

Company Registration No. 02872607 (England and Wales)

PETROFER U.K. PLC
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

PETROFER U.K. PLC

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr S Gregory Mr C Fischer
Secretary	TL Company Secretarial Ltd
Company number	02872607
Registered office	Harcourt Business Park Halesfield 17 Telford Shropshire TF7 4 PW
Auditor	Rödl & Partner Limited 170 Edmund Street Birmingham B3 2HB

PETROFER U.K. PLC

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 19

PETROFER U.K. PLC

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Fair review of the business

2016 saw further growth in sales and profitability of the company this was despite the Brexit vote and deterioration of the exchange rate. Stable raw material prices, low oil prices and UK business remaining buoyant in several sectors were all positive for the business. The UK manufacturing sector, particularly automotive, saw investment, technical change and growth in 2016 and Petrofer benefitted from this. These factors combined, contributed to increased sales, a change in product mix and a more technical, higher margin customer process fluid demand. EBIT for the year improved and overhead costs were kept under control. Personnel levels remained stable and investment in their skills and training continued. Resources, web site and offices were optimised to improve our corporate image, marketing and IT capability. The result of this is that company has been further consolidated and structured for future growth and market movements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the company and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks are considered to relate to consumer demand and raw material prices in EURO. As part of the management of those risks the company maintains a EURO bank account.

Key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using revenue and gross profit KPI's is sufficient. Revenue has increased by over 4% (no significant increase in 2015), while Gross Profit is stable at 38% (2015 - 34%).

By order of the board

TL Company Secretarial Ltd
Secretary
28 March 2017

PETROFER U.K. PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the sale of petrochemicals.

Directors

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

Mr S Gregory

Mr C Fischer

Results and dividends

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

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Financial instruments

The company seeks to manage financial liquidity risk by ensuring sufficient liquid assets are available to meet foreseeable requirements.

The company is exposed to foreign currency risk as the majority of its purchases are in Euro. The directors monitor the fluctuation of foreign currency and exchange rates to minimise such impact.

Future developments

The future development of the business is seen as positive, with extra growth in sales from projects and new business development. The level of growth is dependent on several external factors, notably Brexit, the European election scenario, oil prices and currency trends. Plans are in place to allow for these factors and the company remains optimistic for the future. In addition the company is continuing to develop its market presence through image improvement, web site function and new product placement linked to employee development.

Auditor

Rödl & Partner Limited were appointed auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

By order of the board

TL Company Secretarial Ltd

Secretary

28 March 2017

PETROFER U.K. PLC

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

PETROFER U.K. PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PETROFER U.K. PLC

We have audited the financial statements of Petrofer U.K. Plc for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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 any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

PETROFER U.K. PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PETROFER U.K. PLC

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Imran Farooq (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Rödl & Partner Limited

30 March 2017

Statutory Auditor
170 Edmund Street
Birmingham
B3 2HB

PETROFER U.K. PLC

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	3,917,393	3,751,131
Cost of sales		(2,550,780)	(2,475,562)
Gross profit		1,366,613	1,275,569
Distribution costs		(413,406)	(412,821)
Administrative expenses		(591,905)	(550,563)
Other operating income		12,812	8,584
Operating profit	4	374,114	320,769
Interest receivable and similar income	7	33	-
Profit before taxation		374,147	320,769
Taxation	8	(72,594)	(62,936)
Profit for the financial year		301,553	257,833

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

PETROFER U.K. PLC

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		48,495		54,416
Current assets					
Stocks	10	410,726		396,013	
Debtors	11	742,536		667,206	
Cash at bank and in hand		909,129		574,587	
		<u>2,062,391</u>		<u>1,637,806</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(442,693)</u>		<u>(320,313)</u>	
Net current assets			1,619,698		1,317,493
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,668,193</u>		<u>1,371,909</u>
Provisions for liabilities	13		<u>(3,600)</u>		<u>(8,869)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,664,593</u>		<u>1,363,040</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,614,593</u>		<u>1,313,040</u>
Total equity			<u>1,664,593</u>		<u>1,363,040</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 March 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Gregory
Director

Company Registration No. 02872607

PETROFER U.K. PLC

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

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2015	50,000	1,055,207	1,105,207
Year ended 31 December 2015:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	257,833	257,833
Balance at 31 December 2015	50,000	1,313,040	1,363,040
Year ended 31 December 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	301,553	301,553
Balance at 31 December 2016	50,000	1,614,593	1,664,593

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Petrofer U.K. Plc is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Harcourt Business Park, Halesfield 17, Telford, Shropshire, TF7 4 PW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

1.2 Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company's parent undertaking, Fischer Equity GmbH & Co KG, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. In these financial statements the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

Cash Flow Statement and related notes.

