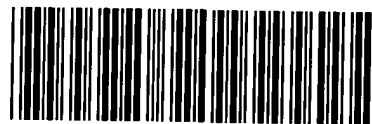


**Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017
for
S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited**

TUESDAY



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S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

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S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited
Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

DIRECTORS: L C Fabricius
J O Hansen

SECRETARY: L C Fabricius

REGISTERED OFFICE: Scandia House
Boundary Road
Woking
Surrey
GU21 5BX

REGISTERED NUMBER: 00513621 (England and Wales)

AUDITOR: RSM UK Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
Third Floor, One London Square,
Cross Lanes,
Guildford,
Surrey
GU1 1UN

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited
Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors submit their strategic report of S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited (Company Registration No. 00513621) for the year ended 31 December 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of the supply of heating and plumbing systems and the components therein.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors are pleased to report continued growth in revenue of 19% with an increase for the year from £20,679,339 to £24,692,454.

The company however achieved a slightly lower operating profit of £1,673,477 compared to £1,860,946 in 2016, due to a reduction in gross profit margins. This arose due to the higher cost of importing goods following the continued weakening of the pound against the euro as a result of Brexit. Operating costs were also higher due to the continued investment in the business with increased wages and expansion of the business across the UK.

The company's business has strengthened with net assets increasing from £3,734,739 to £4,447,868.

The company has recruited a number of staff so increased the staff costs and in December 2017 the company acquired a new property for £2.56m to facilitate delivery of the anticipated continued growth in revenue and other product ranges in 2018. The company anticipates further pressure on its gross profit margins in 2018 whilst the pound remains weak against the euro.

The strategic objective of the company continues to be the leading provider of innovative solutions to improve energy efficiency and energy performance in UK buildings.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The company considers its Key Performance Indicators to be turnover, gross profit, net assets and cash.

	2017 £	2016 £
Sales	24,692,454	20,679,339
Gross profit	6,562,166	6,560,333
Gross profit margin	26.6%	31.7%
Net assets	4,447,868	3,734,739
Cash	1,906,269	2,046,046

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, bank loans, inventories, trade debtors, the commercial financing of its invoices, trade creditors and forward contracts. The main purpose of these instruments is to provide funds for the company's operations. Their existence exposes the company to a number of financial risks, which have been considered and are managed as follows:

Credit Risk

The company has a significant and diverse customer base, ranging from large contractors to individual operations. This, combined with undertaking stringent credit checks and the implementation of further safeguards, where necessary, minimises credit risk.

Operational risk:

Operational risk is the risk of a direct or indirect loss resulting from the inadequacies or failures of processes or controls due to technology, staff, organisation or external factors. To monitor and control operational risk, the company maintains a system of comprehensive policies and a control framework which is designed to provide a sound and well-controlled operational environment.

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited
Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will have insufficient resources to meet its financial liabilities as they fall due. The company's strategy to managing liquidity risk is to control its cash flow by utilising commercial financing of its invoices, secured by its book debts. The directors monitor this on a daily basis to maintain the company's cash flow and manage the timing of purchases of inventories.

Price risk:

Price risk is the risk that financial performance of the company will be adversely affected by pricing changes or price pressure from competitors. The company has managed this risk by securing long term contracts with its key suppliers that sets out defined parameters and pricing.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the financial performance of the company will be adversely affected by adverse fluctuations on interest rates being charged to the company on its financial instruments. The company holds a number of bank loans with both variable and fixed rates of interest. The interest rate risk is managed by having three of the loans at fixed interest rates for the term of the loan, with the other two loans on a variable position, the directors monitor and assess its borrowings and the interest rate charged on an on going basis.

Currency risk:

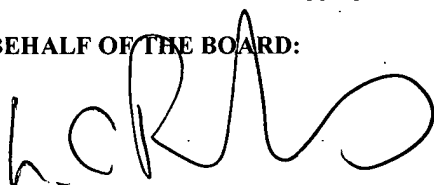
Currency risk is the risk that the financial performance of the company will be adversely affected by fluctuations in foreign currencies used by the company. The company manages its exposure to short term fluctuations in currency with the use of forward exchange contracts to provide certainty over sterling values.

The directors review the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company on a regular basis and ensure systems and policies are continuously updated to reflect any changes, they work in an efficient manner to minimise those risks and help achieve the company's objectives.

