

Company Registration No. 00949353 (England and Wales)

HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED

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HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		737,247		695,038
Current assets					
Stocks		824,101		984,821	
Debtors	6	1,053,260		1,226,773	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,933,353		1,706,957	
		<u>3,810,714</u>		<u>3,918,551</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,373,861)</u>		<u>(1,733,006)</u>	
Net current assets			2,436,853		2,185,545
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,174,100</u>		<u>2,880,583</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8	250,000		250,000	
Profit and loss reserves		2,924,100		2,630,583	
Total equity			<u>3,174,100</u>		<u>2,880,583</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 31 January 2020

N Prescott
Director

Company Registration No. 00949353

HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018	250,000	3,100,512	3,350,512
Year ended 31 December 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	530,071	530,071
Dividends	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>2,630,583</u>	<u>2,880,583</u>
Balance at 31 December 2018	250,000	2,630,583	2,880,583
Year ended 31 December 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	293,517	293,517
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>2,924,100</u>	<u>3,174,100</u>
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>250,000</u>	<u>2,924,100</u>	<u>3,174,100</u>

HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Heidenhain (GB) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 200 London Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex, RH15 9RD. The company has complied with FRS 102.

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 have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The director has at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus he has adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration receivable for goods and repair services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts and settlement discounts where applicable.

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.

Depreciation 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:

Freehold land and buildings	50 years straight line (buildings) and land nil
Plant and machinery	4 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	4 years straight line
Motor vehicles	4 years straight line

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 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).

HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset 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.

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.

Cost is calculated using the weighted moving average method.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

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 statement of financial position 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.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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.

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 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 income statement 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

Material 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.

HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 if material.

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.

1.14 Leases

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.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All realised gains and losses, along with unrealised losses, are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 23 (2018 - 22).

3 Director's remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration paid to directors	156,755	152,319

4 Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	68,850	124,339

HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	1,165,964	518,359	1,684,323
Additions	-	105,906	105,906
At 31 December 2019	1,165,964	624,265	1,790,229
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	566,546	422,739	989,285
Depreciation charged in the year	14,082	49,615	63,697
At 31 December 2019	580,628	472,354	1,052,982
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	585,336	151,911	737,247
At 31 December 2018	599,418	95,620	695,038

6 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,051,373	1,201,951
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	296
Other debtors	1,887	24,526
	1,053,260	1,226,773

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	97,979	115,153
Amounts owed to group undertakings	631,077	966,472
Corporation tax	112,751	89,261
Other taxation and social security	368,370	403,137
Other creditors	163,684	158,983
	1,373,861	1,733,006

HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

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 John Warner FCA.
The auditor was Friend-James Limited.

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its properties.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
4,000	8,800

11 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

Group company transactions not included within the UK Group are disclosed in the UK Consolidated Financial Statements.

HEIDENHAIN (GB) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Westec Holding Company Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, which is ultimately owned by Dr Johannes Heidenhain- Stiftung GmbH, a company registered in Germany.

Westec Holding Company Limited prepares group financial statements for the UK Group, which can be obtained from 200 London Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex, RH15 9RD.

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.