	247,513	224,677
	Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	43,423	43,423
	Exchange differences	15,119	(4,018)
	Defined contribution pension cost	51,862	67,702
	Operating lease rentals		
	- Other assets	160,000	160,000
	During the year, no director received any emoluments (2015 - £NIL).	•	•
6.	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	8,700	8,960
	FEES PAYABLE TO THE COMPANY'S AUDITOR AND ITS ASSOCIATES IN RESPECT OF:		
	Other services relating to taxation	2,060	1,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7.	EMPLOYEES		•
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries	1,789,062	1,993,841
	Social security costs	159,659	196,218
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	51,862	67,702
		2,000,583	2,257,761
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors	, during the year was as f	ollows:
		2016 No.	2015 No.
	Production staff	36	140. 44
	Administrative staff	29	30
		65	74
8.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Interest receivable from group companies		
	Interest receivable from group companies Other interest receivable	£	
		£ 942	
		£ 942 936	
9.		£ 942 936	
9.	Other interest receivable	£ 942 936	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10.	TAXATION		
		2016	2015
	CORPORATION TAX	£	£
	Current tax on profits for the year	7,747	1,144
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(215,682)	(11,766)
	Total current tax	(207,935)	(10,622)
	Deferred tax	- -	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(213,281)	(34,948)
	Changes to tax rates	(7,642)	1,101
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	182,418	-
	Total deferred tax	(38,505)	(33,847)
	TAXATION ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	(246,440)	(44,469)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(1,295,668)	(320,329)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015 - 20.25%) EFFECTS OF:	(259,134)	(64,867)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	463	524
Fixed asset differences	7,939	11,802
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(33,209)	(11,766)
Non-taxable income	(242)	(2,093)
Foreign tax suffered	7,747	1,156
Effect on change in opening and closing deferred tax rate	29,996	5,650
Deferred tax not recognised	•	15,125
TOTAL TAX CHARGE/(CREDIT) FOR THE YEAR	(246,440)	(44,469)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

There are trading losses carried forward of £1,051,021 (2015: £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill £
868,457
868,457
423,374
43,423
466,797
401,660
445,083

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Long-term Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings & office equipmen t £	Assets under construction £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION						
At 1 January 2016	464,675	1,814,430	6,336	202,164	199,464	2,687,069
Additions	٠ •.	. -	- '	•	233,441	233,441
Disposals	•	- -	(6,336)	-	-	(6,336)
Transfers between classes	25,839	199,492	-	25,078	(266,353)	(15,944)
At 31 December 2016	490,514	2,013,922	•	227,242	166,552	2,898,230
DEPRECIATION						
At 1 January 2016	115,734	532,953	3,802	149,423	•	801,912
Charge for the period on owned assets	39,697	181,960	422	25,434	-	247,513
Disposals	-	-	(4,224)	•	•	(4,224)
At 31 December 2016	155,431	714,913	-	174,857	-	1,045,201
NET BOOK VALUE						
At 31 December 2016	335,083	1,299,009	-	52,385	166,552	1,853,029
At 31 December 2015	348,941	1,281,477	2,534	52,741	199,464	1,885,157

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13.	STOCKS
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	2016 £	2015 £
Raw materials and consumables	974,480	986,093
Work in progress	207,863	520,000
Finished goods and goods for resale	47,069	62,763
	1,229,412	1,568,856

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £4,299,468 (2015 - £4,956,626).

14. DEBTORS

·	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	1,378	182,702
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,347,613	1,415,361
Other debtors	227,990	329,034
Prepayments and accrued income	57,385	59,857
Deferred taxation (see note 16)	83,366	44,861
	1,717,732	2,031,815
• •	83,366	44,8

Included within other debtors is a Corporation tax receivable balance of £NIL (2015 - £61,872).

15. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	550,055	879,451
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,097,046	233,299
Social security and other taxes	50,302	55,461
Other creditors	53,816	10,195
Accruals and deferred income	235,182	383,031
	3,986,401	1,561,437

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

16:	CREDITORS: Amounts	falling due after more than one y	/ear
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	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,284,893	3,586,232
·		

Secured loans

Amounts owed to group undertakings are not secured. Interest on the group loan of £1,489,555 at 31 December 2016 is charged at 4%. The balance is repayable in instalments over a period of 10 years. Interest on the group loan of £1,900,000 at 31 December 2015 is charged at 1.6%. The entire balance is due to be repaid on 31 October 2017. Interest on the group loan of £750,000 at 31 December 2016 is charged 1.8%. The entire balance is due to be repaid on 31 December 2017.

The directors consider the impact of any discount between the interest rates charged and commercial rates of interest to be immaterial.

The maturity of debt repayable in instalments is analysed below:

		2016 £	2015 £
	1-2 years	204,662	196,676
	2-5 years	905,193	869,873
	More than 5 years	379,700	619,683
		1,489,555	1,686,232
17.	DEFERRED TAXATION		
		2016 £	2015 £
	At beginning of year	44,861	11,014
	Charged to the profit or loss	38,505	33,847
	AT END OF YEAR	83,366	44,861

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

17. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONTINUED)

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
De a desarta di Marce de actuale de Mallalla	-	
Decelerated/(Accelerated) capital allowances	(96,375)	(141,722)
Tax losses carried forward	178,693	184,814
Short term timing differences	1,048	1,769
	83,366	44,861
SHARE CAPITAL	·	
	2016	2015
Shares classified as equity	£	£

Shares classified as equity

Allotted, called up and fully paid

1 Ordinary share of £1

1 1

19. RESERVES

18.

Other reserves

This reserve relates to a capital contribution.

Profit & loss account

This reserve includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

20. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operated a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the scheme to the scheme and amounted to £51,862 (2015 - £67,702).

No contributions were payable by the company to the scheme at the end of the period (2015 - £N/L).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

21. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	170,000	160,000
Total	170,000	160,000
		

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Members of Key management are considered to only be the directors. Key management personnel remuneration is detailed in note 5.

23. CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Busch Holdings GmbH, a company registered and incorporated in Germany. The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts are prepared is Busch Holdings GmbH. Copies of the accounts can be obtained from the above company at Schauinslandstrasse 1, D79689, Maulburg, Germany.

The company is controlled by Dr. I. K. Busch and Frau A. Busch through their shareholdings in the Busch Holdings GmbH group.