Company No: 1316674

Pascall Electronics Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2014

PASCALL ELECTRONICS LIMITED

Contents of the Annual Report

	Page
Company information	1
Strategic Report	2 – 3
Report of the directors	4 – 5
Independent auditors' report	6 – 7
Profit and loss account	8
Balance sheet	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 – 20

PASCALL ELECTRONICS LIMITED

Company Information

Directors

C T Oliva

G M J Jefferies R L Weller

M K P Blake

Secretary

G M J Jefferies

Registered office

c/o Emrise Electronics Limited

Brunswick Road Cobbs Wood Ashford Kent TN23 1EH

Company registration

number

1316674

Auditors

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Bankers

Lloyds Bank PLC

24 Broad Street

Reading Berkshire RG1 2BT

Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 December 2014

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31st December 2014.

Principal activities

The company is engaged in the design, development and manufacture of electronic and radio frequency devices primarily for the military and aerospace markets.

Review of the development, performance and position of the business

Company turnover for the year ending 31st December 2014 was £10.33M, an increase of 9.3% on 2013. The increase in turnover was primarily due to project timing of orders for both our RF and Civil Aerospace products, which contributed to an increase in operating profits to £1.63M (from £0.95M in 2013). A total of £17.30M of orders were booked in the year (£10.08M in 2013) with the order book ending the year at £17.30M.

We have continued to see strong growth in our Civil Aerospace business, relating to established programs and the RF business benefited from the orders received during the latter part of 2013. The military power supply business continues to be flat overall due to both US and European Defence budgetary cuts but we have seen orders in this sector grow in the second half of 2014 with specific one off contracts for existing products. A combination of these factors has meant that the current total order book of £17.30m, together with future prospects and a continuing program of investment in technology, capability and equipment gives the director's confidence that we can continue to increase the current levels of turnover in 2015. However, despite tight inventory controls and the inventory reduction exercise, the increased volume and the strong order book for 2015, has resulted in an increase in finished goods, component and WIP stock of some 44% to support the expected turnover levels.

Principal Risks

The current trend for the defence markets remains flat, mainly driven by continued government budgetary policy for defence programmes Worldwide. There is also the potential for a cyclical downturn in commercial air travel and aircraft build rates, despite the increase we have seen over the last four years. The company constantly monitors the trends in the market and the fact that we are in commercial aerospace, military aerospace and defence markets gives the directors confidence that a downturn in one area is unlikely to coincide with a downturn in the other. To emphasise that philosophy, the company has won programs in other harsh environment markets which further protects the volatility in each of the markets we serve. Many of the programmes the company services are the subject of long-term purchase orders that would give the company time to respond to a market shift.

The company's continued ability to compete on price in a maturing global market remains a risk, although the directors are confident that the company can stay at the forefront in its chosen markets, and is perceived as doing so by its customers.

There is always a risk that engineering programmes, which we undertake on a fixed price basis, may not be delivered to cost or time with any resultant overspends affecting profit. To date all contracts undertaken by the company have always been completed with a satisfactory technical solution. These programmes are reviewed regularly throughout the year and any overspend identified and expensed.

Strategic Report (continued)

Key Performance Indicators

The directors monitor the business internally with a number of key performance indicators. The company produces an annual business plan and monthly forecast showing performance against plan, and sales, profit and cash flow forecasts.

By order of the board of directors

G M J Jefferies 12th March 2015

Report of the Directors

For the year ended 31 December 2014

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2014.

Information included in the Strategic Report

The following information is included in the Strategic Report

- Details of the principal activity of the company
- A review of the business, including developments in the year, its performance and current position
- · A summary of the principal risks and uncertainty affecting the position, and
- Information relating to KPI's monitored by the Company

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

C T Oliva G M J Jefferies R L Weller M K P Blake

The company has arranged qualifying third party indemnity for all of its directors.

Results and Dividends

During the year the company made an operating profit of £1,625,261 and a profit of £1,294,387 after tax.

Interim dividends of £459,431 were paid during the year.

Financial risk management

The company sells its products in two major currencies, Sterling and US Dollars and is therefore exposed to the risks and uncertainties associated with the movements of those currencies. The raw material and selling prices of some products are both denominated in foreign currency and the exchange rate risk is therefore limited to the company's margin on those products. For all other products the full sales value is exposed to currency risk. From time to time the company uses forward foreign currency contracts to mitigate the exchange risk.

Research and Development

The company continues to invest in the development of new technologies

Post Balance sheet events

There are no balance sheet events that require disclosure.

