Registered number: 09847168

Xandor Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd (formerly Rosti Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd)

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019



Company information

Directors

Dr A Angerer

M Dore

Registered number

09847168

Registered office

Bridge Works Stamford Bridge

York England YO41 1AL

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Central Square 29 Wellington Street

Leeds LS1 4DL

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Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their Strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Business review and future developments

The company's principal activity during the year was the manufacture of plastic injection moulded products, used mainly in the automotive market.

Turnover for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 was £35,866,000 (2018: £36,844,000). The profit before tax was £5,279,000 (2018: £1,742,000).

As at 31 December 2019 the company held net assets of £15,027,000 (2018: £9,547,000).

The company will continue to trade in its existing markets and will look for, and take advantage of, the correct opportunities to increase its turnover and profitability.

Post balance sheet events

As of December 2019, the first Coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak was reported and on 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of COVID-19 to be a public health emergency of international concern. The nature of the event has resulted in global economic impacts, including within the automotive industry.

For the company's 31 December 2019 financial statements, the COVID-19 outbreak and the related impacts are considered non-adjusting events. Consequently, there is no impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities.

The company temporarily ceased production in April 2020 for a period of 2 months to mitigate the impact of customers also temporarily ceasing production as a result of COVID-19. During this time the majority of staff were placed on furlough, as part of the government job retention scheme. The Xandor Group plastics division also reviewed its liquidity in significant depth and was successful on raising funding and has adequate funding to support the group companies.

Following resumed production, cost reduction plans are being implemented to further improve the cost basis of the company. The company has also implemented the necessary protocols for the workplace to become COVID safe, including one-way systems, PPE where required and social distancing. A decrease in sales volume has been experienced in the first half of 2020, but is expected to increase by the end of 2020 as the automotive market starts to recover from the pandemic. The directors will continue to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on the activities of the company.

On 31 January 2020, Xandor Automotive GmbH, a company fully owned by Quantum Capital Partners, acquired 100% of the shares of Xandor Automotive AB (formerly Rosti Automotive AB) from Nordstjernan Investment AB.

On 28 May 2020, Rosti Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd changed its name to Xandor Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd.

Strategic report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

Financial key performance indicators

The key performance indicators ('KPIs') for the company are in line with the KPIs of the ultimate parent undertaking and include turnover growth, operating margin growth and the conversion of operating profits into cash. These are monitored by monthly reporting to the ultimate parent undertaking.

Turnover decreased by 3% over 2019 to £35,866,000 (2018: £36,844,000). Gross profit decreased by 20% in the year. The reduction in sales is driven by the slowdown of the automotive sector globally and in particular the UK. The company has undertaken operational and efficiency improvements which has limited the impact to gross profit and operating profit.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The activities of the company expose it to a number of financial risks, which it seeks to mitigate, including liquidity risk and credit risk.

Liquidity risk: In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the company uses short term debt from group undertakings and manages cash generation through its operations and applying cash collection targets.

Credit risk: The company's principal credit risk arises from the company's trade debtors. Credit limits are monitored but the perceived risks are low. The company also utilised a receivables purchase agreement during the year.

Raw materials prices: The earning capacity of the company is affected by deviations in raw material prices. The company has a good level of expertise in polymer purchasing and major contracts with customers include clauses to enable the company to pass on increases in cost of raw materials to the customer.

Currency exposure: The company makes sales and purchases in foreign currencies. Transactions are translated at prevailing rates at the end of each month and any required adjustments made during that month.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks affecting the company are considered to relate to customer retention and fulfillment risk and the impact of Brexit.

- Customer retention and fulfillment risk: The company has contracts with key customers. The loss of a
 contract with a key customer could significantly impact the company's revenue. The company closely
 monitors its key customers and continually seeks new ways to enhance the commercial relationship
 whilst investing in people and fixed assets to meet its customers' needs. The company also continues to
 seek new customers.
- Brexit: Following the Brexit extension, the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020 and is now in a transition
 period until the end of 2020 while the UK and EU negotiate additional arrangements. Whilst we are
 awaiting further clarity from the government regarding exit terms, the business has undertaken a number
 of reviews and is well placed to withstand and limit any negative impacts that may occur.
- Global reduction in volumes in the Automotive industry: The reduction in Europe for the total number of
 units produced seen in 2019 may continue. The continued uncertainty over Brexit and the slow
 transformation of power units have consumers in a holding position.

