Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
30 June 2009

Company Number 1315614

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

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Directors

G Mathes

M Hage

Secretary and registered office

L C Smith, Millennium House, Progress Way, Denton, Manchester, M34 2GP

Company number

1315614

Auditors

BDO LLP, 3 Hardman Street, Manchester, M3 3AT

Bankers

National Westminister, 313 Bolton Road, Irlams-o-th-Heights, Salford, Manchester, M6 7LR

Solicitors

Rogerson and Galvin, 159 Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, OL6 6XW

Report of the directors for the year ended 30 June 2009

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Results

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows the loss for the year.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is the sale of web handling equipment to machine manufacturers and end customers in the UK and Ireland.

Discontinued operations

From 1 July 2009, the company ceased to trade. From this date, UK customers will continue to be serviced by a local sales team which will be operated through the German parent company.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were:

G Mathes M Hage (appointed 15 May 2008) B E Ryan (resigned 15 May 2008)

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and for being satisfied that the financial statements give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 show and explain the company's transactions, 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.

Report of the directors for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

Auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

In preparing this directors' report advantage has been taken of the small companies' exemption.

On behalf of the board

G Mathes

Director

Date: 12 January 2010

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF FIFE - TIDLAND LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Fife - Tidland Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the 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).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of 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 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 (APB'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.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2009 and of its loss 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 the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

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 returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or

Independent auditor's report (continued)

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies' regime.

Bos wi

Eric Solomons (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Manchester
United Kingdom

Date: 4 1 10

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	operations	Discontinued operations 2008
Turnover	2	1,072,645	1,646,180
Cost of sales		578,137 ———	906,492
Gross profit		494,508	739,688
Administrative expenses		589,599 ———	610,113
Operating (loss)/profit	3	(95,091)	129,575
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	4	11,109 (27)	15,014 (272)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(84,009)	144,317
Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	5	23,378	(43,477)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities after taxation		(60,631)	100,840

All amounts relate to activities discontinued as from 1 July 2009.

All recognised gains and losses in the current and prior year are included in the profit and loss account.

There are no movements in shareholders' funds in the current or prior year apart from the (loss)/profit for the year.

Balance sheet at 30 June 2009

Company number 1315614	Note	2009 £	2009 £	2008 £	2008 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	6		37,189		19,365
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7 8	242,049 507,356		24,249 244,867 587,722	
		749,405		856,838	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	147,558		305,025	
Net current assets			601,847		551,813
Total assets less current liabilities			639,036		571,178
Provisions for liabilities	10		149,989		21,500
·			489,047		549,678
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	12 13		100 488,947		100 549,578
Shareholders' funds			489,047	•	549,678 ———

These financial statements have been prepared 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 12 January 2010

G Mathes

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1 'Cash Flow Statements (Revised 1996)' not to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a 'small' company under the Companies Act 2006.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of all tangible fixed assets, except for investment properties and freehold land, evenly over their expected useful lives. A full year's depreciation charge is applied to additions in the year of purchase. Depreciation is calculated at the following rates:

Vehicles and equipment

- Straight line over 4 to 10 years

Stocks

No stock is held as at 30 June 2009. Stocks held in the prior year were valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs to completion and disposal.

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.

Dividends on shares wholly recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

Deferred taxation

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

- deferred tax is not recognised on timing differences arising on revalued properties unless the company has entered into a binding sale agreement and is not proposing to take advantage of rollover relief; and
- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences.

Deferred tax balances arising from underlying timing differences in respect of tax allowances on industrial buildings are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining those allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Leased assets

All leases are treated as operating leases. Their annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets (continued)

Where the unavoidable costs of a lease exceed the economic benefit expected to be received from it, a provision is made for the present value of the obligations under the onerous lease.

Pension costs

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

2 Turnover

Turnover arises solely within the United Kingdom.

3 Operating (loss)/profit

	2009	2008 £
This is arrived at after charging:	L	L
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	19,631	19,256
Hire of plant and machinery - operating leases	-	804
Hire of other assets - operating leases	38,875	42,741
Auditors' remuneration - fees payable to the company's auditor for		
the audit of the company's annual accounts	7,000	8,200
Exchange differences	13.651	2,500
Exceptional costs	268,149	128,771

Exceptional costs above relate to non-recurring expenditure incurred as a result of the decision to cease manufacturing in the prior year (as disclosed in the prior year financial statements) and to cease trading in the current year.