1.3 Going concern

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

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Office equipment	15% reducing balance
Laboratory equipment	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% straight line

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

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

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

1.7 Stocks

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

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.9 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

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

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

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

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

1.12 Employee benefits

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

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

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

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

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

1.15 Foreign exchange

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		
Sale of goods	3,917,393	3,751,131

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £	2015 £
United Kingdom	3,917,393	3,751,131

4 Operating profit

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains/(losses)	(3,356)	2,885
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,000	17,076
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	21,120	20,852
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	2,550,780	2,475,562
Operating lease charges	60,000	60,000

5 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Field Service	3	3
Direct sales	3	4
Office and management	4	4
Technical/logistical	3	3
	13	14

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	562,322	532,472
Social security costs	54,932	48,079
Pension costs	32,488	25,676
	<u>649,742</u>	<u>606,227</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	136,577	114,770
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	7,525	6,000
	<u>144,102</u>	<u>120,770</u>

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

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest income		
Other interest income	33	-
	<u>33</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	77,863	64,148
	<u>77,863</u>	<u>64,148</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(5,269)	(1,212)
	<u>(5,269)</u>	<u>(1,212)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>72,594</u>	<u>62,936</u>

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8 Taxation

(Continued)

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before taxation	374,147	320,769
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	74,829	64,956
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	90	-
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	(2,325)	(2,020)
Tax expense for the year	72,594	62,936

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £	Laboratory equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2016	50,167	87,580	57,609	98,550	293,906
Additions	13,250	-	-	1,950	15,200
At 31 December 2016	63,417	87,580	57,609	100,500	309,106
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2016	48,081	76,975	23,931	90,504	239,491
Depreciation charged in the year	1,804	2,028	13,576	3,712	21,120
At 31 December 2016	49,885	79,003	37,507	94,216	260,611
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2016	13,532	8,577	20,102	6,284	48,495
At 31 December 2015	2,086	10,606	33,678	8,046	54,416

10 Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Raw materials and consumables	410,726	396,013

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	707,978	605,800
Other debtors	4,466	2,634
Prepayments and accrued income	30,092	58,772
	<u>742,536</u>	<u>667,206</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,286	39,666
Amounts due to group undertakings	130,408	1,789
Corporation tax	41,143	28,862
Other taxation and social security	199,494	179,135
Accruals and deferred income	68,362	70,861
	<u>442,693</u>	<u>320,313</u>

13 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2016	Liabilities 2015
	£	£
Balances:		
ACAs	<u>3,600</u>	<u>8,869</u>
Movements in the year:		2016 £
Liability at 1 January 2016		8,869
Credit to profit or loss		(5,269)
Liability at 31 December 2016		<u>3,600</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within [12 months] and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14 Retirement benefit schemes

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

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £32,488 (2015 - £25,676).

15 Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
50,000 Ordinary of £1 each	50,000	50,000

16 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	85,282	87,540
Between two and five years	295,392	69,873
	380,674	157,413

17 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Purchase of goods	
	2016 £	2015 £
Petrofer Chemie	2,411,918	2,261,267

PETROFER U.K. PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

17 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed to related parties	
	2016 £	2015 £
Petrofer Chemie	(130,408)	(1,789)
	<u>(130,408)</u>	<u>(1,789)</u>

No guarantees have been given or received.

18 Directors' transactions

There is an interest free loan advanced to a director, repayable in instalments.

Description	% Rate	Opening Balance £	Amounts Advanced £	Interest Charged £	Amounts Repaid £	Closing Balance £
Mr S Gregory -	-	1,534	3,500	-	(1,668)	3,366
		<u>1,534</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,668)</u>	<u>3,366</u>

19 Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Fischer Equity GmbH & Co KG, a company incorporated in Germany. The parent undertaking of the smallest group for which group financial statements are prepared is Petrofer GmbH and the parent undertaking of the largest group for which group financial statements are prepared is Fischer Equity & Co KG. Copies of the financial statements for Petrofer GmbH are available from handelsregister.de.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.