

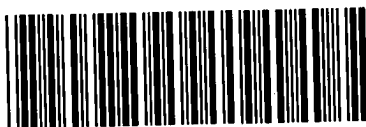
COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02474481

REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

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Cohline (UK) Limited
Financial Statements
31 December 2017

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COMPANIES HOUSE

BURGESS HODGSON LLP

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor
Camburgh House
27 New Dover Road
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 3DN

Cohline (UK) Limited
Financial Statements
Year ended 31 December 2017

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Cohline (UK) Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

H Cohnen
U G Cohnen-Andres

Company secretary

U G Cohnen-Andres

Registered office

Camburgh House
27 New Dover Road
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 3DN

Auditor

Burgess Hodgson LLP
Chartered accountant & statutory auditor
Camburgh House
27 New Dover Road
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 3DN

Cohline (UK) Limited

Strategic Report

Year ended 31 December 2017

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company during the year under review continued to be the manufacture of tube and hose line systems for the automotive aftermarket.

Turnover for the year is £5,086,683 which represents a increase of 0.58% on the previous year. The directors consider the gross profit margin to be a key performance indicator. The gross profit margin increased from 12.7% in 2016 to 27.1% in the current year. The overall result for the year is a profit before tax of £296,427 which has decreased from £444,718 on the previous year.

Future developments

There have been, and continue to be, substantial changes to the procurement strategies of the major automotive manufacturers which is having a continuing impact on the company. The directors are continuing to monitor the impact of these changes and adjust the strategy of the company going forward.

Work is continuing on the development and modification of existing products to meet customer requirements and, through a continuing programme of development, to take advantage of new technology as soon as it becomes available.

Risks and uncertainties

The directors regularly assess the risks and uncertainties facing the company and consider how the company can address these risks. The directors believe that the key risks facing the company are currency movements, technological changes and a reduction in demand in the global automotive industry. The directors address these risks by way of monitoring exchange rate fluctuations closely as well as prudent financial planning and a continuing program of research and development.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 23-02-18 and signed on behalf of the board by:

H Cohnen
Director

Registered office:
Camburgh House
27 New Dover Road
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 3DN

Cohline (UK) Limited

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

H Cohnen
U G Cohnen-Andres

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

The directors have chosen to incorporate their assessment of the performance of the business and the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company in the Strategic Report.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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). 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 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 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.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Cohline (UK) Limited

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

This report was approved by the board of directors on 23-08-2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

H Cohnen
Director

Registered office:
Camburgh House
27 New Dover Road
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 3DN

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to H Cohnen, the Director.

Cohline (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cohline (UK) Limited

Year ended 31 December 2017

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cohline (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, 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 FRS 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 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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.

Cohline (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cohline (UK) Limited *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

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 year 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.

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 strategic report or the directors' report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

Cohline (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cohline (UK) Limited *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Cohline (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cohline (UK) Limited *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

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.

Burgess Hodgson LLP

Thomas Saltmer (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Burgess Hodgson LLP
Chartered accountant & statutory auditor
Camburgh House
27 New Dover Road
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 3DN

26/9/2018

Cohline (UK) Limited
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
Year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	5,086,683	5,057,505
Cost of sales		3,707,399	4,412,700
Gross profit		1,379,284	644,805
Administrative expenses		1,132,315	220,010
Operating profit	5	246,969	424,795
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	49,458	19,923
Profit before taxation		296,427	444,718
Tax on profit	10	12,326	—
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		284,101	444,718
Retained earnings at the start of the year		9,209,789	8,765,071
Retained earnings at the end of the year		9,493,890	9,209,789

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Cohline (UK) Limited
Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	11		621,417	668,829
Current assets				
Stocks	12	990,184		783,561
Debtors	13	337,960		293,424
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>7,914,918</u>		<u>7,943,185</u>
		9,243,062		9,020,170
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>270,589</u>		<u>379,210</u>
Net current assets			8,972,473	8,640,960
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>9,593,890</u>	<u>9,309,789</u>
Net assets			<u>9,593,890</u>	<u>9,309,789</u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	19		100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account	20		<u>9,493,890</u>	<u>9,209,789</u>
Shareholders funds			<u>9,593,890</u>	<u>9,309,789</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23-01-18, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

H Cohnen
Director

Company registration number: 02474481

Cohline (UK) Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended 31 December 2017

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	284,101	444,718
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	145,079	143,895
Other interest receivable and similar income	(49,458)	(19,923)
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	394	81
Tax on profit	12,326	–
Accrued expenses/(income)	4,050	(15,271)
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Stocks	(206,623)	(110,513)
Trade and other debtors	(44,536)	192,514
Trade and other creditors	(122,192)	127,972
Cash generated from operations	23,141	763,473
Interest received	49,458	19,923
Tax paid	(2,805)	–
Net cash from operating activities	<u>69,794</u>	<u>783,396</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(98,061)	(135,363)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(98,061)</u>	<u>(135,363)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(28,267)	648,033
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,943,185	7,295,152
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>7,914,918</u>	<u>7,943,185</u>

Cohline (UK) Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Camburgh House, 27 New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 3DN.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The judgements, estimates and assumptions that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

(i) Purchase recognition - Directors recognise the purchases when significant risks and rewards of ownership are passed to them as buyer. They consider this has taken place on delivery and therefore record all deliveries not yet invoiced as accruals at the year end.

