Company Registration No. SC419975 (Scotland)

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A Clayson R Taylor N Bernernou A Nuernberg H Hoyesen R Klausen
Secretary	Addleshaw Goddard (Scotland) Secretarial Limited
Company number	SC419975
Registered office	Constable Works Fowler Road West Pitkerro Industrial Estate Broughty Ferry Dundee DD5 3RU
Auditor	Henderson Black & Co Edenbank House Cupar Fife KY15 5HW
Business address	Constable Works Fowler Road West Pitkerro Industrial Estate Broughty Ferry Dundee DD5 3RU

Henderson Black & Co

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

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FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be the development and supply of subsea systems.

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

A Clayson
R Taylor
N Bernernou
A Nuernberg
H Hoyesen
R Klausen

Auditor
Henderson Black & Co were appointed as 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.

Exemption from Stategic Report
The directors have taken advantage of the special provisions of Section 415 of the Companies Act 2006 from undertaking the disclosures required in Section 417 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

....
A Clayson
Director
Date: 9/9/18

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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.

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Flintstone Technology Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows 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 FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's *responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 26 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY 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 directors' report.

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; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address
The comparative figures in the financial statements were not audited.

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.

M ym

Robin Winter LLB CA TEP (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Henderson Black & Co
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

11 September 2018

Edenbank House
Cupar
Fife
KY15 5HW

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	9 Months ended 31 December 2016 £
Turnover	3	3,341,153	600,000
Cost of sales		(1,990,723)	(75,894)
Gross profit		1,350,430	524,106
Administrative expenses		(999,921)	(805,025)
Other operating income		28,613	-
Operating profit/(loss)	4	379,122	(280,919)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	42	3
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(11,094)	(9,957)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		368,070	(290,873)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	27,787	(1,326)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		395,857	(292,199)

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	10		539,476		164,217
Tangible assets	11		132,240		307,614
			671,716		471,831
Current assets					
Stocks	13	-		307,712	
Debtors	14	640,611		29,250	
Cash at bank and in hand		521,735		83,291	
		1,162,346		420,253	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(1,057,899)		(437,929)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			104,447		(17,676)
Total assets less current liabilities			776,163		454,155
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(28,682)		(74,736)
Provisions for liabilities	18		(33,728)		(61,523)
Net assets			713,753		317,896
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		146		146
Share premium account			846,454		846,454
Profit and loss reserves			(132,847)		(528,704)
Total equity			713,753		317,896

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9/9/18
and are signed on its behalf by:

....
A Clayson
Director

Company Registration No. SC419975

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2016	146	846,454	(236,505)	610,095
Period ended 31 December 2016:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(292,199)	(292,199)
Balance at 31 December 2016	146	846,454	(528,704)	317,896
Year ended 31 December 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	395,857	395,857
Balance at 31 December 2017	146	846,454	(132,847)	713,753

Henderson Black & Co

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**25**		912,085		140,133
Interest paid			(11,094)		(9,957)
Income taxes paid			(23,114)		-
Net cash inflow from operating activities			877,877		130,176
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(385,679)		(24,838)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(11,126)		(100,199)	
Proceeds from other investments and loans		126		(126)	
Interest received		42		3	
Net cash used in investing activities			(396,637)		(125,160)
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(42,796)		(32,402)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(42,796)		(32,402)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			438,444		(27,386)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			83,291		110,677
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			521,735		83,291

Henderson Black & Co

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Flintstone Technology Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Constable Works, Fowler Road, West Pitkerro Industrial Estate, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, DD5 3RU.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Amortisation 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:

Patents & licences	evenly over estimated useful life of 10 years
Development costs	evenly over estimated useful life of 10 years

1.6 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.

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:

Plant and equipment	20% straight line
Office equipment	20% straight line
Computers	20% 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

1.9 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.10 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 balance sheet 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.

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 payments 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Taxation

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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

Deferred tax
Deferred tax 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.

1.13 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.

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

1.15 Leases
Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.16 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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of goods	3,042,918	-
Rendering of services	-	600,000
Commissions	298,235	-
	3,341,153	600,000

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	42	3

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	130,915	-
Rest of World	3,210,238	600,000
	3,341,153	600,000

4 Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging:	2017 £	2016 £
Exchange losses	7,239	-
Auditors' remuneration	2,500	-
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	54,899	54,272
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	52,400	39,300
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	250	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	69,502	15,850
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	1,578,121	75,894
Operating lease charges	88,505	66,730

5 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
	13	15

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	683,012	469,866
Social security costs	75,294	51,911
Pension costs	2,569	-
	760,875	521,777

6 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	225,000	158,750
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	488	-
	225,488	158,750

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2016 - 0).

