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





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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K Isaak
	P Lacey
	M Kaiser
Company number	05300889
Registered office	163 Milton Park
•	Abingdon
	Oxfordshire
	OX14 4SD
Auditor	Shaw Gibbs Limited
•	264 Banbury Road
•	Oxford
	OX2 7DY

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

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

The principal activity of the company continued to be fabrication and high integrity coded welding of safety critical pressure vessels and storage containers. LTI Metaltech Ltd is a leading independent manufacturer of cryogenic and pressure vessels as used in highly regulated environments, key customers include Siemens.

The business improvement drive has continued with further investment into the manufacturing facility and into our new material testing division, Metaltest UK, which came on stream early in 2016 and achieved full UKAS accreditation as a materials testing laboratory mid-year. Opportunities in additional sectors have been realised during the year, most notably in tokamak nuclear fusion.

Our vision and strategies for the future are built around our key strengths and cutting edge capabilities. To this end our transformation and growth strategy will sharpen the focus on our technical capital and supply chain partnerships, these initiatives will be driven by new Technical and Commercial Directors. Further investment in new equipment, facilities, systems and people is planned to enable development and manufacture of increasingly diverse and complex, high quality products in a timely manner. In recognition of the worldwide competition the company faces it is our intention to remain a global leader in our field of expertise.

The company considers that its key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, the turnover and gross margin.

In the year to 31 December 2016 LTI turnover was £22.0 million, compared to £24.3 million in the year ended 2015. Gross profit remained constant at £4.8 million in the year.

While remaining committed to cost control, the successful implementation of our expansion plans have made investment in our planning and engineering capacities essential. The company generated a pre-tax profit of £1.6 million against a profit of £1.7 million in 2015.

As for many businesses of our size, the business environment in which we operate continues to be challenging. The entire market in the UK remains highly competitive and margins continue to be tight. We are of course acutely aware of the competition from emerging markets and this will be borne in mind as we seek to expand our activities.

Conscious of these risks and uncertainties, we are aware that any plans for the future development of the business may be subject to unforeseen future events outside of our control.

On behalf of the board

Director 25 8 17

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

K Isaak

P Lacey

M Kaiser

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No interim dividend was paid during the year and the directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2015: £nil).

Auditor

The auditor, Shaw Gibbs Limited, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

On behalf of the board

P Lacey
Director
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LTI METALTECH LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of LTI Metaltech Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 6 to 19. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out 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 Auditing Practices Board'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 annual 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 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion 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 prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF LTI METALTECH LIMITED

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.

Stephen Howard Neal (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Shaw Gibbs Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Auditor

25 August 2017

264 Banbury Road Oxford OX2 7DY

STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Turnover Cost of sales	3	21,972,661 (17,140,265)	24,254,425 (19,501,051)
Gross profit	•	4,832,396	4,753,374
Administrative expenses		(3,248,247)	(3,041,255)
Operating profit	4	1,584,149	1,712,119
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	7	21,557 -	20,844 (37)
Profit before taxation		1,605,706	1,732,926
Taxation	. 8	(320,163)	(339,109)
Profit for the financial year		1,285,543	1,393,817
			· .·
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,285,543	1,393,817
			·

The statement of total comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than those passing through the statement of total comprehensive income.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

			. **		
		20	016	20	15
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets				•	
Tangible assets	.9	•	692,795		766,912
Current assets					
Stocks	10	1,331,405		1,428,480	
Debtors	11	3,771,309		3,577,044	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	8,174,079		8,706,091	
		13,276,793		13,711,615	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(3,155,907)	, 	(4,950,389)	e er
Net current assets			10,120,886	Country .	8,761,226
Total assets less current liabilities			10,813,681		9,528,138
Provisions for liabilities	13		(785,300)	•	(785,300)
Net assets			10,028,381		8,742,838
	•		 .		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		25,000	·	25,000
Profit and loss reserves			10,003,381		8,717,838
Total equity			10,028,381		8,742,838
			 		

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{25}{8}$ 17 and are signed on its behalf by:

P Lacey Director

Company Registration No. 05300889

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

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2015	. ·	25,000	7,324,021	7,349,021
Year ended 31 December 2015: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,393,817	1,393,817
Balance at 31 December 2015		25,000	8,717,838	8,742,838
Year ended 31 December 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,285,543	1,285,543
Balance at 31 December 2016		25,000	10,003,381	10,028,381
	=			

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	20	2016)15
Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		209,692		2 465 024
Cash generated from operations 20 Interest paid		209,692		3,165,831 (37)
Income taxes paid		(372,000)	4	(486,000)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		(162,308)		2,679,794
Investing activities				
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(406,393)		(189,894)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets	15,132		• -	
Interest received	21,557		20,844	
Net cash used in investing activities		(369,704)		(169,050)
Net cash used in financing activities		-		-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash				
equivalents		(532,012)		2,510,744
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		8,706,091		6,195,347
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		8,174,079		8,706,091
		 .		