Strategic report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

Section 172 (1) Statement

During 2019 the company formed part of the Rosti Automotive Group, a leading Tier 1 supplier to the automotive industry. The Rosti Automotive Group manufacture plastic injection moulded components and other parts, including metal fastenings for premium light vehicles.

At the start of 2020 the Rosti Automotive Group became part of the Xandor Automotive Group and now forms the plastics division. The Xandor Automotive plastics division continues to manufacture high quality plastic injection moulded and other parts.

The group companies work closely with customers, suppliers, employees and the wider society to ensure that issues are considered and that the companies acts fairly to all stakeholders.

The strategic management and decisions that impact the group companies long term on a material basis is undertaken by the management team, which comprises of the directors of the companies and other members of the senior team. The directors' primary focus is to create long term value for the shareholder, whilst also ensuring fair treatment of all stakeholders.

During 2019 the group companies have experienced the impact of the slowdown of the automotive market. The management team have ensured continuous engagement with customers, supplier and employees and developed business plans to ensure the continued success of the companies. The group companies are well placed to withstand future changes in the automotive sector, including investment made into vehicle electrification.

Employee Engagement

The group is committed to the creation of a highly effective workforce. Our beliefs centre on Effective Colleagues being Engaged, Enabled and Empowered (the 4 E's). Engaged employees are more loyal, more productive, and more likely to contribute their ideas to improve our business. Engagement is founded on trust. All colleagues must believe in the integrity of leaders and believe that they are trusted by them. Understanding creates an alignment between the colleague and the business objectives.

All leaders within our business are developed and coached in how to develop a participative leadership style, creating high performance teams, focusing on personal development and offering support where required. Key are the inclusion of modules on Health, Safety and Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility.

Mutual trust also drives empowerment. Leaders trust their colleagues to do the right thing and colleagues recognise this trust and freedom to act. In 2019, our senior team celebrated colleagues who had excelled in this regard in a high profile event.

Similarly, we invest extensively in education and skills training to enable colleagues, giving them a comprehensive understanding of their roles. This is supported by internal communications including weekly newsletters, team briefs, tool box talks, kaizen activities, among others to maximise understanding of the wider workplace.

Each plant has a consultation forum consisting of colleague representatives, managers and chaired by the Managing Director. This two way forum allows two way discussions on key business issues and colleague concerns or questions. Notes from these meetings are circulated widely.

Each year a professional independent opinion survey is conducted to measure our progress and the most recent survey conducted in December 2019 demonstrated significant improvements in a challenging business environment. These employee opinion surveys also give us the opportunity to identify opportunities for further improvements. Tools such as confidential whistleblower processes exist so cultural and other concerns can be confidentially raised.

Strategic report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

Section 172 (1) Statement (continued)

Customer and Supplier Engagement

Our relationship with our customers is one of the key areas to the long term success of our business. The group operates a central sales team covering all of the group companies who are in constant contact with our customers ensuring a transparent relationship. This creates an open forum where issues can be discussed in a timely manner and we can ensure the needs of our customers are met. Escalation processes are in place with our customers so that issues can be directed accordingly and resolved quickly. These escalation processes cover a number of areas including the buyers purchasing team and also the finance team.

In addition to the strong customer relationships held with our sales team, our other departments have direct contact with the customer's respective departments, including programme managers, engineers and design teams. We aim to manufacture and supply high quality parts and work with our customers to develop and improve processes.

The group also operates a central purchasing team who regularly liaise with all suppliers (regardless of size) for all of the group companies to ensure that any issues are addressed and adequate actions put in place where required. Our relationship with suppliers is also on a two way basis and suppliers feel comfortable contacting us with any issues they have. We have internal and external escalation procedures in place which ensures that any repeat issues are dealt with as priority. We strive to maintain strong relationships with our suppliers.

