

TEXYS UK LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	17,043	25,421
Investments	5	617,209	448,339
		<u>634,252</u>	<u>473,760</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		45,332	27,530
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	421,753	695,279
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	267,824	304,261
Cash at bank and in hand	7	101,473	6,409
		<u>836,382</u>	<u>1,033,479</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(200,412)	(282,812)
Net current assets		<u>635,970</u>	<u>750,667</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,270,222</u>	<u>1,224,427</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(44,167)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(2,469)	(2,945)
		<u>(2,469)</u>	<u>(2,945)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,223,586</u></u>	<u><u>1,221,482</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		1,223,486	1,221,382
		<u><u>1,223,586</u></u>	<u><u>1,221,482</u></u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the income statement in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
S James
Director
Date: 30 September 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. General information

Texys UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 09476984. The registered office is Cedars Courtyard, Cedars Hill, Brockford, Suffolk, IP14 5PQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Directors have considered the Company's position at the time of signing the financial statements, and in particular the ongoing issues caused by Covid-19 and its potential impact on the Company and the wider economy. The Directors have considered future trading expectations, the current financial position of the Company, and other factors such as the range of measures the Directors have available to mitigate ongoing costs should they need to and the support being offered by the UK government.

Based on this, the Directors have concluded that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements, they therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Income Statement in the same period as the related expenditure.

Included in other operating income is interest receivable in relation a Government made Business Interruption Payment in respect of a Bounce Back Loan.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

L/Term Leasehold Property	- 25% straight line
Office equipment	- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.14 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.16 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.18 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2019 - 5).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	L/Term Leasehold Property £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	16,190	39,332	55,522
At 31 December 2020	16,190	39,332	55,522
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	8,095	22,006	30,101
Charge for the year on owned assets	4,047	4,331	8,378
At 31 December 2020	12,142	26,337	38,479
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	4,048	12,995	17,043
At 31 December 2019	8,095	17,326	25,421

TEXYS UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Long leasehold	4,048	8,095
	<u>4,048</u>	<u>8,095</u>

TEXYS UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	448,339
Additions	168,870
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	<u>617,209</u>

TEXYS UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Due after more than one year		
Trade debtors	421,753	695,279
	<u>421,753</u>	<u>695,279</u>
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	143,465	171,562
Other debtors	124,259	132,599
Called up share capital not paid	100	100
	<u>267,824</u>	<u>304,261</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	101,473	6,409
	<u>101,473</u>	<u>6,409</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	5,833	-
Trade creditors	20,813	199,883
Corporation tax	43,996	31,004
Other taxation and social security	124,116	49,483
Other creditors	3,774	662
Accruals and deferred income	1,880	1,780
	<u>200,412</u>	<u>282,812</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	44,167	-
	<u>44,167</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	5,833	-
	<u>5,833</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	10,000	-
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	34,167	-
	<u>34,167</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £4,251 (2019: £4,867). Contributions totalling £750 (2019: £622) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

12. Commitments under operating leases

The Company had no commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date.

13. Transactions with directors

At 1 January 2020, the company was owed £82,218 by the director. Of this, £0 was repaid to the company in the year. Interest was charged on the loan at 2.5% until 5 April 2020 and from 6 April 2020, interest of 2.25% was charged, and the total interest charge was £1,409.

At the year end, the director owed £86,285 to the company and this is included within other debtors.

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.