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

LTI Metaltech Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 163 Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4SD.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

In accordance with FRS102 paragraph 33.1A, the exemption has been taken from disclosing transactions and balances with group companies on the basis that every subsidiary that is party to such transactions is wholly owned by Isaak Holding GmbH. Consolidated accounts are publicly available in the European Union, from its ultimate parent company, Isaak Holding GmbH, Rudolf - Diesel - Str. 7, 97944, Boxberg/Baden, Germany.

1.2 Going concern

The company derives the vast majority of its turnover from one customer. Both companies remain dependent upon one another in the short to medium term and the directors are therefore confident that the companies will continue to trade with each other, at similar levels of activity, for the foreseeable future. This is demonstrated by a long term supply agreement entered into by the parties involved.

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

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Invoices to the primary customer are raised weekly to recognise the goods appropriated by the customer.

1.4 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.

All fixed assets are initially recognised at cost.

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

5 years straight line

Plant and machinery

3 to 5 years straight line

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

3 to 5 years 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 recognised in the statement of total comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on the level of activity. Provisions is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation work.

1.6 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 arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the company's accounts. Deferred tax is provided in full on material timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more (or less) tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws.

Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets where there is no commitment to sell the asset.

1.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision in measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

1.8 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

1.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3	Т	ùr	'n	Q۷	er

•	Turnover analysed by geographical market		•	
· .			2016 £	2015 £
. •	United Kingdom Rest of the world		21,970,764 1,897	24,254,425
			21,972,661	24,254,425
 4	Operating profit			
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		2016 £	2015 £
	Exchange losses/(gains) Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company	' 's	(19,893)	(56,262)
	financial statements	_	12,000	12,000
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets		465,577	404,354
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(199)	•
•	Operating lease charges		390,223	279,447
	·			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Number of direct production staff	62	61
Number of administrative staff	25	26
Number of indirect productive staff	15	12
	102	99
	102	=======
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		-
	2016	2015
. .	£	£
Wages and salaries	4,243,660	3,997,156
Social security costs	351,084	338,936
Pension costs	386,762	375,619
	4,981,506	4,711,711
		. '
Directors' remuneration	2242	22.4
	2016	2015 £
		Z
Remuneration for qualifying services	323,399	342,181
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	51,732	59,003
		·
	375,131	401,184
	3/5,131 ======	401,184

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2015 - 1).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	Remuneration for qualifying services			230,078	261,383
•					·======
7	Interest receivable and similar income			•	
			٠.	2016	2015
	· - ·	•		£	£
	Interest income				
	Interest on bank deposits			21,557	20,844

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8	Taxation		· .
•		2016 £	2015 £
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	342,216	362,851
	Deferred tax		•
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(22,053)	(23,742)
	Total tax charge	320,163	339,109
		=	

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before taxation	1,605,706	1,732,926
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 20% (2015: 20.25%)	321,141	350,918
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	6,063	13,003
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	15,012	(1,070)
Deferred tax movement	(22,053)	(23,742)
Total tax charge for the year	320,163	339,109

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9	Tangible fixed assets				
		Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost At 1 January 2016	127,511	3,982,906	271,862	4,382,279
	Additions	127,511	3,902,900	91,332	4,362,273
	Disposals	. -	(32,000)	-	(32,000
		<u> </u>			——,
	At 31 December 2016	127,511	4,265,967	363,194	4,756,672
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2016	107 511	2 220 075	247,881	2 615 267
	Depreciation charged in the year	127,511	3,239,975 431,852	33,725	3,615,367 465,577
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	. ·	(17,067)	,33,723	(17,067)
	cinimitated in respect of disposals	<u> </u>		•	
	At 31 December 2016	127,511	3,654,760	281,606	4,063,877
			· · ·		
	Carrying amount		044 007	. 04.500	600 705
	At 31 December 2016	-	611,207	81,588	692,795
	At 31 December 2015	<u> </u>	742,931	23,981	766,912
			·	· · · ·	
•					
10	Stocks	• . •	•	0040	0045
				2016	2015
					τ.
	Raw materials and consumables			884,096	963,692
. :	Work in progress			172,756	120,269
	Finished goods and goods for resale			274,553	344,519
				<u> </u>	
				1,331,405	1,428,480
:					<u> </u>
11	Debtors				• ;
• • •	Debtors		•	2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:	•		£	£
•	Trade debtors	•		3,529,688	3,319,037
	Amounts due from associated undertakings			-	-5,363
	Other debtors			90,612	153,331
	Prepayments and accrued income			115,009	85,366
			• • • • •	3,735,309	3,563,097
	Deferred tax asset (note 14)		· · · · ·	36,000	13,947
	Solution tax asset (note 17)				——————————————————————————————————————
				3,771,309	3,577,044