Report of the Directors (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any
 material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

Auditors

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

Approval

Director

The report of the directors was approved by the Board on 10th March 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

5

Report of the independent auditors to the member of Pascall Electronics Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Pascall Electronics Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet 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).

This report is made solely to the company's members 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 member 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, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, 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 Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRCB's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 2014 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Report of the independent auditors to the members of Pascall Electronics Limited (Continued)

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.

Kieran Storan (senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London

13 March 2015

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2014

		2014	2013
	Note	£	£
Turnover	2	10,327,090	9,449,973
Cost of sales		(7,183,402)	(6,995,074)
Gross profit		3,143,688	2,454,899
Distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income		(313,849) (1,245,828) 41,250	(422,480) (1,127,231) 42,270
		(1,518,427)	(1,507,441)
Operating Profit	3	1,625,261	947,458
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	4 5	21,848 (82,486)	8,377 (77,912)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,564,623	877,923
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(270,236)	(59,061)
Profit for the financial year	17	1,294,387	818,862

All the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the year as set out above.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

At 31 December 2014

Company number : 1316674	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	10	2,089,417	2,176,623
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	11 12	1,548,997 5,163,531 53,026	1,074,297 4,169,972 225,971
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	6,765,554 (2,574,689)	5,470,240 (2,201,625)
Net current assets		4,190,865	3,268,615
Total assets less current liabilities		6,280,282	5,445,238
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(1,637,967)	(1,637,879)
Net assets		4,642,315	3,807,359
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Share premium account Profit and loss account	16 17 17	53,822 233,129 4,355,364	53,822 233,129 3,520,408
Shareholder's funds	18	4,642,315	3,807,359

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board 12th March 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

G M J Jefferies

Director

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For the year ended 31 December 2014

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards and under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Revenue recognition for products and services provided by the Company depends upon the type of contract involved. Engineering/design services contracts generally entail design and production of a prototype over a term of up to several years, with revenue recognised over the term of the contract on a percentage of completion basis. Production contracts provide for a specific quantity of products to be produced over a specific period of time. Customers issue binding purchase orders or enter into binding agreements for the products to be produced. The Company recognises revenues on these orders as the products are shipped. An estimate of warranty cost is recorded at the time revenue is recognised. The Company offers extended warranty contracts which usually incur an additional cost to its customers, which are recognised rateably over the term of the extended warranty contract.

Significant Estimation Techniques

The Company uses various estimation techniques in the following areas: (a) product warranty liabilities for which generally, the Company's products carry a standard one-year, limited parts and labour warranty. In a number of cases, the Company provides a two-year limited parts and labour warranty. The Company offers extended warranty contracts which usually incur an additional cost to its customers, which are recognised rateably over the term of the extended warranty contract. Historically, the Company has not experienced significant warranty costs or returns. The Company records a liability for estimated costs that it expects to incur under the basic limited warranties when product revenue is recognised. Factors affecting the warranty liability include the number of units sold, historical and anticipated rates of claim and costs per claim. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its warranty liability accrual based on changes in these factors. (b) Engineering design contracts costs are derived on the basis of the costs incurred to-date and an estimate of the costs to complete on the overall program. Estimates are made on the basis of utilising the engineering management estimates and also take into account prior experience of the development of similar technologies. Any losses associated with the total cost estimate versus revenue are provided for immediately. Any profits are reflected against the percentage complete of the overall program in conjunction with the same percentage reflected as revenue. (c) Inventory obsolescence is based on company policy that determines the provision relative to age and usage which are then subject to review for specific situations.

Research and development

Expenditure on pure and applied research is charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

Development costs are charged to the profit and loss account unless individual projects satisfy all of the following criteria:

The project is clearly defined and related expenditure is separately identifiable; the project is technically feasible and commercially viable; current and future costs are expected to be exceeded by future sales; and adequate resources exist for the project to be completed.

In such circumstances, the costs are capitalised and amortised when significant commercial production occurs, on a systematic basis.

For the year ended 31 December 2014

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets over their useful economic lives. Where there is evidence of impairment, fixed assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

The principal annual rates used are as follows:

Freehold Buildings Freehold Land Short leasehold property Plant and machinery Motor vehicles 40 years
Not depreciated
life of lease
10%-25% Straight line
20% Straight line

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by using a weighted average for which the stocks are consumed on a first in, first out basis. The cost of work in progress and finished goods comprises materials, direct labour and attributable production overheads. The direct labour element of work in progress is estimated by determining the percentage complete of each of the works orders in process at the end of the accounting period. Net realisable value is based on estimated sales price after allowing for all further costs of completion and disposal.

