

Company Registration No. 00604606 (England and Wales)

Graphoidal Developments Limited
Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017



GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr M A Johnston	
	Mr C L E J Mobayed	(Appointed 30 May 2017)
	Mr C J Singleton	(Appointed 1 September 2017)
Secretary	Ms K M Abbott	
Company number	00604606	
Registered office	Broombank Road Chesterfield S41 9QJ	
Auditor	Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited 33 Park Place Leeds LS1 2RY	

GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 9

GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

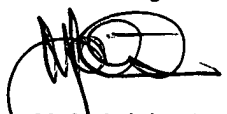
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		64,969		39,024
Tangible assets	5		34,933		22,650
			<u>99,902</u>		<u>61,674</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		726,345		615,194	
Debtors	6	1,141,873		718,360	
Cash at bank and in hand		547,906		1,280,897	
		<u>2,416,124</u>		<u>2,614,451</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(680,043)</u>		<u>(586,245)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,736,081</u>		<u>2,028,206</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,835,983</u>		<u>2,089,880</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(3,800)</u>		<u>(3,800)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>1,832,183</u></u>		<u><u>2,086,080</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			111,111		111,111
Share premium account			46,889		46,889
Profit and loss reserves			1,674,183		1,928,080
Total equity			<u><u>1,832,183</u></u>		<u><u>2,086,080</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 March 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr M A Johnston
Director

Company Registration No. 00604606

GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Graphoidal Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Broombank Road, Chesterfield, S41 9QJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The ultimate parent company is RISE Group, which is the smallest and largest group into which these financial statements are consolidated. The registered office of RISE Group is Feldpark 12, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the manufacture of electrical equipment net of VAT.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	10% straight line
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1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Over term of lease
Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% / 33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Operating profit

	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	6,000	6,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 31 (2016 - 28).

GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	67,852
Additions	31,841
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2017	99,693
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	28,828
Amortisation charged for the year	5,896
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2017	34,724
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	64,969
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2016	39,024
	<hr/> <hr/>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	74,315	150,937	225,252
Additions	-	27,390	27,390
Disposals	-	(12,945)	(12,945)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2017	74,315	165,382	239,697
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2017	74,315	128,287	202,602
Depreciation charged in the year	-	15,107	15,107
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(12,945)	(12,945)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2017	74,315	130,449	204,764
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	-	34,933	34,933
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2016	-	22,650	22,650
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	911,049	480,039
Amounts owed by group undertakings	126,339	135,972
Other debtors	98,485	96,349
	<u>1,135,873</u>	<u>712,360</u>
Deferred tax asset	6,000	6,000
	<u>1,141,873</u>	<u>718,360</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	207,854	134,333
Amounts due to group undertakings	166,661	142,621
Other taxation and social security	73,868	670
Other creditors	231,660	308,621
	<u>680,043</u>	<u>586,245</u>

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The audit report was signed on 21 March 2018.
The senior statutory auditor was Alan Sidebottom.
The auditor was Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2017 £	2016 £
<u>221,923</u>	<u>277,400</u>

GRAPHOIDAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

10 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is RISE Group, a company incorporated in Switzerland, in the opinion of the directors this is the ultimate parent company.

The smallest and largest group of undertakings preparing consolidated accounts which include the company is RISE Group. Copies of the consolidated accounts of RISE Group are available from its registered office, Feldpark 12, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.