GOING CONCERN

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out above. After making enquiries, the directors have an expectation that the company's net assets as at 31 December 2017 of £4.4m and projections for a period of 12 months from the accounts signing date are more than sufficient to provide adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have therefore concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



.....
L C Fabricius - Director

21 September 2018

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited
Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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

DIVIDENDS

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 December 2017 was £616,200 (2016: £1,014,000) (Note 10).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The group is engaged in ongoing research and development aimed at improving and developing the next generation of Combined Heat & Power (CHP) units and improving the energy efficiency and monitoring systems of heating systems.

DIRECTORS

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

L C Fabricius
J O Hansen

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is disclosed in the Strategic Report in accordance with Section 414C (11) of the Companies Act 2006.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

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

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

AUDITOR

The auditor, RSM UK Audit LLP, has indicated its willingness to continue in office.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'LCF', with a large, stylized flourish extending to the right.

.....
L C Fabricius - Director

21 September 2018

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 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 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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the 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 has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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 my 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page four, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

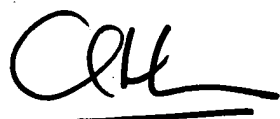
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

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

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.



CHRISTOPHER HURREN FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
Third Floor, One London Square,
Cross Lanes,
Guildford,
Surrey
GU1 1UN

Date: 21 September 2018

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

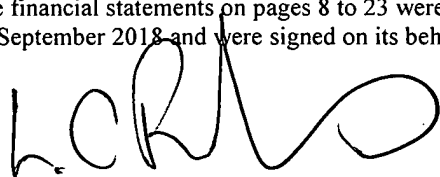
**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

	Notes	31/12/17 £	31/12/16 £
REVENUE	3	24,692,454	20,679,339
Cost of sales		<u>(18,130,288)</u>	<u>(14,119,006)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		6,562,166	6,560,333
Distribution costs		(745,402)	(863,866)
Administrative expenses		<u>(5,582,156)</u>	<u>(5,210,630)</u>
		234,608	485,837
Other operating income		<u>1,438,869</u>	<u>1,375,109</u>
OPERATING PROFIT	5	1,673,477	1,860,946
Loss on disposal of investment	6	<u>-</u>	<u>(52,886)</u>
		1,673,477	1,808,060
Income from shares in group undertakings		-	230,308
Interest receivable and similar income	7	<u>29,161</u>	<u>421</u>
		1,702,638	2,038,789
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	<u>(163,895)</u>	<u>(146,460)</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		1,538,743	1,892,329
Tax on profit	9	<u>(209,414)</u>	<u>(229,946)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		1,329,329	1,662,383
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>1,329,329</u></u>	<u><u>1,662,383</u></u>

Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2017

	Notes	31/12/17 £	31/12/16 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	9,138,673	5,936,258
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	12	2,131,336	2,034,751
Debtors	13	4,652,712	2,990,258
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,906,269</u>	<u>2,046,046</u>
		8,690,317	7,071,055
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(9,646,395)</u>	<u>(7,116,350)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(956,078)</u>	<u>(45,295)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		8,182,595	5,890,963
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(3,640,921)	(2,074,300)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	19	<u>(93,806)</u>	<u>(81,924)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>4,447,868</u>	<u>3,734,739</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	20	50,000	50,000
Capital redemption reserve	21	10,344	10,344
Retained earnings	21	<u>4,387,524</u>	<u>3,674,395</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>4,447,868</u>	<u>3,734,739</u>

The financial statements on pages 8 to 23 were authorised for issue and approved by the Board of Directors on 21 September 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
L C Fabricius - Director

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Capital redemption reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2016	50,000	3,026,012	10,344	3,086,356
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(1,014,000)	-	(1,014,000)
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>1,662,383</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,662,383</u>
Balance at 31 December 2016	<u>50,000</u>	<u>3,674,395</u>	<u>10,344</u>	<u>3,734,739</u>
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(616,200)	-	(616,200)
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>1,329,329</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,329,329</u>
Balance at 31 December 2017	<u><u>50,000</u></u>	<u><u>4,387,524</u></u>	<u><u>10,344</u></u>	<u><u>4,447,868</u></u>

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. COMPANY INFORMATION

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England. The address of the company's registered office and principal place of business is Scandia House, Boundary Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 5BX.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'); and with the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the large and medium sized companies and groups (accounts and reports) regulations 2008, and under the historical cost convention, except for the modifications to a fair value basis on forward exchange contracts.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), which is also the functional currency of the company.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- The requirements of section 33 Related Party Disclosures - key management remuneration.
- The requirements of section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections for a period of 12 months from the accounts signing date, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods and services to external customers in the ordinary nature of the business. Revenue is recognised when it and the associated costs can be reliably measured, future economic benefits are probable, and the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is stated net of Value Added Tax.