Long-term contracts

Long-term contracts are assessed on a contract by contract basis and are reflected in the profit and loss account by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Where the outcome of each long-term contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty before its conclusion, the attributable profit is recognised in the profit & loss account as the difference between the reported turnover and related costs for that contract. Full provision is made for all known or expected losses on individual contracts.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided, except as noted below, on timing differences that have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, where the timing differences result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, in the future. Timing differences arise because of differences between the treatment of certain items for accounting and taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss account.

For the year ended 31 December 2014

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets

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 term lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor.

Pension costs

The pension costs charged against operating profits are the contributions payable to the defined contribution scheme in respect of the accounting period. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. TURNOVER BY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKET

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2014 £	2013 £
European Community (excluding UK) North America South America Asia Africa	384,430 6,437,466 - 438,112	349,759 5,706,618 85,030 613,469 25,010
Export sales United Kingdom	7,260,008 3,067,082 ———	6,779,886 2,670,087
	10,327,090	9,449,973
	-	

For the year ended 31 December 2014

3. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is arrived at after charging/ (crediting):

	2014 £	2013 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Auditors' remuneration	150,995	142,540
- Audit Fee	24,965	24,315
- Non Audit Fee	_	-
Research and development	1,011,202	1,096,297
Operating lease rentals		
- plant and machinery	38,812	39,436
- land and buildings	*	45,391
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(23,564)	82,401

The group accounts contain the detailed disclosure on Auditor's remuneration.

4. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

Interest receivable during the year was as follows:-

	2014 £	2013 £
Other	21,848	8,377

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

Interest payable during the year was as follows:-

	2014 £	2013 £
Bank interest payable Mortgage interest payable Finance leases and hire purchase contracts Other	13,008 65,003 3,343 1,132	9,316 56,336 10,510 1,750
	82,486	77,912

For the year ended 31 December 2014

6. DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

The average number of staff employed by the company during the financial period, amounted to:

	2014 £	2013 £
Production and ancillary Administration and sales	101 13	102 15
	114	117
Staff costs (including directors) during the year were as follows:		
	2014 £	2013 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	2,746,160 263,945 206,898	2,777,545 263,272 194,683
	3,217,003	3,235,500

The company commenced auto-enrollment pension contributions on the scheduled date of May 2014 for those employees who were not previously eligible for the defined contribution scheme in line with legislation.

7. DIRECTORS

Remuneration in respect of directors was as follows:

2014 £	2013 £
79,158	79,760
11,306	3,868
90,464	83,628
	£ 79,158 11,306

Other directors are remunerated by other group companies in respect of services rendered to the company and also have accrued benefits under that company pension scheme.

The number of directors who directly accrued benefits under company pension schemes was follows:

	2014 No	2013 No
Money purchase schemes	1	1

For the year ended 31 December 2014

8. TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

(a) Analysis of charge in the period

	2014 £	2013 £
Current tax: UK Corporation tax Adjustment in respect of prior year	222,075 (5,518)	99,236 (54,739)
Total current tax	216,557	44,497
Deferred taxation: Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of prior year	8,729 44,950	14,564
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	270,236	59,061

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the period is higher than the standard (2013: higher than) rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.0% (2013: 23.0%). The differences are explained as follows.

	2014 £	2013 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,564,623	877,923
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.50% (2013: 23.25%)	336,394	204,117
Effects of: Research and development tax credit Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other timing differences Group loss relief Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(68,336) 82 (45,354) 40,784 (41,495) (5,518)	(56,978) 178 (14,622) 15,109 (48,568) (54,739)
Total current tax (note 8 (a))	216,557	44,497

For the year ended 31 December 2014

9.	DIVID	ENDS
J.	D V D	

		2014 £	2013 £
Interim of £8.54	(2013: £7.99) per share	459,431	430,151

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold land and buildings £	Leasehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost At 1st January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfer	1,910,789	303,840	1,893,331 63,789 - -	52,948 - (20,885) -	4,160,908 63,789 (20,885)
At 31 December 2014	1,910,789	303,840	1,957,120	32,063	4,203,812
Depreciation At 1st January 2014 Charge for the year Disposals Transfer	28,252 37,670 -	268,382 13,920 -	1,654,295 94,607 -	33,356 4,798 (20,885)	1,984,285 150,995 (20,885)
At 31 December 2014	65,922	282,302	1,748,902	17,269	2,114,395
Net book value At 31 December 2014	1,844,867	21,538	208,218	14,794	2,089,417
At 31 December 2013	1,882,537	35,458	239,036	19,592	2,176,623