Other Stakeholder Engagement

The management team ensures that all regulatory obligations are met, including environmental and tax reporting requirements.

The relationship with banking institutions, HMRC and insurers is managed by the group finance team. The relationships are maintained with regular discussions and feedback to ensure that the right facilities are in place to support the business.

As a manufacturing operation the companies in the group work with local communities and the Environment Agency to ensure that we are not causing disruption or other issues to our surrounding area. The companies operate as responsible members in the community and work to reduce any adverse impacts, such as noise. The companies regularly undertake projects to support local areas. These include litter picking, food bank collections and charity fundraising activities. The group companies also work hard to ensure that the companies operate with limited environmental impact. The group companies continuously work to reduce scrap materials and recycle waste where possible.

Acting fairly between members

The UK group companies, including this company, are 100% owned by one member, Xandor Automotive AB (formerly Rosti Automotive AB). This company is in turn 100% owned by Xandor Automotive GmbH. There has been no conflict between the interests of members.

This report was approved by the board on

17th December

2020 and signed on its behalf by:

M Dore Director

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Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

On 28 May 2020, Rosti Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd changed its name to Xandor Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd.

Business review, future developments and financial risk management

The business review, future developments and financial risk management disclosures can be found in the Strategic report on pages 1 to 4.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to £5,480,000 (2018: £1,758,000).

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £Nil).

Going concern

At 31 December 2019 the company has net current assets of £6,043,000 (2018: £375,000). These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In determining the going concern of the company the directors have reviewed the company's current and forecast profitability, performed stress testing over the forecasts and included the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through access to funds as part of a cash pooling arrangement with four other Xandor Automotive UK based companies, all of which share the same management team. The company and it's fellow subsidiaries within the cash pool are dependent on the cash pooling arrangements for access to the cash flows necessary for the day-to-day running of each company and to support the going concern assertion. The company has received confirmation from the other Xandor Automotive UK based companies that they will not withdraw the facility in the foreseeable future. The company is sufficiently capitalised with sufficient liquidity and financial resources to support and sustain operations and meet its obligations as and when they fall due for at least the next 12 months, from the date of issue of these financial statements. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

In addition, the company's immediate parent undertaking, Xandor Automotive AB (formerly Rosti Automotive AB), have provided a letter of support to confirm their intention to provide support for the company for at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated, are given below:

Dr A Angerer (appointed 9 November 2020) M Dore (appointed 31 January 2020) S Korponai (resigned 31 January 2020) J Magnusson (resigned 9 November 2020)

Directors' report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

A qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined in Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 is in force for the benefit of the directors in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office, to the extent permitted by law. In respect of those liabilities for which directors may not be indemnified, a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy was maintained by the ultimate parent undertaking throughout the financial year and up to the date of signing these financial statements.

Employee engagement statement

For employee engagement refer to the Section 172 (1) Statement within the Strategic Report on page 3.

Stakeholder engagement statement

For stakeholder engagement refer to the Section 172 (1) Statement within the Strategic Report on page 4.

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 period. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 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.

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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

Independent auditors

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

This report was approved by the board on 17th December

2020 and signed on its behalf by:

M Dore Director

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Independent auditors' report to the members of Xandor Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd (formerly Rosti Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Xandor Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd's (formerly Rosti Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd's) financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019; the Profit and loss account and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Xandor Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd (formerly Rosti Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd) (continued)

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

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 an auditors' 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Xandor Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd (formerly Rosti Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd) (continued)

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Gary Shaw (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Leeds

17 December 2020

Profit and loss account For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover	5	35,866	36,844
Cost of sales		(31,874)	(31,865)
Gross profit	-	3,992	4,979
Distribution costs		(3)	(22)
Administrative expenses		(3,563)	(2,909)
Administrative exceptional income		5,000	-
Operating profit	6	5,426	2,048
Interest receivable and similar income	10	81	63
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(228)	(369)
Profit before tax	_	5,279	1,742
Tax on profit	12	201	16
Profit for the financial year	-	5,480	1,758

