Registration number: 04107061

Mechlam Precision Tooling Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

EKWilliams Accountants Limited 1 Pavilion Square Cricketers Way Westhoughton Bolton BL5 3AJ

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Company Information

Directors Mr JS Burley

Mrs SC Burley Mrs L Atherton Mr MJ Atherton

Company secretary Mr MJ Atherton

Registered office Unit 3 Cross 580 Industrial Esate

Kilbuck Lane Haydock WA11 9WG

Accountants EKWilliams Accountants Limited

1 Pavilion Square Cricketers Way Westhoughton Bolton BL5 3AJ

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(Registration number: 04107061) Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	363,510	351,206
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	39,901	38,001
Debtors	<u>6</u>	395,996	467,068
Cash at bank and in hand		475,785	227,291
		911,682	732,360
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>?</u>	(253,270)	(328,264)
Net current assets		658,412	404,096
Total assets less current liabilities		1,021,922	755,302
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	-	(41,805)
Provisions for liabilities		(87,930)	(66,549)
Net assets		933,992	646,948
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	4	2
Profit and loss account		933,988	646,946
Total equity		933,992	646,948

For the financial year ending 30 November 2017 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

The notes on pages $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{11}{2}$ form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Registration number: 04107061) Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2017

Approved and authorised by the Board on 21 August 2018 an	d signed on its behalf by:
Mr MJ Atherton	
Company secretary and director	
The notes on pages $\underline{4}$ to $\underline{11}$ form an	n integral part of these financial statements Page 3

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Unit 3 Cross 580 Industrial Esate Kilbuck Lane Haydock WA11 9WG

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 21 August 2018.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant & Machinery	15% reducing balance method
Fixtures & Fittings	15% reducing balance method
Computer Equipment	33% reducing balance method
Motor Vehicles	33% reducing balance method

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 19 (2016 - 19).

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles £	Plant and Machinery £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 December 2016	17,918	72,048	21,895	815,391
Additions	-	209	-	141,713
Disposals				(84,000)
At 30 November 2017	17,918	72,257	21,895	873,104
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2016	-	60,021	21,695	494,330
Charge for the year	-	2,546	-	59,242
Eliminated on disposal			-	(16,170)
At 30 November 2017		62,567	21,695	537,402
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2017	17,918	9,690	200	335,702
At 30 November 2016	17,918	12,027	200	321,061
				Total
				£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 December 2016				927,252
Additions Disposals				141,922 (84,000)
Disposais			_	(84,000)
At 30 November 2017			_	985,174
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2016				576,046
Charge for the year				61,788
Eliminated on disposal			_	(16,170)
At 30 November 2017			_	621,664
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2017			=	363,510
At 30 November 2016			=	351,206

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £17,918 (2016 - £17,918) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

5 Stocks			
		2017	2016
Other inventories		£ 39,901	£ 38,001
Other inventories	_	39,901	36,001
6 Debtors			
		2017	2016
		£	£
Trade debtors		343,676	415,197
Prepayments		4,862	4,413
Other debtors		47,458	47,458
		395,996	467,068
7 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
The state of the s		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	9	40,491	70,013
Trade creditors		77,089	54,070
Taxation and social security		83,824	105,571
Accruals and deferred income		2,580	25,274
Other creditors		49,286	73,336
		253,270	328,264
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	Note	2017 £	2016 £
	11010	<i>∞</i>	<i>3</i> ⊷
Due after one year	0		41 PAE
Loans and borrowings	9		41,805

8 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	4	4	2	2

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

9 Loa	ns and	borrowings	
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	2017 £	2016 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities		41,805
	2017	2016
	2017 £	2016 £
Current loans and borrowings	*	. ~
Finance lease liabilities	40,491	70,013
10 Dividends		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Interim dividend of £43,000.00 (2016 - £113,500.00) per ordinary share	172,000	227,000

11 Transition to FRS 102

These financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2017 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities. The transition for FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities has resulted in a small number of changes in accounting polices to those used previously.

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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.