LLOYD ABC COUPLERS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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LB GROUP Number One Vicarage Lane Stratford London England E15 4HF



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr A Mott

(Appointed 20 January 2018)

Mr T Fournier

(Appointed 14 January 2019)

Secretary

Reed Smith Corporate Services Limited

Company number

03289429

Registered office

The Broadgate Tower

Third Floor

20 Primrose Street

London

Greater London

UK

EC2A 2RS

Auditor

LB Group (Stratford)

Number One Vicarage Lane Stratford London England

E15 4HF

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	201	8	201	7
		£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	142,450		186,691	
Cash at bank and in hand		33,503		45,277	
		175,953		231,968	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	3	(270,027)		(255,363)	
Net current liabilities			(94,074)		(23,395)
			=====		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			(94,076)		(23,397)
Total equity			(94,074)		(23,395)
			=		

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account 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.

Mr T Fournier

Director

Company Registration No. 03289429

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Lloyd ABC Couplers Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Broadgate Tower, Third Floor, 20 Primrose Street, London, Greater London, UK. EC2A 2RS.

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 \mathfrak{L} .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors are of the opinion that support will be forthcoming from the ultimate holding company in the short term and they are seeking further assurances regarding the long term support of the company. Therefore at the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.4 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 balance sheet 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 profit and loss account 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

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 **Debtors**

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	97,803	143,981
Corporation tax recoverable	-	547
Amounts owed by group undertakings	44,587	42,163
Other debtors	60	-
	142,450	186,691

The trade debtors relates to amounts owed to Rail Industries (UK) a division of the company.

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	266,827	252,150
Taxation and social security	-	13
Accruals and deferred income	3,200	3,200
	270,027	255,363
	====	

Called up share capital		
•	2018	2017
	£	3
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary of £1 each	2	2
		===

5 **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 Mark Middleton.

The auditor was LB Group (Stratford).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

The company was under the control of Compagnie Internationale de Maintenance S.A., a company registered in France, throughout the current and previous year. As at 31 December 2018 £44,587 (2017: £42,163) was owed from Compagnie Internationale de Maintenance S.A.

Rail Industries Canada Incorporated is controlled by Compagnie Internationale de Maintenance S.A. (CIM). As at 31 December 2018 the balance owed to Rail Industries Canada Incorporated was £266,827 (2017: £252,150).

7 Ultimate Controlling Party

The company's parent company is Compagnie Internationale de Maintenance S.A., a company registered in France.

The company's ultimate controlling party is Cockerill Maintenance & Ingenierie S.A, a company registered in France. This company is the parent company of Compagnie Internationale de Maintenance S.A since 20 December 2017.