



Company Registration No. 02141868 (England and Wales)

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 9

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3	78,317		-	
Tangible assets	4	2,024,151		1,288,970	
		<u>2,102,468</u>		<u>1,288,970</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks		1,383,148		1,092,379	
Debtors	5	1,570,418		1,483,081	
Cash at bank and in hand		84,701		10,189	
		<u>3,038,267</u>		<u>2,585,649</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(4,043,304)</u>		<u>(3,638,432)</u>	
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,005,037)</u>		<u>(1,052,783)</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,097,431</u>		<u>236,187</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(723,855)		(59,410)	
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(46,711)</u>		<u>(13,347)</u>	
Net assets		<u><u>326,865</u></u>		<u><u>163,430</u></u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8	10,000		10,000	
Revaluation reserve		133,255		133,480	
Profit and loss reserves		183,610		19,950	
Total equity		<u><u>326,865</u></u>		<u><u>163,430</u></u>	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20/3/2019 | 12:40 PM GMT and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

Ngel Downing
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Director**Company Registration No. 02141868**

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Assembly Techniques Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 5, Tameside Court, Fifth Avenue, Dukinfield, Cheshire, SK16 4PW.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of freehold land and buildings at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

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.

1.3 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.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

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:

Development costs

Asset not in use so no amortisation

1.4 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.

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% per annum straight line
Leasehold improvements	Over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	15% per annum reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% / 33 1/3% per annum reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% per annum reducing balance

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 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.

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

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.

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.

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 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.

1.15 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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 41 (2017 - 39).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Development costs £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	-
Additions	78,317
At 31 December 2018	78,317
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	78,317
At 31 December 2017	-

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2018	963,566	18,563	204,003	317,527	374,766	1,878,425
Additions	-	416,295	202,567	61,027	315,425	995,314
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(228,465)	(228,465)
At 31 December 2018	963,566	434,858	406,570	378,554	461,726	2,645,274
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2018	19,042	11,138	162,533	248,020	148,722	589,455
Depreciation charged in the year	19,271	8,520	8,365	26,178	77,017	139,351
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(107,683)	(107,683)
At 31 December 2018	38,313	19,658	170,898	274,198	118,056	621,123
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2018	925,253	415,200	235,672	104,356	343,670	2,024,151
At 31 December 2017	944,524	7,425	41,470	69,507	226,044	1,288,970

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The freehold land and buildings were valued on an open market basis by Matthews Goodman Property Advisers, a firm of independent Chartered Surveyors on 23 February 2017.

At 31 December 2018, had the revalued assets been carried at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, their carrying amount would have been approximately £791,998 (2017 - £811,044).

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost	952,283	952,283
Accumulated depreciation	(160,285)	(141,239)
Carrying value	<u>791,998</u>	<u>811,044</u>

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	974,771	650,973
Corporation tax recoverable	-	81,402
Other debtors	438,776	445,443
Prepayments and accrued income	156,871	305,263
	<u>1,570,418</u>	<u>1,483,081</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	99,565	85,755
Obligations under finance leases	120,764	116,424
Trade creditors	1,135,083	962,122
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,612,946	1,792,978
Corporation tax	23,306	-
Other taxation and social security	120,956	102,792
Other creditors	764,987	486,216
Accruals and deferred income	165,697	92,145
	<u>4,043,304</u>	<u>3,638,432</u>

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

There are unlimited cross guarantees between the company and its holding company. The bank loan is secured by a first legal charge over the property and its associated assets.

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	357,065	-
Obligations under finance leases	366,790	59,410
	<u>723,855</u>	<u>59,410</u>

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

There are unlimited cross guarantees between the company and its holding company. The bank loan is secured by a first legal charge over the property and its associated assets.

8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Stuart Stead.
The auditor was Cowgill Holloway LLP.

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

There are unlimited cross guarantees between the company and its parent. The bank loans in the parent of £108,114 (2017: £208,942) are secured by a first legal charge over the property and associated assets in Assembly Techniques Limited.

11 Parent company

The parent company is Assembly Techniques (Holdings) Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is N P Downing.