6 Directors' remuneration **(Continued)**

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	130,000	92,500

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	42	3

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	42	3

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	3,414	2,596
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	7,680	7,361
	11,094	9,957

9 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	8	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(21,618)	1,326
Changes in tax rates	(6,177)	-
Total deferred tax	(27,795)	1,326
Total tax (credit)/charge	(27,787)	1,326

Unused tax losses at 31 December 2017 were £941,071 (2016 - losses of £1,418,313).

FLINTSTONE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9 Taxation (Continued)

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before taxation	368,070	(290,873)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	70,853	(58,175)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	21,024	-
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(91,869)	58,175
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(6,775)	-
Research and development tax credit	(21,020)	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	-	1,326
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	(27,787)	1,326

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Patents & licences	Development costs	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	183,021	28,300	211,321
Additions - internally developed	125,562	260,117	385,679
Disposals	(27,175)	-	(27,175)
Transfers	-	98,010	98,010
At 31 December 2017	281,408	386,427	667,835
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2017	41,101	6,003	47,104
Amortisation charged for the year	30,859	38,643	69,502
Disposals	(7,306)	-	(7,306)
Transfers	-	19,059	19,059
At 31 December 2017	64,654	63,705	128,359
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	216,754	322,722	539,476
At 31 December 2016	141,920	22,297	164,217

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Computers	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	580,497	14,055	29,214	623,766
Additions	-	3,675	7,451	11,126
Disposals	-	-	(385)	(385)
Transfers	(98,010)	-	-	(98,010)
At 31 December 2017	482,487	17,730	36,280	536,497
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2017	295,222	7,700	13,230	316,152
Depreciation charged in the year	96,497	3,546	7,256	107,299
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(135)	(135)
Transfers	(19,059)	-	-	(19,059)
At 31 December 2017	372,660	11,246	20,351	404,257
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2017	109,827	6,484	15,929	132,240
At 31 December 2016	285,275	6,355	15,984	307,614

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Plant and equipment	50,088	102,487
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	52,400	39,300

12 Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at cost	578,472	126
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at cost	1,038,812	452,534

13 Stocks

	2017	2016
	£	£
Work in progress	-	157,712
Finished goods and goods for resale	-	150,000
	-	307,712

14 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	572,973	-
Corporation tax recoverable	23,106	-
Other debtors	5,499	9,808
Prepayments and accrued income	39,033	19,442
	640,611	29,250

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	17	46,054	42,796
Payments received on account		792,443	-
Trade creditors		149,529	126,085
Other taxation and social security		47,769	60,131
Other creditors		1,483	8,917
Accruals and deferred income		20,621	200,000
		1,057,899	437,929

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	17	28,682	74,736

17 Finance lease obligations

	2017	2016
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£	£
Within one year	46,054	42,796
In two to five years	28,682	74,736
	74,736	117,532

18 Provisions for liabilities

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	19	33,728	61,523

19 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2017	Liabilities 2016
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	33,870	61,523
Short term timing differences	(142)	-
	33,728	61,523

	2017
Movements in the year:	£
Liability at 1 January 2017	61,523
Credit to profit or loss	(21,020)
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss	(6,775)
Liability at 31 December 2017	33,728

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017	2016
Defined contribution schemes	**£**	**£**
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	2,569	-

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.

21 Share capital

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
146,000 Ordinary of 0.1p each	146	146
	146	146

22 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:

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Within one year	63,609	63,609
Between two and five years	21,957	85,566
	85,566	149,175

23 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Macgregor (GBR) LImited controls Flintstone Technology Limited, owning 51% of the ordinary share capital issued.

During the year the company sold goods totalling £2,912,003 (2016 - nil) and charged commission fees of £298,235 (2016 - nil) to MacGregor group companies, £443,835 was owed to the company by MacGregor group companies at the year end date (2016 - nil). Transactions were undertaken and balances are due under normal commercial terms.

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24 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Finnish company Cargotec Oyj.

25 Cash generated from operations

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	395,857	(292,199)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation (credited)/charged	(27,787)	1,326
Finance costs	11,094	9,957
Investment income	(42)	(3)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	250	-
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	69,502	15,850
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	107,299	93,572
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	307,712	(157,712)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(588,381)	192,901
Increase in creditors	616,712	276,441
Cash generated from operations	892,216	140,133
Difference	19,869	-
Per cash flow statement page	912,085	(113,200)

26 Non-audit services provided by auditor

In common with many businesses of our size and nature we use our auditor to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.