COMPANIES HOUSE

Company registration number: 03361843

**Active PCB Solutions Limited** 

**Financial statements** 

30 April 2016

\*L5YZ92DM\* LD4 27/01/2017 #66

## **Company information**

**Directors** 

**GJ Turner** 

MA Covaccha

L-A Swire-Thompson

**GA Morris** 

Secretary

M.A. Covacha

Company number

03361843

Registered office

Unit 4 Acre Road Reading Berkshire

**Auditors** 

H W Fisher & Company

Acre House

11-15 William Road

London NW1 3ER

**Bankers** 

HSBC Bank Plc.

Crockhamwell Road

Reading Berkshire

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## Strategic report Year ended 30 April 2016

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 30 April 2016.

#### Review of the business

The principal activity of the company continues to be the design and manufacture of printed circuit boards.

As expected and mentioned in last year's review of the business, the Company results show a increase of turnover and profit before tax, from the previous year's results, however the general trend of the business remains that of steady growth.

The Directors expect the Company with maintain its growth in the coming year.

## Results

The company made a pre-tax profit of £452,000 (2015 - £396,487) for the year on a turnover of £9,381,019 (2015 - £8,308,791).

At 30 April 2016 the company had net assets of £939,257 (2015 - 854,860).

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors believe that the main risks or uncertainties facing the business relate to a general downturn of the economy or major change in current technologies.

### Key performance indicators

In the opinion of the directors there are no Key Performance Indicators whose disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 17th January 2016 and signed on behalf of the board by:

**GJ** Turner

Director

## Directors report Year ended 30 April 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2016.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

**GJ Turner** 

MA Covaccha

L-A Swire-Thompson

**GA Morris** 

#### Statement of directors responsibilities

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 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 judgments 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.

### **Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
   and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

## Directors report (continued) Year ended 30 April 2016

This report was approved by the board of directors on 17 January 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

GJ Turner

Director

# Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Active PCB Solutions Limited Year ended 30 April 2016

We have audited the financial statements of Active PCB Solutions Limited for the year ended 30 April 2016 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, 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 shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

#### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the directors affairs as at 30 April 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, hased 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.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

# Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Active PCB Solutions Limited (continued) Year ended 30 April 2016

#### 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 the 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; and
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Michael Davis (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of H W Fisher & Company Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER

Dated 23 mg fanua , 2017

## Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 30 April 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	£	£
Turnover	3	9,381,019	8,308,791
Cost of sales		(7,394,710)	(6,490,129)
Gross profit		1,986,309	1,818,662
Distribution costs		(298,312)	(293,357)
Administrative expenses		(1,194,549)	(1,104,486)
Operating profit	4	493,448	420,819
Other interest receivable and similar income	8	79	74
Interest payable and similar charges	9 .	(41,527)	(24,406)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		452,000	396,487
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	(92,311)	(82,846)
Profit for the financial year and total			<del></del>
comprehensive income		359,689	313,641

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

## Statement of financial position 30 April 2016

		20	16	20	15
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	536,693		411,148	
Tangible accord					
			536,693		411,148
Current assets					
Stocks	13	1,715,491		1,312,711	
Debtors	14	1,707,474		1,752,980	
Cash at bank and in hand		142,447		230,675	
		3,565,412		3,296,366	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	15	(2,907,087)		(2,705,655)	
Net current assets			658,325		590,711
Total assets less current liabilities			1,195,018		1,001,859
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	16		(173,858)		(95,635)
Provisions for liabilities	19		(81,905)		(51,364)
Net assets			939,255		<del>854,860</del>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		100		100
Profit and loss account			939,155		854,760
Shareholders funds			939,255		854,860

## Statement of financial position (continued) 30 April 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 January 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

GJ Turner Director

Company registration number: 03361843

## Statement of changes in equity Year ended 30 April 2016

•	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total £
	_	_	_
At 1 May 2014	100 ,	799,955	800,055
Profit for the year		313,641	313,641
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	313,641	313,641
Dividends paid and payable		(258,836)	(258,836)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(258,836)	(258,836)
At 30 April 2015	100	854,760	854,860
Profit for the year		359,689	359,689
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	359,689	359,689
Dividends paid and payable		(275,294)	(275,294)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(275,294)	(275,294)
At 30 April 2016	100	939,155	939,255

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 April 2016

#### 1. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 May 2014. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 23.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2016