4 Interest payable and similar charges

	2009 £	2008 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	27	272

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 *(continued)*

Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities		
	2009 £	2008 £
UK Corporation tax Current tax (credit) / charge on profits of the year Adjustment in respect of previous periods	- (23,795)	43,477
Deferred tax Adjustment in respect of previous periods	417	
Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(23,378)	43,477
The tax assessed for the year is lower than/higher than the standard rate of applied to (loss)/profit before tax. The differences are explained below:	f corporation tax 2009 £	2008
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(84,009)	144,317
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008 - 30%) Effect of:	(23,523)	43,295
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Expenses not deductible for tax purposes - tax adjustments Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous periods Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Movements on provisions Rate change	4,939 20,319 (23,795) (1,725) (10)	1,591 (1,417) (235) 1,012 (7) (762)
Current tax (credit)/charge for the year	(23,795)	43,477

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

6	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and machinery etc £
	Cost or valuation At 1 July 2008 Additions Disposals		64,957 50,112 (65,485)
	At 30 June 2009		49,584
	Depreciation At 1 July 2008 Provided for the year Disposals		45,592 19,631 (52,828)
	At 30 June 2009		12,395
	Net book value At 30 June 2009		37,189
	At 30 June 2008		19,365
7	Stocks		
		2009 £	2008 £
	Stocks	-	24,249

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

8	Debtors			
			2009 £	2008 £
	Trade debtors		205,399	215,018
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		2,515	2,923
	Corporation tax recoverable Prepayments and other debtors		34,135 -	26,926
			242,049	244,867
	All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one	year.		
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2009 £	2008 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts (secured)		194	-
	Trade creditors		29,671	35,165
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Taxation and social security		8,667 38,195	118,547 76,158
	Other creditors		70,831	75,155
				
	•		147,558	305,025
10	Provisions for liabilities			,
		Onerous Lease £	Other £	Total £
	At 1 July 2008	21,500	-	21,500
	Charged to profit and loss account	107,000	21,489	128,489
	At 30 June 2009	128,500	21,489	149,989

The onerous leases relate to the vacation of the office in the year, and of the warehouse in the prior year. The amount provided represents the present value of the lease obligations in excess of the economic benefit expected to be received from sub letting the property.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

11 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge amounted to £11,368 (2008 - £13,594).

12 Share capital

	2009 £	2008 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

13 Reserves

	Profit and loss account £
At 1 July 2008 Loss for the year	549,578 (60,631)
At 30 June 2009	488,947

14 Commitments under operating leases

The company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Land and buildings 2009 £	Land and buildings 2008 £
rating leases which expire:		
in one year to to five years	14,427 29,500	44,600
	43,927	44,600
o to five years	29,5	 —

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

15 Related party disclosures

	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Fife-Tidland GmbH Maxcess Zoo (Poland)	559,511	- 2,515	8,666
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16 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group

Fife-Tidland Limited is a subsidiary undertaking of Fife-Tidland GmbH, a company incorporated in Germany.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling entity is Maxcess International Corporation.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Maxcess International Corporation, incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated accounts of this company aren't available to the public. No other group accounts include the results of the company.

The pages which follow do not form part of the statutory financial statements of the company

Detailed profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Page	2009 £	2008 £
Turnover	16	1,072,645	1,646,180
Cost of sales	16	578,137	906,492
Gross profit		494,508	739,688
Administrative expenses	16-17	589,599	610,113
Operating (loss)/profit		(95,091)	129,575
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	17 17	11,109 (27)	15,014 (272)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities		(84,009)	144,317

Detailed profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

Turnover		
	2009 £	2008 £
Turnover	1,072,645	1,646,180
		
Cost of sales		
	2009 £	2008 £
Purchases	556,234	865,355
Carriage in	59,379 (205)	96,507 951
Difference of foreign exchange Carriage out	(205) (51,660)	(73,513)
Exchange rate differential	14,389	17,192
	578,137	906,492
·		
Administrative expenses		
,	2009	2008
Administrative expenses	£	£
Staff salaries	195,499	263,671
National insurance	23,936	29,551
Staff pensions Depreciation - Spare 1	11,368 19,631	13,594 18,416
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(4,363)	(1,901)
Exceptional item - Note only	199,754	- (1,001)
Staff training and welfare	· -	302
Printing, postage and stationary	2,320	4,106
Advertising	(2,602)	9,524
Telephone Computer costs	15,844	17,176 840
Computer costs Motor and travel	746 30,655	35,302
Entertaining	-	(81)
Legal and professional	12,294	21,156
Bank charges	1,217	1,996
Bad debts	(6,666)	15,303
Donations and subscriptions	2,248	1,488
Sundry expenses	3,347	(6,800)
Gain/loss on exchange	(532)	07.001
Redundancy Sub contract work	17,058 1,145	27,861 9,157
Insurance	(4,112)	(1,568)
Tax on property	10,047	20,628
	528,834	479,721

Detailed profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

Administrative expenses (continued)	2009 £	2008 £
Establishment expenses	L	L
Electricity Gas Water charges Insurances Repairs and maintenance Cleaning and consumables Rent	2,561 2,340 (659) 10,237 6,943 468 38,875	3,994 2,641 1,786 12,406 51,830 875 56,860
	60,765	130,392
	589,599	610,113
Other interest receivable and similar income	2009 £	2008 £
Bank deposits Interest receivable - Spare 2	11,104 5	15,014
	11,109	15,014
Interest payable and similar charges	2009 £	2008 £
Bank interest payable	27	272