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the profit and loss account. Therefore no separate statement of total comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 14 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 09847168

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2019 £000	2018 £000	2018 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	13		6		9
Tangible assets	14		8,978	_	9,275
			8,984		9,284
Current assets					
Stocks	15	813		994	
Debtors	16	10,936		13,002	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,980		3,651	
		15,729	-	17,647	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(9,686)		(17,272)	
Net current assets			6,043		375
Total assets less current liabilities			15,027	-	9,659
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	18		-		(112)
Net assets			15,027	-	9,547
				:	J,047
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		4,000		4,000
Retained earnings			11,027		5,547
Total equity			15,027	-	9,547

The notes on page 14 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 11 to 29 were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 17th December 2020 by:

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M Dore Director

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2018	4,000	3,789	7,789
Profit for the financial year	-	1,758	1,758
At 1 January 2019	4,000	5,547	9,547
Profit for the financial year	-	5,480	5,480
At 31 December 2019	4,000	11,027	15,027

The notes on pages 14 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The principal activity of Xandor Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd (formerly Rosti Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd) ('the company') is the design and manufacture of plastic products used predominantly in the automotive market, which are mainly sold in the UK.

The company is a private company limited by shares, is domiciled in England and Wales and incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Bridge Works, Stamford Bridge, York, England, YO41 1AL.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Xandor Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements.

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions in the financial statements:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows;
- from disclosing certain financial instruments required under Section 11 and 12 of FRS 102;
- from disclosure of key management compensation in total; and
- from disclosing transactions that are wholly owned within the same group.

The company has taken advantage of these exemptions on the basis that it meets the definition of a qualifying entity and Nordstjernan AB, the smallest and largest group in which the results of the company consolidates, includes necessary disclosures in its consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available.

Other than the exemptions above, the company has applied the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of FRS 102.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Going concern

At 31 December 2019 the company has net current assets of £6,043,000 (2018: £375,000). These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In determining the going concern of the company the directors have reviewed the company's current and forecast profitability, performed stress testing over the forecasts and included the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through access to funds as part of a cash pooling arrangement with four other Xandor Automotive UK based companies, all of which share the same management team. The company and it's fellow subsidiaries within the cash pool are dependent on the cash pooling arrangements for access to the cash flows necessary for the day-to-day running of each company and to support the going concern assertion. The company has received confirmation from the other Xandor Automotive UK based companies that they will not withdraw the facility in the foreseeable future. The company is sufficiently capitalised with sufficient liquidity and financial resources to support and sustain operations and meet its obligations as and when they fall due for at least the next 12 months, from the date of issue of these financial statements. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

In addition, the company's immediate parent undertaking, Xandor Automotive AB (formerly Rosti Automotive AB), have provided a letter of support to confirm their intention to provide support for the company for at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

3.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company exclusive of value added taxes. Turnover 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 despatch of goods. Where a contract relating to sale of goods has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date, turnover represents the proportion of that contract's value for which performance obligations have been met to date.

The company's principal activity includes management of the production of tooling to be used in the manufacturing process. Such tools will normally be paid for by the customer prior to commencement of production. It is the responsibility of the company to source and put into use the required tool. Turnover is recognised on the tool once all expected costs are incurred, revenue is invoiced, and the customer has provided quality approval on the tool. Sales invoiced prior to the point of sale are treated as deferred income and held on the balance sheet. Costs incurred prior to the point of sale are treated as prepayments and held on the balance sheet.

3.4 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

3.5 Operating leases

Rentals paid under leases in which the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company (operating leases) are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to sterling at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

All information presented has been rounded to the nearest thousand pounds sterling, unless otherwise indicated.

3.7 Defined contribution pension plans

The company participates in a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme for the period.