Plant and machinery stated above include assets held under finance leases and similar hire purchase contract as follows:

	£
Net book value at 31 December 2014	147,757
Net book value at 31 December 2013	178,890
Depreciation provided in the year	65,454

For the year ended 31 December 2014

11. STOCKS

		2014 £	2013 £
	Raw materials and consumables Work in progress Finished goods and goods for resale	909,925 569,188 69,884	644,438 359,870 69,989
		1,548,997	1,074,297
12.	DEBTORS : AMOUNTS OWED WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income Deferred tax asset (Note 15) Amounts recoverable on contracts	1,973,273 2,962,560 43,887 31,974 6,329 145,508	1,929,828 1,937,834 34,421 81,960 60,008 125,921 ————————————————————————————————————

Included within trade debtors are £1,012,330 (2013 : £ 714,662) which have been used as security for bank borrowings.

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2014 £	2013 £
Bank loans and overdrafts (secured – note 20) Mortgage Trade creditors Obligations under hire purchase agreements Other taxation and social security Corporation tax Accruals and other deferred income	210,636 46,432 953,249 23,807 72,857 148,101 1,119,607	268,421 44,371 640,888 29,788 67,953 15,810 1,134,394
	2,574,689	2,201,625

Employer pension contributions outstanding on employee pension arrangements at 31st December 2014 amounted to £18,118 (2013: £Nil) and are included within accruals and deferred income.

For the year ended 31 December 2014

Bank loans and overdrafts totalling £210,636 (2013 : £268,421) are secured on specific trade debtors of the company.

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR (Continued)

Mortgage from Lloyds TSB totalling £1,400,000 on 28 February 2013 (value as at 31st December 2014: £1,320,726) used to purchase freehold property, over 20 years, of which 15 years are at a fixed interest rate of 4.8%. This is secured against the property.

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR

	2014 £	2013 £
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase agreements	14 240	12.047
- two to five years Deferred income Mortgage	14,349 349,324 1,274,294	13,947 303,154 1,320,778
	1,637,967	1,637,879
	=====	

Amounts payable under finance leases and hire purchase agreements are secured on the assets to which they relate.

15. DEFERRED TAXATION

DEFERRED TAXATION		Deferred tax asset £
At 1 st January 2014 Adjustment in respect of prior year Credited to profit and loss account		60,008 (44,950) (8,729)
At 31 December 2014		6,329
The deferred tax asset recognised in the financial statements is set out	below:	
	2014 £	2013 £
Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences	(8,954) 15,283	46,516 13,492
	6,329	60,008

For the year ended 31 December 2014

16.	SHARE CAPITAL	2014 £	2013 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 53,822 ordinary shares of £1 each	53,822	53,822
17.	SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT AND RESERVES		
		Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £
	At 1 st January 2014 Profit for the year Dividends	233,129	3,520,408 1,294,387 (459,431)
	At 31 December 2014	233,129	4,355,364
18.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Profit for the financial year Dividends	1,294,387 (459,431)	818,862 (430,151)
	Net Increase in Shareholder's funds	834,956	388,711
	Opening Shareholder's funds	3,807,359	3,418,648
	Closing Shareholder's funds	4,642,315	3,807,359

For the year ended 31 December 2014

19. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments

The payments which the company is committed to make in the next year under operating leases are as follows:

	2014 £	2013 £
(i) Land and buildings, leases expiring within one year	-	-
(ii) Other assets, leases expiring - within one year - two to five years	15,202 23,832	15,226 16,316
	39,034	31,542

20. GUARANTEES AND OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The company, together with other group undertakings, is party to a cross guarantee contingent liability given in respect of the bank loans and overdrafts of the participating companies. As at 31 December 2014 the total of the loans and overdrafts guaranteed by the company under this agreement amounted to £Nil (2013: £Nil).

At the balance sheet date the company had entered into forward extra currency contracts to purchase \$4.2M with expiration dates between January and September 2015.

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of the exemption offered by FRS 8 not to disclose transactions with other group companies on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary and group accounts are publicly available from the registered office of the ultimate parent company.

22. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Pascall Electronic (Holdings) Limited.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Emrise Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America. The largest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up is that headed by Emrise Corporation. The smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts are prepared is headed by Emrise Electronics Limited whose accounts can be obtained from Companies House.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Emrise Corporation are available from :-

Emrise Corporation 2530 Meridian Parkway

For the year ended 31 December 2014

Durham NC 37713 USA