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of each asset to its estimated residual value on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:-

Freehold buildings - over 50 years
Long leasehold - over 50 years
Plant and machinery - between 3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles - over 4 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposal, for the asset as if it were at the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Impairment of fixed assets

Fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or as otherwise required by relevant accounting standards.

Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts, being the higher of net realisable value and value-in-use, are recognised as impairments. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based upon estimated normal selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether inventories are impaired or if an impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventory over its estimate selling price less costs to complete and sell, is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

Taxation

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Leased assets and obligations

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership ("finance leases"), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as obligations to the lessor.

Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account in proportion to the remaining balance outstanding.

All other leases are "operating leases" and the annual rentals are charged to profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense in the period in which these are incurred.

The holiday year for the company ends at the reporting date and employees are not entitled to carry forward unused holiday.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS102, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Debtors

Debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Where an arrangement with a debtor constitutes a financing transaction, the debtor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

A provision for impairment of debtors is established when there is evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange forward contracts

Foreign exchange forward contracts are initially measured at fair value on the date a forward contract is entered into and subsequently re-measured to fair value, at each reporting date. Fair value gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

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

Equity instruments

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Creditors

Creditors which are payable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and other similar charges.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Valuation of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Estimates are made in respect of determining the net realisable value of inventories and so the amount of impairment losses. The directors have assessed the net realisable value of the company's inventories having regard to the age of the stock, the number of individual items held and the level of recent sales of stock lines. However the assessment of net realisable value is inherently subjective as it is made on the basis on previous sale activity which may in future not prove to be accurate.

3. REVENUE

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

An analysis of revenue by class of business is given below:

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Goods	23,466,103	19,586,722
Services	1,221,011	1,085,121
Rent receivable	<u>5,340</u>	<u>7,496</u>
	<u>24,692,454</u>	<u>20,679,339</u>

In the year to 31 December 2017 1% (2016 - 1%) of the company's turnover was to markets outside the United Kingdom.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,511,586	3,297,516
Social security costs	470,239	411,735
Other pension costs	<u>167,037</u>	<u>158,916</u>
	<u>4,148,862</u>	<u>3,868,167</u>

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	31/12/17	31/12/16
Management and administration	11	10
Sales and distribution	<u>62</u>	<u>60</u>
	<u>73</u>	<u>70</u>

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	316,221	315,344
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	<u>20,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
------------------------	----------	----------

Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Emoluments etc	166,129	165,599
Pension contributions to money purchase schemes	<u>10,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>

5. OPERATING PROFIT

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

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	249,222	157,907
Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	36,963	26,168
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(648)	-
Auditor's remuneration	16,000	11,000
Research and development	2,133	26,702
Stock - amounts expensed to cost of sales	17,556,221	13,669,941
Stock - impairment losses recognised in cost of sales	<u>176,778</u>	<u>113,444</u>

6. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Loss on disposal of investment	<u>-</u>	<u>(52,886)</u>

7. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Interest receivable	1,113	421
Gain on foreign exchange forward contracts	<u>28,048</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>29,161</u>	<u>421</u>

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

8. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Bank interest	160,408	107,164
Interest on overdue tax	-	1,904
Hire purchase interest	3,487	4,352
Loss on foreign exchange forward contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>33,040</u>
	<u>163,895</u>	<u>146,460</u>

9. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	210,000	315,000
Prior year under / (over) provision	<u>(12,468)</u>	<u>(101,225)</u>
Total current tax	197,532	213,775
Deferred tax	<u>11,882</u>	<u>16,171</u>
Tax on profit	<u>209,414</u>	<u>229,946</u>

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Profit before tax	<u>1,538,743</u>	<u>1,892,329</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.250% (2016 - 20%)	296,208	378,466
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	9,647	17,799
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(5,399)	(46,062)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(12,468)	(101,225)
Research and development	(94,133)	(105,867)
Other tax adjustments	<u>15,559</u>	<u>86,835</u>
Total tax charge	<u>209,414</u>	<u>229,946</u>

The corporation tax rate for the UK Company profits was 19% at the year end. The rate will reduce at 1 April 2020 to 17%. Deferred tax has been recognised at a rate of 17%, which is the rate that was substantively enacted at the year end.