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

12 -	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		•
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Trade creditors	1,817,009	3,235,378
	Amounts due to group undertakings	479,508	847,712
	Corporation tax	119,483	149,267
	Other taxation and social security	545,590	529,526
	Other creditors	45,755	30,037
	Accruals and deferred income	148,562	158,469
		3,155,907	4,950,389
13	Provisions for liabilities		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Provisions	785,300	785,300

The balance of provisions relates to property dilapidations of £785,300 (2015: £785,300) based on the cost estimated by an independent survey.

14 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Balances:				Assets 2016 £	Assets 2015 £
Accelerated (liabilities) / Decelerated (ass	sets) capital allov	vances	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	36,000	13,947
Movements in the year:					2016 £
Liability/(Asset) at 1 January 2016 Credit to profit and loss					(13,947) (22,053)
Liability/(Asset) at 31 December 2016	•			÷.	(36,000)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

15	Share capital				
•				2016	2015
٠.			• •	£	£
	Ordinary share capital		•		
•	Authorised	•			
	50,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each			50,000	50,000
	25,000 Ordinary B shares of £1 each			25,000	25,000
	25,000 Ordinary C shares of £1 each			25,000	25,000
				100,000	100,000
		•			
	Allotted, called up and fully paid				
-	25,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each			25,000	25,000
16	Retirement benefit schemes		•		
	·			2016	2015
	Defined contribution schemes			£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribut	ion schemes		386,762	375,619
			4		.====

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

At the year end date amounts payable to the pension scheme totalled £44,689 (2015: £29,033).

17 Capital and purchasing commitments

The company entered into three supplier agreements, to purchase aluminium and stainless steel during the period 1/3/2016-30/09/2018 for a total price of £12.9m. The relevant stock will be delivered directly to the company's premises.

The company has entered into the above contracts at the request of its principal customer to demonstrate that the relevant demand can be met. Therefore, there is an understanding that the principal customer would meet the above financial commitment if the customer's orders fell below the level of the contracted metal agreements.

On 3 June 2016, the company entered into twelve forward currency contracts with Barclays Bank PLC to purchase 200,000 Euros on 26 September 2016 and at the end of each month following that date, at the underlying contractual exchange rates. The impact of the relevant contracts in the financial statements is not material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

18 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

•	2016	2015
	£	£
Within one year	464,208	411,859
Between two and five years	1,225,605	1,655,781
In over five years	•	65,035
	1,689,813	2,132,675
•	<u></u>	

19 Related party transactions and controlling party

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, is as follows.

		2016 2019	5
		£	3
Aggregate compensation		831,256 867,217	7

The above figures include the directors whose remuneration for the relevant year is disclosed in note 6.

LTi Metaltech Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Isaak Betriebs GmbH & Co. KG. The ultimate parent company is Isaak Holding GmbH, a company based in Rudolf - Diesel- Str.7, 97944, Boxberg/ Baden, Germany. The ultimate controlling parties are K Isaak and his family.

In accordance with FRS102 paragraph 33.1A, the exemption has been taken from disclosing transactions and balances with group companies on the basis that every subsidiary that is party to such transactions is wholly owned by Isaak Holding GmbH.

There were no other related party transactions and balances that require disclosure.

No guarantees have been given or received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

20	Cash generated from operations				
			•	2016	2015
		•	•	£	£
	Profit for the year after tax	•	•	1,285,543	1,393,817
	Adjustments for:				
	Taxation charged			320,163	339,109
	Finance costs			· -	37
	Investment income			(21,557)	-(20,844)
	Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets			(199)	-
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets			465,577	404,354
	(Decrease) in provisions			•	(304,000)
***	Movements in working capital:				
	Decrease/(increase) in stocks			97,075	(65,985)
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors	•	•	(172,212)	314,084
	(Decrease)/increase in creditors			(1,764,698)	1,105,259
	Cash generated from operations			209,692	3,165,831