

Company Registration No. 02141868 (England and Wales)

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 11

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		78,317		78,317
Tangible assets	5		2,158,855		2,021,414
			<u>2,237,172</u>		<u>2,099,731</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		1,158,082		1,405,266	
Debtors	6	1,499,435		1,279,991	
Cash at bank and in hand		120,731		57,361	
		<u>2,778,248</u>		<u>2,742,618</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,451,612)		(3,221,651)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>326,636</u>		<u>(479,033)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,563,808</u>		<u>1,620,698</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(1,549,575)		(803,118)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(99,045)</u>		<u>(65,691)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>915,188</u></u>		<u><u>751,889</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		10,000		10,000
Revaluation reserve			346,093		133,030
Profit and loss reserves			559,095		608,859
Total equity			<u><u>915,188</u></u>		<u><u>751,889</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.

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

N P Downing
Director

Company Registration No. 02141868

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have prepared budgets and forecasts that demonstrate that the company can meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. Management accounts produced for the 9 months after the reporting period show the Company has remained profitable during this period. After the reporting period the directors secured a CBILs loan facility of £1million which will provide cash flow support through this uncertain period.

COVID 19

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors are faced with the Coronavirus (COVID19). Whilst no one can predict the extent of the long term impact this will have on the wider economy the directors are confident the company is well placed to trade through the current unprecedented times.

The directors have not been complacent and have increased oversight on spending and cash flow management in order to preserve cash wherever possible. The company is monitoring the situation daily and is in continuing close liaison with both its trading partners and its employees. The company has utilised the various support packages provided by the Government to allow the business to continue to operate with minimal disruption.

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.

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.

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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
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1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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
Property improvements	Over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	15% per annum reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% / 33.33% 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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

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

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

1.7 Stocks

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

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.

1.8 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.

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	44	45

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Development costs £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	78,317
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	78,317
At 31 December 2019	78,317

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Property improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2020	963,566	517,514	411,155	429,274	459,128	2,780,637
Additions	-	8,248	302	5,610	179,660	193,820
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(223,970)	(223,970)
Revaluation	136,434	-	-	-	-	136,434
At 31 December 2020	1,100,000	525,762	411,457	434,884	414,818	2,886,921
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2020	57,584	20,942	178,412	309,265	193,020	759,223
Depreciation charged in the year	19,271	8,284	27,792	34,204	69,226	158,777
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(113,079)	(113,079)
Revaluation	(76,855)	-	-	-	-	(76,855)
At 31 December 2020	-	29,226	206,204	343,469	149,167	728,066
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2020	1,100,000	496,536	205,253	91,415	265,651	2,158,855
At 31 December 2019	905,982	496,572	232,743	120,009	266,108	2,021,414

The freehold land and buildings were valued on an open market basis by the directors as at 31 December 2020.

At 31 December 2020, had the revalued assets been carried at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, their carrying amount would have been approximately;

	2020 £	2019 £
Cost	952,283	952,283
Accumulated depreciation	(198,376)	(179,331)
Carrying value	753,907	772,952

ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,055,456	626,327
Other debtors	320,802	438,776
Prepayments and accrued income	123,177	214,888
	<u>1,499,435</u>	<u>1,279,991</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	245,694	145,692
Obligations under finance leases	112,795	126,886
Trade creditors	1,424,127	808,408
Amounts owed to group undertakings	299,575	1,409,083
Corporation tax	126,767	106,666
Other taxation and social security	71,928	136,974
Other creditors	49,058	370,970
Accruals and deferred income	121,668	116,972
	<u>2,451,612</u>	<u>3,221,651</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 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,387,025	557,606
Obligations under finance leases	162,550	245,512
	<u>1,549,575</u>	<u>803,118</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 2020

9 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

10 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.

11 Parent company

The parent company is Assembly Techniques (Holdings) Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is N P Downing.

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