Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

for

Tritech Precision Products (Barnstaple)
Limited

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Tritech Precision Products (Barnstaple) Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

DIRECTORS: I J Walker

M Parry
S J Goodier
A R White
S Goodfellow
F D Neterwala
A F Neterwala
N S Fugre
S S Docherty

SECRETARY: M Parry

REGISTERED OFFICE: Bridge Road North

Wrexham Industrial Estate

Wrexham Clwyd LL13 9PS

REGISTERED NUMBER: 01089958 (England and Wales)

SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR: Adam Clarke BA FCA

AUDITORS: Mitten Clarke Audit Limited

Statutory Auditors

The Glades Festival Way Stoke on Trent Staffordshire ST1 5SQ

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the manufacture of aluminium castings.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 March 2018.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2017 to the date of this report.

I J Walker

M Parry

S J Goodier

A R White

S Goodfellow

F D Neterwala

A F Neterwala

N S Fugre

S S Docherty

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

R Ramkumar - resigned 30 June 2017

GOING CONCERN

After making enquiries the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 2, accounting policies.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

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

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

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

AUDITORS

Mitten Clarke Audit Limited, has indicated its willingness to continue in office and will be proposed for re-appointment in accordance with section 485 Companies Act 2006.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

M Parry - Director

12 September 2018

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Tritech Precision Products (Barnstaple) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tritech Precision Products (Barnstaple) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 31 March 2018 and of its profit 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.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Tritech Precision Products (Barnstaple) Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Adam Clarke BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mitten Clarke Audit Limited Statutory Auditors The Glades Festival Way Stoke on Trent Staffordshire ST1 5SQ

12 September 2018

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
TURNOVER	3	5,394,991	5,220,522
Cost of sales GROSS PROFIT		<u>3,910,064</u> 1,484,927	3,604,982 1,615,540
Administrative expenses		<u>1,319,137</u> 165,790	<u>1,403,935</u> 211,605
Other operating income OPERATING PROFIT	5	165,790	50,000 261,605
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>2,233</u> 168,023	261,605
Interest payable and similar expenses PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	6	<u>72,604</u> 95,419	80,919 180,686
Tax on profit PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	7	20,899 74,520	(8,727) 189,413

Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		74,520	189,413
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR T YEAR	ТНЕ	<u>-</u> 	

Balance Sheet 31 March 2018

		201	18	2017	7
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	8		31,111		38,155
Tangible assets	9		933,070		1,083,848
			964,181		1,122,003
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	10	1,654,120		1,428,755	
Debtors	11	1,501,954		1,460,188	
Cash at bank		46,722		71,914	
		3,202,796		2,960,857	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>1,594,028</u>		<u>1,482,921</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,608,768		1,477,936
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			2,572,949		2,599,939
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one					
year	13		(48,729)		(130,685)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	17		(141,443)		(160,997)
NET ASSETS	1.3		2,382,777		2,308,257
NET ASSETS			2,302,777		2,300,237
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	18		50,000		50,000
Retained earnings - unrealised	19		231,283		272,745
Retained earnings	19		2,101,494		1,985,512
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,382,777	•	2,308,257
5			2,302,	•	

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 September 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

I J Walker - Director

M Parry - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Retained earnings - unrealised £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2016	50,000	1,813,388	255,456	2,118,844
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 March 2017	50,000	172,124 1,985,512	17,289 272,745	189,413 2,308,257
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 March 2018	- 50,000	115,982 2,101,494	(41,462) 231,283	74,520 2,382,777

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Tritech Precision Products (Barnstaple) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

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 FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- · the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

In he opinion of the directors', there are no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (dealt with separately below), that they have made in applying company's accounting policies and that have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider that the key estimates and assumptions used in preparing the financial statements are as follows:

- The estimation of the cost of individual stock items from their selling price;
- The estimate of the provision necessary for slow moving stocks
- The economic useful life of tangible fixed assets.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of sales (excluding value added tax and trade discounts) of goods sold and services rendered in the normal course of business.

Goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2012, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of ten years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided in equal annual instalments in order to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each tangible fixed asset over it's useful life.