3.8 Interest receivable and similar income

Interest receivable is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

3.9 Interest payable and similar expenses

Interest payable is charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated instrument.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period and tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These 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 recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when 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 tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply the reversal of the timing difference.

3.11 Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortised over its estimated useful life, of three to five years, on a straight-line basis.

Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market price, indicate that residual value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances.

The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.12 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recognised at cost and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment.

Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

Depreciation is not provided on freehold land.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset (except for freehold land and assets under the course of construction) on a straight-line, as follows:

Freehold buildings

- 25 years

Plant and equipment

- Between 3 and 12 years

3.13 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost comprises the actual cost of raw materials and direct labour and an appropriate proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

3.14 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The company's financial assets comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings, and other debtors which are shown in note 16, and cash which is shown in the balance sheet. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

These financial assets are recognised at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debtors are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets except for maturities greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Cash at bank and in hand comprise deposits of cash held in bank accounts and in hand.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities comprise trade creditors, amounts/loans owed to group undertaking, taxation and social security and other creditors, which are shown in note 17, and in the balance sheet. Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

The company's financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.14 Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

3.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

4. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Tangible assets

The depreciation charge for tangible assets are sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually and impairment reviews are completed where there are indicators for impairment in line with FRS 102. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 14 for the carrying amount of tangible assets.

(ii) Impairment of stocks

The company is a manufacturing company. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stocks and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stocks provision, management considers the nature and condition of stocks, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 15 for the net carrying amount of the stocks and associated provision.

(iii) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 16 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

5. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	35,866	36,844
Rest of the World	26	73
Rest of Europe	620	1,231
United Kingdom	35,220	35,540
	000£	£000
	2019	2018

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Amortisation of intangible assets	3	3
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,411	1,465
Difference on foreign exchange	74	(59)
Administrative exceptional income	(5,000)	-
Operating lease rentals	768	763
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	(6)	(2)
Value of stock expensed	16,855	20,012
		

The administrative exceptional income was received due to the waiver of an intercompany loan during the year ended 31 December 2019.

7. Auditors' remuneration

2019 £000	2018 £000
39	38
7	6
8	8
54	52
	£000 39 7 8

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

8. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries	6,407	7,268
Social security costs	576	609
Other pension costs (see note 20)	167	150
	7,150	8,027

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Direct	105	144
Indirect	139	161
Sales and administration	8	9
	252	314

9. Directors' remuneration

The directors of the company are also directors or officers of other Xandor group companies, and the emoluments have been borne by those companies. The directors services to the company do not occupy a significant amount of their time. As such the directors do not consider that they have received any remuneration for their incidental services to the company for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £Nil).

10. Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Bank interest receivable	45	63
Loans from group undertaking	36	-
	81	63

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Bank overdraft	228	95
	Loans from group undertaking	-	274
	·	228	369
12.	Taxation		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Corporation tax		
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	5	-
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(232)	19
	Changes to tax rates	24	(2)
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods	2	(33)
	Total deferred tax	(206)	(16)
	Tax on profit	(201)	(16)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax credit for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2018: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:

•	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit before tax	5,279	1,742
Profit before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%) Effects of:	1,003	331
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	36	41
Income not taxable	(950)	-
Tax rate changes	24	(2)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	7	(33)
Effects of group relief	(321)	(405)
Thin cap adjustments	-	52
Total tax credit for the year	(201)	(16)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the March 2020 Budget the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date its effects are not included in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

13. Intangible assets

•	Computer software £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	582
At 31 December 2019	582
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2019	573
Charge for the year	3
At 31 December 2019	576
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	6
At 31 December 2018	9

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

14. Tangible assets

15.

	Freehold land and buildings £000	Plant and equipment £000	Assets in the course of construction £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	1,511	10,348	525	12,384
Additions	-	662	705	1,367
Disposals	-	(288)	-	(288)
Transfers between classes	55	915	(970)	-
At 31 December 2019	1,566	11,637	260	13,463
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	138	2,971	-	3,109
Charge for the year	62	1,602	-	1,664
Disposals	-	(288)		(288)
At 31 December 2019	200	4,285		4,485
Net book value	•			
At 31 December 2019	1,366	7,352	260	8,978
At 31 December 2018	1,373	7,377	525	9,275
Stocks				
			2019 £000	2018 £000
Raw materials and consumables			464	415
Work in progress			65	112
Finished goods and goods for resale				<u>467</u>
			813	994

There is no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks and their carrying amounts.

