# Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020

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#### **UHY HACKER YOUNG**

Chartered Accountants
St John's Chambers
Love Street
Chester
Cheshire
CH1 1QN

## **Financial Statements**

## Year ended 31 March 2020

Contents	Page	
Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements	1	
Statement of financial position	2	
Notes to the financial statements	4	

# Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Engineered Composites Limited

#### Year ended 31 March 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Engineered Composites Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Engineered Composites Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 22 July 2015. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Engineered Composites Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Engineered Composites Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Engineered Composites Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Engineered Composites Limited. You consider that Engineered Composites Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Engineered Composites Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

UHY HACKER YOUNG Chartered Accountants

St John's Chambers Love Street Chester Cheshire CH1 10N

22 June 2020

## **Statement of Financial Position**

#### 31 March 2020

	2020		2019	
Note	£	£	£	
5		37,681	30,477	
	•			
	743,609		601,590	
6	1,983,990		2,105,093	
	403,728		296,510	
	3,131,327		3,003,193	
7	498,446		556,300	
		2,632,881	2,446,893	
ES		2,670,562	2,477,370	
	, ·	7,159	5,791	
		2,663,403	2,471,579	
	5	Note £  5  743,609 6 1,983,990 403,728  3,131,327  7 498,446	5 37,681  743,609 6 1,983,990 403,728 3,131,327  7 498,446  2,632,881 2,670,562  7,159	

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

#### Statement of Financial Position (continued)

#### 31 March 2020

		2020		2019
	Note	£	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			2,663,303	2,471,479
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS			2,663,403	2,471,579

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 June 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs N Thelwall-Jones

Director

Company registration number: 02036199

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### Year ended 31 March 2020

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is St Johns Chambers, Love Street, Chester, CH1 1QN.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. 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.

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### Revenue recognition

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.

#### Income tax

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

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 March 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Income tax (continued)

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.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Leasehold improvements

10% straight line 25% straight line

Plant, equipment, fixtures & fittings

Motor vehicles - 25% straight line

Office equipment - 25% straight line

#### Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 March 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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 stock to its present location and condition.

#### **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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

#### 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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 9 (2019: 9).

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 March 2020

<b>5.</b>	Tangible assets

5.	I angible assets					
		Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost					
	At 1 April 2019 Additions	15,355	76,664 20,675	14,795 –	14,900 —	121,714 20,675
	At 31 March 2020	15,355	97,339	14,795	14,900	142,389
	Depreciation	•		<del></del>	<del></del> _	
	At 1 April 2019	14,329	65,346	3,391	8,171	91,237
	Charge for the year	1,026	6,947	3,698	1,800	13,471
	At 31 March 2020 ·	15,355	72,293	7,089	9,971	104,708
	Carrying amount		<del></del>	-	<del></del>	
	At 31 March 2020		25,046	7,706	4,929	37,681
	At 31 March 2019	1,026	11,318	11,404	6,729	30,477
6.	Debtors					
					2020	2019
					£	£
	Trade debtors		محدثانا مغممات سيام	in malai ala	314,187	444,561
	Amounts owed by group the company has a partic		nd undertakings	in which	1,635,782	1,629,519
	Other debtors	ipating interest			34,021	31,013
					1,983,990	2,105,093
7.	Creditors: amounts fall	ing due within	one vear			
•	or carrors, amounts fair	ing due within	one year			
					2020	2019
	Tunda anaditana				£	£
	Trade creditors Corporation tax				333,122 87,198	359,946 105,874
	Social security and other	taxes			66,814	45,926
	Other creditors				11,312	44,554
					498,446	556,300
					<del></del>	=======================================

#### 8. Charges on assets

Engineered Composites Ltd has given a fixed and floating charge to Positive Cashflow Finance Limited dated 30 June 2015 over the assets of the company. After the year end, the company has also given a fixed and floating charge over its assets to DWB Investments (10) Limited in respect of a loan to help cashflow during the COVID19 disruption.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 March 2020

#### 9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

Mrs N Thelwall-Jones	Balance brought forward £	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding £
	Balance brought forward £	2019 Advances/ (credits) to the directors £	Balance outstanding £
Mrs N Thelwall-Jones	(108	108	

#### 10. Related party transactions

The company is controlled by its parent company, Platinum Capital Partners (Investments) Limited. During the year the company paid dividends to the holding company of £201,000 (2019 - £135,000) and a management charge of £nil (2019 - £20,000). Included in debtors is a current account owed by the holding company of £1,635,782 (2019 - £1,629,519).

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed that are not already disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

#### 11. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Platinum Capital Partners (Investments) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.