Improvements to leasehold premises - 10 and 25 years
Plant and machinery - 3 - 10 years
Computer equipment - 3 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Stocks

Stocks include items purchased and exclude items sold, subject to reservation of title.

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value as follows:

Raw materials - Cost on a first in, first out basis

Cost of direct materials and labour plus

Work in progress and finished goods - attributable overheads based on a normal

level of activity

Cost includes expenditure incurred in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

Tayation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off as incurred, except that development expenditure incurred on an individual project is carried forward when it's future recoverability can be reasonably regarded as assured. Any expenditure carried forward is amortised in line with the expected future sales from the related project.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the Company, and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and depreciated over their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the balance sheet.

The interest elements of the rental obligations are charged in the profit and loss account over the periods of the leases and hire purchase contracts and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Rentals under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

Pension costs

The company operates a money purchase (defined contribution) pension scheme. Contributions payable to this scheme are charged in the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate. These contributions are invested separately from the company's assets.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the conditions for basic financial instruments set out by the FRC in 'Amendments to FRS102: Basic Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting' are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet these conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable net of direct issue costs.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	UK Europe Rest of the world	2018 f 5,102,707 286,682 5,602 5,394,991	2017 f 5,045,524 149,603 25,395 5,220,522
4.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS	2010	2017
		2018 £	2017 £
	Wages and salaries	1,886,803	1,719,769
	Social security costs	136,914	149,290
	Other pension costs	56,886	50,041
	-	2,080,603	1,919,100
	The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
		2018	2017
	Production	57	58
	Administration	<u> 12</u>	12
		<u>69</u>	70
		2018	2017
	Directors' versus avetics	£	£ 106,185
	Directors' remuneration Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	-	106,163
_			
5.	OPERATING PROFIT		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2018	2017
	The same of the state of the st	£	£
	Hire of plant and machinery Other operating leases	6,182 146,159	9,194 140,961
	Depreciation - owned assets	150,059	153,446
	Depreciation - assets on finance leases	44,297	49,583
	Goodwill amortisation	7,044	7,044
	Auditors' remuneration	6,000	6,000
	Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	3,000	3,000

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

6.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
0.	INTEREST I ATABLE AND SIMILAR EXTERNAL	2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank interest payable	65,986	64,138
	Hire purchase	6,618	<u> 16,781</u>
		<u>72,604</u>	<u>80,919</u>
7.	TAXATION		
7.	TAXATION		
	Analysis of the tax charge/(credit)		
	The tax charge/(credit) on the profit for the year was as follows:		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Current tax:		
	UK corporation tax	40,453	28,276
	Deferred tax	(19,554)	(37,003)
	Tax on profit	20,899	(8,727)
	Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax ir is explained below:	the UK. The d	ifference
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Profit before tax	95,419	180,686
	Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of		
	19% (2017 - 20%)	18,130	36,137
	Effects of:		
	Utilisation of tax losses	-	(115)
	research and development		` ,
	Depreciation of assets not qualifying for capital allowances	1,429	1,429
	Change in rate of taxation	-	(8,398)
	Prior period deferred tax not recognised	_	494
	Amortisation of goodwill	1,340	1,409
	Losses claimed under group relief	-20.000	(39,683)

Total tax charge/(credit)

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20,899

(8,727)

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

8. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Goodwill £
_
70,479
32,324
7,044
39,368
<u>31,111</u>
38,155

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

I VIJOIDEE I IVED VOSEI S					
	Improvements			_	
	to	Plant and	Motor	Computer	Tatala
	property	machinery	vehicles	equipment	Totals
	£	£	£	£	£
COST					
At 1 April 2017	95,904	1,597 ,716	17,086	76,310	1,787,016
Additions	<u>-</u> _	43,578			43,578
At 31 March 2018	95,904	1,641,294	17,086	76,310	1,830,594
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 April 2017	83,525	534,495	12,417	72,731	703,168
Charge for year	7,522	181,684	2,521	2,629	194,356
At 31 March 2018	91,047	716,179	14,938	75,360	897,524
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 March 2018	4,857	925,115	2,148	950	933,070
At 31 March 2017	12,379	1,063,221	4,669	3,579	1,083,848