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

10. DIVIDENDS

	31/12/17 £	31/12/16 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Interim	<u>616,200</u>	<u>1,014,000</u>

Interim dividends of £12.32 (2016: £20.28) per share were paid in the year.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings freehold £	Long leasehold £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
Cost					
At 1 January 2017	5,678,791	-	1,054,788	221,346	6,954,925
Additions	424,691	2,761,868	266,663	35,448	3,488,670
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(360,019)</u>	<u>(14,906)</u>	<u>(374,925)</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>6,103,482</u>	<u>2,761,868</u>	<u>961,432</u>	<u>241,888</u>	<u>10,068,670</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	201,937	-	673,836	142,894	1,018,667
Charge for year	86,631	-	142,742	56,812	286,185
Eliminated on disposal	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(360,019)</u>	<u>(14,836)</u>	<u>(374,855)</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>288,568</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>456,559</u>	<u>184,870</u>	<u>929,997</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2017	<u>5,814,914</u>	<u>2,761,868</u>	<u>504,873</u>	<u>57,018</u>	<u>9,138,673</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>5,476,854</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>380,952</u>	<u>78,452</u>	<u>5,936,258</u>

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Motor vehicles £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	128,586
Additions	33,038
Transfer to ownership	<u>(41,245)</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>120,379</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2017	71,910
Charge for year	36,963
Transfer to ownership	<u>(41,245)</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>67,628</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	<u>52,751</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>56,676</u>

The assets held under hire purchase contracts are secured by the related assets.

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

12. INVENTORIES

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Stocks	<u>2,131,336</u>	<u>2,034,751</u>

During the year, an impairment loss on finished goods of £176,778 (2016: £113,444) was recognised in cost of sales. No earlier stock write downs have been reversed during the current period.

13. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Trade debtors	4,259,862	2,800,442
Amounts owed by group undertakings	203,653	-
Other debtors	7,981	55,428
Foreign exchange forward contracts	28,048	-
Prepayments	<u>153,168</u>	<u>134,388</u>
	<u>4,652,712</u>	<u>2,990,258</u>

During the year, an impairment loss of £16,340 (2016: £82,233) was recognised in respect of receivables due from customers who are known to be in financial difficulty and payment was overdue by more than three months.

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Bank loans (see note 16)	229,062	139,169
Hire purchase contracts (see note 17)	24,635	25,440
Trade creditors	4,307,866	3,067,468
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,145,415	548,273
Corporation tax	110,000	(12,390)
Other taxation and social security costs	1,220,319	831,789
Other creditors	2,257,018	2,244,600
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	33,040
Accrued expenses	<u>352,080</u>	<u>238,961</u>
	<u>9,646,395</u>	<u>7,116,350</u>

Included within other creditors is an amount of £1,818,153 (2016: £1,555,697) which relates to invoice discounting and is secured by a charge over the company's book debts.

15. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Bank loans (see note 16)	3,614,413	2,048,568
Hire purchase contracts (see note 17)	<u>26,508</u>	<u>25,732</u>
	<u>3,640,921</u>	<u>2,074,300</u>

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

15. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR - continued

Included within bank loans are six loans which are repayable by monthly instalments. The loans are secured by way of a fixed charge over the land and buildings of the company.

Outstanding Loan Amount	Expiring	Interest Rate
336,698	May 2025	3% over base
176,906	January 2026	3.45% over base
597,879	June 2030	5.26% Fixed
473,733	June 2030	5.35% Fixed
462,072	May 2031	4.87% Fixed
<u>1,796,187</u>	November 2032	4.86% Fixed
<u><u>3,843,475</u></u>		

16. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	31/12/17 £	31/12/16 £
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank loans	<u>229,062</u>	<u>139,169</u>
Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
Bank loans - 1-2 years	<u>239,477</u>	<u>145,791</u>
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Bank loans - 2-5 years	<u>789,371</u>	<u>478,330</u>
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more than 5 years	<u>2,585,565</u>	<u>1,424,447</u>