Stocks are stated after provisions for impairment of £192,000 (2018: £188,000).

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

16. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	4,682	5,757
Amounts owed by group undertakings	728	749
Other debtors	-	5
Deferred taxation	94	-
Prepayments and accrued income	5,432	6,491
	10,936	13,002

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £421,000 (2018: £547,000).

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, and are repayable on demand.

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	1	16
Trade creditors	1,992	3,123
Amounts owed to group undertakings	818	387
Taxation and social security	856	1,080
Loan owed to group undertaking	6	5,000
Other creditors	47	35
Accruals and deferred income	5,966	7,631
	9,686	17,272

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The loan owed to a group undertaking is unsecured, bears interest at 0% (2018: 8%) and is repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

18. Deferred tax

		2019 £000	2018 £000
	At beginning of year	(112)	(128)
	Credited to the profit and loss account		16
	At end of year	94 	(112)
	The deferred taxation asset / (provision) is made up as follows:		
		2019	2018 £000
		£000	
	Fixed asset timing differences	91	(114)
	Short term timing differences - trading	3	2
		94	(112)
	The deferred tax asset is included within debtors in note 16.		
19.	Called up share capital		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Allotted and fully paid		
	4,000,000 (2018: 4,000,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,000	4,000

20. Pension commitments

The pension cost charge for the year in respect of the defined contribution scheme represents contributions payable by the company and amounted to £167,000 (2018: £150,000). As at 31 December 2019 there were outstanding contributions of £39,000 (2018: £35,000).

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

21. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

Not later than 1 year 758	767
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years 2,305	1,526
Later than 5 years 3,226	3,687
6,289	5,980

22. Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions as they all arise with other companies that are wholly owned within the Xandor Automotive GmbH group.

23. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Xandor Automotive AB, a company incorporated in Sweden.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party was the Axel and Margaret Ax:son Johnson Foundation for Public Benefit, incorporated in Sweden, until 31 January 2020. On this date the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party changed to Quantum Capital Partners, incorporated in Germany.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company were consolidated was that headed by Nordstjernan AB until 31 January 2020. Copies of the financial statements can be obtained from Nordstjernan AB, Stureplan 3, 103 75 Stockholm, Sweden.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

24. Post balance sheet events

As of December 2019, the first Coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak was reported and on 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of COVID-19 to be a public health emergency of international concern. The nature of the event has resulted in global economic impacts, including within the automotive industry.

For the company's 31 December 2019 financial statements, the COVID-19 outbreak and the related impacts are considered non-adjusting events. Consequently, there is no impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities.

The company temporarily ceased production in April 2020 for a period of 2 months to mitigate the impact of customers also temporarily ceasing production as a result of COVID-19. During this time the majority of staff were placed on furlough, as part of the government job retention scheme. The Xandor Group plastics division also reviewed its liquidity in significant depth and was successful on raising funding and has adequate funding to support the group companies.

Following resumed production, cost reduction plans are being implemented to further improve the cost basis of the company. The company has also implemented the necessary protocols for the workplace to become COVID safe, including one-way systems, PPE where required and social distancing. A decrease in sales volume has been experienced in the first half of 2020, but is expected to increase by the end of 2020 as the automotive market starts to recover from the pandemic. The directors will continue to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on the activities of the company.

On 31 January 2020, Xandor Automotive GmbH, a company fully owned by Quantum Capital Partners, acquired 100% of the shares of Xandor Automotive AB (formerly Rosti Automotive AB) from Nordstjernan Investment AB.

On 28 May 2020, Rosti Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd changed its name to Xandor Automotive Stamford Bridge Ltd.