(ii) Bad debt - Directors have included bad debt provisions for items which have not been paid between the year end date and the date of signing the accounts. Any debts which are in legal disputes have been reviewed and a proportion has been provided based on expected outcome.

(iii) Useful economic life of fixed assets - The annual depreciation and amortisation charges are based upon management's assessment of the useful economic lives and residual values of the company's tangible assets. These are re-assessed annually and amended where necessary.

(iv) Stock valuation - Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less cost to complete and sell.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Cohline (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Revenue recognition *(continued)*

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

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the average rate of exchange. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Cohline (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery	- 10% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	- 10% straight line
Motor Vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Cohline (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

In the opinion of the directors, disclosure of the classes of business carried on by the company and the geographical markets supplied would be seriously prejudicial to the company's interests and accordingly such information has not been disclosed.

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	145,079	143,895
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	394	81
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	2,271,880	2,768,372
Foreign exchange differences	<u>(320,438)</u>	<u>(1,176,582)</u>

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2017	2016
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
Other non-audit services	<u>23,944</u>	<u>17,766</u>

Cohline (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

7. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Production staff	62	67
Administrative staff	10	13
	<u>72</u>	<u>80</u>

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	1,771,611	1,980,228
Social security costs	40,405	44,901
Other pension costs	26,015	25,260
	<u>1,838,031</u>	<u>2,050,389</u>

8. Directors' remuneration

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration	<u>66,712</u>	<u>66,672</u>

9. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	<u>49,458</u>	<u>19,923</u>

10. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	9,521	—
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	<u>2,805</u>	<u>—</u>
Total current tax	<u>12,326</u>	<u>—</u>
Tax on profit	<u>12,326</u>	<u>—</u>

Cohline (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

10. Tax on profit (continued)

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2016: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%).

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	296,427	444,718
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	57,062	88,944
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	295	(9,382)
Under/Over Provision in Earlier Year	2,805	–
Enhanced R&D tax deduction	(30,133)	(32,260)
Tax losses carried forward to future periods	(18,259)	(47,677)
Sundry items	556	375
Tax on profit	12,326	–

11. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	2,747,580	613,923	84,097	3,445,600
Additions	77,803	20,258	–	98,061
Disposals	(14,040)	(111)	–	(14,151)
At 31 December 2017	2,811,343	634,070	84,097	3,529,510
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	2,245,512	459,444	71,815	2,776,771
Charge for the year	111,104	30,904	3,071	145,079
Disposals	(13,646)	(111)	–	(13,757)
At 31 December 2017	2,342,970	490,237	74,886	2,908,093
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2017	468,373	143,833	9,211	621,417
At 31 December 2016	502,068	154,479	12,282	668,829

12. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	772,087	593,558
Work in progress	218,097	190,003
	990,184	783,561

Cohline (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

13. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	301,157	153,737
Prepayments and accrued income	27,063	27,459
Corporation tax repayable	–	102,000
Other debtors	9,740	10,228
	<u>337,960</u>	<u>293,424</u>

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	209,176	326,073
Accruals and deferred income	7,873	3,823
Corporation tax	9,521	–
Social security and other taxes	44,019	49,314
	<u>270,589</u>	<u>379,210</u>

15. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 16) £
At 1 January 2017	–
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets	74,137
Tax losses available	<u>(74,137)</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>–</u>

Unrelieved tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of the deferred tax liability arising on the availability of fixed asset allowances.

16. Deferred tax

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	74,137	78,346
Unused tax losses	<u>(74,137)</u>	<u>(78,346)</u>
	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

17. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £26,015 (2016: £25,260).

Cohline (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

18. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Trade debtors	301,157	153,737
Prepayments and accrued income	27,063	27,459
Cash at bank	7,914,410	7,941,764
	<u>8,242,630</u>	<u>8,122,960</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors	209,176	326,073
Accruals and deferred income	7,873	3,823
	<u>217,049</u>	<u>329,896</u>

19. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

20. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

21. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	<u>186,000</u>	<u>186,000</u>

Cohline (UK) Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements** *(continued)***Year ended 31 December 2017****22. Related party transactions**

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with companies and partnerships in which Hans-Joachim Cohnen and Utta Gabriele Cohnen-Andres have an interest:-

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cohline GmbH Montabaur		
Sales to Cohline Montabaur	14,131	36,617
Purchases from Cohline Montabaur	1,950	1,300
Debtor at year end	1,906	53
Creditor at year end	90	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cohline GmbH Dillenburg	£	£
Sales to Cohline Dillenburg	4,417,821	4,083,947
Commission received from Cohline Dillenburg	1,535	1,906
Purchases from Cohline Dillenburg	184,370	356,495
Debtor at year end	231,554	95,349
Creditor at year end	15,655	202,704
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cohnen Gesellschaft Buergerlichen Rechts	£	£
Rent charged for the year	186,000	186,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	£	£
Rent paid to Mr H Cohnen	7,692	7,692
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

23. Controlling party

The company is controlled by Hans-Joachim Cohnen and Utta Gabriele Cohnen-Andres.