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

17. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	31/12/17 £	31/12/16 £
Gross obligations repayable:		
Within one year	26,853	27,966
Between one and five years	<u>27,906</u>	<u>27,071</u>
	<u>54,759</u>	<u>55,037</u>
Finance charges repayable:		
Within one year	2,218	2,526
Between one and five years	<u>1,398</u>	<u>1,339</u>
	<u>3,616</u>	<u>3,865</u>
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	24,635	25,440
Between one and five years	<u>26,508</u>	<u>25,732</u>
	<u>51,143</u>	<u>51,172</u>

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of the company's financial instruments at 31 December were:

	31/12/17 £	31/12/16 £
Financial Assets:		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	4,471,496	2,855,870
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>28,048</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,499,544</u>	<u>2,855,870</u>
Financial liabilities:		
Measured at amortised cost	11,896,734	8,276,413
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>33,040</u>
	<u>11,896,734</u>	<u>8,309,453</u>

99% of company purchases relates to transactions conducted in Euros. As a consequence the company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage foreign change risk of future transactions and cash flows.

The contracts are based on available market data. The company does not adopt hedge accounting for forward exchange contracts, consequently, fair value gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss.

The total value of outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts that the company has committed to was £9,147,689 (2016: £3,449,866). The gain arising on this at the year end was £28,048 (2016 loss: £33,040).

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

19. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>93,806</u>	<u>81,924</u>

	Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 January 2017	81,924
Provided during year	<u>11,882</u>
Balance at 31 December 2017	<u>93,806</u>

Deferred tax has arisen due to:

	31/12/17	31/12/16
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	88,477	88,532
Fair value of foreign exchange forward contract	<u>5,329</u>	<u>(6,608)</u>
	<u>93,806</u>	<u>81,924</u>

20. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:			31/12/17	31/12/16
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£	£
50,000	Ordinary	£1	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

21. RESERVES

Reserves of the company represent the following:

Capital redemption reserve

The nominal value of shares repurchased at the end of the reporting period.

Retained earnings

The cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

22. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme whose assets are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company during the year and amounted to £167,037 (2016: £158,916). The year end liability in respect of the scheme is £9,120 (2016: £10,626).

S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

23. CONTROL

The company's ultimate and immediate parent company is SAV Holding (UK) Limited, a company registered in England. SAV Holding (UK) Limited is controlled by its board of directors.

SAV Holding (UK) Limited is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts including this company are prepared. Copies of the financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. The registered address of SAV Holding (UK) Limited is the same as for this company.

24. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

Included in other creditors is an amount of £197,760 (2016: £404,154) due to Mr L Fabricius, and an amount of £223,492 (2016: £246,578) due to Mr J Hansen. Both are directors of the company. No interest was charged in the period, there is no set repayment date and these are repayable on demand.

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided and has not disclosed transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

On 30 November 2017, SAV Holding (UK) Limited acquired the remaining 10% of SAV Watchman Limited, formerly FAR United Kingdom Limited ("FAR") at which point FAR became a wholly owned subsidiary of SAV Holding (UK) Limited.

Administration and distribution expenses of £23,303 (2016: £16,137) were recharged to FAR. In addition, the company made purchases of £45,328 (2016: £56,994) from FAR. At the year end S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited owed £321,409 (2016: £197,770) to FAR.

Administration and distribution expenses of £1,415,566 (2016: £1,358,972) were also recharged to E C Power GB Limited ("ECP"), a fellow subsidiary. At the year end S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited owed £824,006 to ECP (2016: £349,156).

The company invoices customers on behalf of FAR and ECP. These are treated as sales and trade debtors within the related companies and therefore excluded from sales and trade debtors in the accounts of S.A.V. United Kingdom Limited. At the year end, FAR and ECP had trade debtors of £nil and £1,631,314 (2016: £34,680 and £1,619,901) respectively, relating to amounts invoiced on their behalf by the company.

During the year the company paid contributions of £100,000 (2016: £100,000) into the SAV Directors Pension Scheme. The beneficiaries of the SAV Directors Pension Scheme are Mr & Mrs L Fabricius and Mr & Mrs J Hansen.

The directors are considered to be the only key management personnel.

Remuneration of £74,904 (2016: £56,138) was paid to family members of the directors.