

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03559460

Driveshaft Services Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 September 2021

Driveshaft Services Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2021

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Driveshaft Services Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	Mr Steven Richards
	Mr Scott O'Rourke
Registered office	29 Sturmi Way,
	Village Farm Industrial Estate
	Pyle
	Bridgend
	Mid Glamorgan
Accountants	Wales
	CF33 6BZ
	James & Uzzell Ltd
	Chartered Certified Accountants
	Axis 15, Axis Court
	Mallard Way
	Riverside Business Park
	Swansea
	SA7 0AJ

Driveshaft Services Limited
Statement of Financial Position
30 September 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	542,445	605,406
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	6	116,017	113,682
Debtors	7	446,396	543,848
Cash at bank and in hand		1,837,399	1,384,410
		-----	-----
		2,399,812	2,041,940
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	563,710	558,072
		-----	-----
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,836,102	1,483,868
		-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,378,547	2,089,274
PROVISIONS			
Taxation including deferred tax		14,644	27,495
		-----	-----
NET ASSETS		2,363,903	2,061,779
		-----	-----
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account		2,363,803	2,061,679
		-----	-----
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		2,363,903	2,061,779
		-----	-----

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2021 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 .

Driveshaft Services Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 September 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 May 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Steven Richards

Director

Company registration number: 03559460

Driveshaft Services Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2021

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Driveshaft Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England & Wales, United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is given in the company information on page 1 of these financial statements. The nature of the company's operations and principal activities are the refurbishment of automotive components.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)', Section 1A for Small Entities and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £1. The reporting period of these financial statements and its comparative period is 12 months. These financial statements only include the results of the individual entity made up to 30 September 2021. The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the company, short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

The company operates a defined contribution plan for the benefit of its employees. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

Going concern

The directors have considered the future trading position of the company and are confident that the going concern principle can be applied to the financial statements.

Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction it is measured at present value.

Debtors and creditors receivable/payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received using the accrual model.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of asset and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below. Useful economic lives of tangible assets The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets. Stock provision The company sells driveshafts and parts. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the stock, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability. Impairment of debtors The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT and trade discounts. The policies adopted for the recognition of turnover are as follows: Sale of goods Turnover from the sale of driveshafts and parts is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. This is usually on dispatch of the goods. Rendering of services When the outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably, turnover from refurbishment of driveshafts is recognised by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date. Stage of completion is measured by reference to finishing of refurbishment. Where the outcome cannot be measured reliably, turnover is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable. Interest receivable Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and dividend income is recognised as the company's right to receive payment is established.

Tax

Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax represents the future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods. It is recognised in respect of all timing differences, with certain exceptions. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expense in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing differences. Deferred tax on revalued non-depreciable tangible fixed assets and investment properties is measured using the rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

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 Property	-	Over term of lease
Plant & Machinery	-	25% per annum of cost
Fixtures & Fittings	-	20% per annum of cost
Motor Vehicles	-	25% per annum of cost

Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

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.

Leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the expected useful life of the asset. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. The related obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in creditors. Where goods are sold using finance leases, the entity recognises turnover from the sale of goods and the rights to receive future lease payments as a debtor. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between finance income and the reduction of the lease debtor with finance income allocated so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the net investment in the finance lease. Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 19 (2020: 19).

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 October 2020	542,092	556,375	93,991	165,544	1,358,002
Additions	—	—	771	12,495	13,266
Disposals	—	—	—	(22,399)	(22,399)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2021	542,092	556,375	94,762	155,640	1,348,869
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2020	81,392	493,520	85,032	92,652	752,596
Charge for the year	8,866	30,844	3,035	25,826	68,571
Disposals	—	—	—	(14,743)	(14,743)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2021	90,258	524,364	88,067	103,735	806,424
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2021	451,834	32,011	6,695	51,905	542,445
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2020	460,700	62,855	8,959	72,892	605,406
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6. STOCKS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	116,017	113,682
	-----	-----

7. DEBTORS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	319,490	425,838
Other debtors	126,906	118,010
	-----	-----
	446,396	543,848
	-----	-----

8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	143,798	133,451
Corporation tax	134,854	102,008
Social security and other taxes	82,449	87,407
Other creditors	202,609	235,206
	-----	-----
	563,710	558,072
	-----	-----

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured by related assets. The aggregate of secured liabilities falling due within one year is £Nil (2020: £4,438)

9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2021		2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100	100	100
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10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(Other related parties)

	2021	2020
	£	£
Purchases from other related parties	127,085	152,880
	-----	-----
Sales to other related parties	22,121	42,053
	-----	-----
Balance owing (to)/from other related parties	123,609	114,633
	-----	-----
Rent received from other related parties	19,250	19,250
	-----	-----
Management charge received from other related parties	30,000	130,000
	-----	-----

11. PARENT UNDERTAKING

The ultimate parent company is Driveshaft Services (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in Great Britain.

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.