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under finance leases are as follows:

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

	machinery	vehicles	Totals
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 April 2017	475,300	17,086	492,386
Transfer to ownership	_	(8,495)	(8,495)
At 31 March 2018	475,300	8,591	483,891
DEPRECIATION		<u></u>	
At 1 April 2017	121,001	12,259	133,260
Charge for year	41,618	2,679	44,297
Transfer to ownership	-	(8,495)	(8,495)
At 31 March 2018	162,619	6,443	169,062

Plant and

312,681

354,299

Motor

2,148

4,827

2018

314,829

359,126

2017

10. STOCKS

NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2018

At 31 March 2017

	2018	2017
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	284,956	180,487
Work-in-progress	1,066,939	809,939
Finished goods	302,225	438,329
	1,654,120	1,428,755

11. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	£	£
Trade debtors	918,182	748,570
Amounts owed by group undertakings	542,073	664,720
Prepayments	41,699	46,898
	1,501,954	1,460,188

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

		2018	2017
		£	£
	Working capital finance (see note 14)	691,276	622,921
	Finance leases (see note 15)	80,638	101,865
	Trade creditors	635,795	621,938
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	42,000	•
	Tax	25,450	28,276
	Social security and other taxes	40,237	35,047
	VAT	3,020	· -
	Accrued expenses	75,612	72,874
	'	1,594,028	1,482,921
13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	2018	2017
	Finance leases (see note 15)	£ 48,729	£ 130,685
14.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand: Bank overdrafts	691,276	622,921

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

15. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	Finance leases		
	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Gross obligations repayable:			
Within one year	85,674	109,800	
Between one and five years	<u>52,611</u>	135,766	
	138,285	245,566	
Finance charges repayable:			
Within one year	5,036	7,935	
Between one and five years	3,882	5,081	
	8,918	13,016	
Net obligations repayable:			
Within one year	80,638	101,865	
Between one and five years	48,729	130,685	
between one and twe years	129,367	232,550	
		Non-cancellable	
	•	operating leases	
	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Within one year	64,123	56,658	
Between one and five years	538,962	76,492	
In more than five years	1,050,000	1,594	
	1,653,085	134,744	

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

16. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Finance leases	129,367	232,550
Working capital finance	691,276	622,921
	820,643	855,471

The working capital finance is secured by fixed and floating charges on the company's assets and those of its parent company and ultimate parent company.

The finance leases are secured against the asset to which they relates.

Along with its immediate parent company, Tritech Precision Products Limited, the company has jointly and severally guaranteed bank borrowings by its ultimate UK parent company, Neterson Holdings Limited, amounting to £4,988,000.

17. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Defermed toy	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax Accelerated capital allowances	<u>141,443</u>	<u>160,997</u>
		Deferred tax f
Balance at 1 April 2017 Accelerated capital allowances Balance at 31 March 2018		160,997 (19,554) 141,443

18. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issu	ed and fully paid:			
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2018	2017
		value:	£	£
50,000	Ordinary £1 shares	£1	_50,000	50,000

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

19. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Retained earnings - unrealised £	Totals £
At 1 April 2017	1,985,512	272,745	2,258,257
Profit for the year	74,520		74,520
Transfer	41,462	(41,462)	_
At 31 March 2018	2,101,494	231,283	2,332,777

20. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The immediate parent company and ultimate UK parent company are Tritech Precision Products Limited and Neterson Holdings Limited (formerly Uni-Tritech Limited) respectively, both of which are incorporated in England.

Copies of the group accounts of Neterson Holdings Limited are available from Bridge Road North, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham, Clwyd, LL13 9PS.

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

No compensation was paid to key management personnel during the year. However during the year ended 31 March 2017 a total of key management personnel compensation of £ 128,729 was paid.

22. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is F.D.Neterwala due to his controlling interest in the company's ultimate holding company, Chemical & Ferro Alloys Private Limited.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.