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery - betweem 12.5% and 25%

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

#### Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2016

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 3. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Sale of goods	9,381,019	8,308,791

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

#### 4. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2010	2013
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	146,928	176,905
Operating lease rentals	31,822	38,397
Defined contribution plans expense	20,686	16,843
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	6,350	6,250

2016

2015

Depreciation of Plant and Machinery of £105,665 has now been included in the cost of sales rather than in Administrative costs. The comparatives have also been similarly restated (2015 £115,375)

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2016

5.	Auditors remuneration		
		2016	2015
	Face was able to H.W.Fisher C.O	£	£
	Fees payable to H W Fisher & Company Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	6,350	6,250
	rees payable for the addit of the illiancial statements	====	====
6.	Staff costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to:	r, including th	ne directors,
		2016	2015
	Production staff	63	57
	Distribution staff	3	3
	Administrative staff	19	18
		85	78
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:		
		2016	2015
		3	£
	Wages and salaries	2,433,995	2,161,470
	Social security costs Other pension costs	21,272 20,686	19,508 16,843
	Other pension costs		
		2,475,953	2,197,821
7.	Directors remuneration		
	The directors aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:		
		2016	2015
		3	£
	Remuneration	142,948	136,981
	Company contributions to pension schemes in respect of qualifying services	7,948	7,360
		150,896	144,341
8.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2016	2015
		3	£
	Bank deposits	79 ======	74 

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2016

9.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2016	2015
	<b>-</b>	3	£
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	14,613	4,596
	Factoring loans Other interest payable and similar charges	26,914	19,720
	Other interest payable and similar charges		90
		41,527	24,406
10.	Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
	Major components of tax expense		
		2016	2015
		3	£
	Current tax:		
	UK current tax expense	61,769	84,746
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	30,542	(1,900)
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	92,311	82,846
		====	====
	Reconciliation of tax expense The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2 standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20%).	2015: higher	than) the
	A reconciliation is given below:		
		2016	2015
	<b>-</b>	3	£
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	452,000 =====	396,487 
	Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	90,400	79,297
	Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,909	1,733
	Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(30,541)	3,716
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	61,768	84,746
11.	Dividends		
	Equity dividends		
		2016	2015
	Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a	£	£
	liability existed at the end of the prior year)	275,294	258,836
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2016

rangible assets	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2015	1,226,553	400,248	1,626,801
Additions	260,046	12,427	272,473
Disposals	(155,384)	(118,873)	(274,257)
At 30 April 2016	1,331,215	293,802	1,625,017
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2015	916,890	298,763	1,215,653
Charge for the year	105,665	41,263	146,928
Disposals	(155,384)	(118,873)	(274,257)
At 30 April 2016	867,171	221,153	1,088,324
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2016	464,044	72,649	536,693
At 30 April 2015	309,663	101,485	411,148

## Obligations under finance leases

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

			Plant and machinery
	At 30 April 2016		£ 315,525
	At 30 April 2010		====
	At 30 April 2015		113,498
13.	Stocks		
		2016	2015
		2	£
	Raw materials	894,605	540,490
	Work in progress	820,886	772,221
		1,715,491	1,312,711

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2016

14.	Debtors		
• ••		2016	2015
		£	£
	Trade debtors	1,648,330	1,698,875
	Prepayments and accrued income	45,394	39,001
	Other debtors	13,750	15,104
		1,707,474	1,752,980
45	On diameter to the control of the co		
15.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016	2015
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	858,551	914,611
	Trade creditors	1,379,033	1,175,103
	Accruals and deferred income	269,238	347,804
	Corporation tax	61,768	84,746
	Social security and other taxes	191,766	83,708
	Obligations under finance leases	125,429	86,758
	Director loan accounts	21,302	12,925
		2,907,087	2,705,655
		=====	=====
16.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	173,858	95,635
17.	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		
40	Performed to a		
18.	Deferred tax		
	The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:		
	·	2016	2015
		3	3
	Included in provisions (note 19)	81,905	51,364
	The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in res	pect of:	
		2016	2015
•		3	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	81,905	51,364

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 April 2016

#### 19. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 18)
	£
At 1 May 2015	51,363
Additions	30,542
At 30 April 2016	81,905

## 20. Employee benefits

#### **Defined contribution plans**

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was £20,686 (2015:£16,843).

### 21. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2016		2015	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100	100	100

## 22. Controlling party

The company is under the control of the directors.

#### 23. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 May 2014.

## Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

## Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.