Company No: 04176751

AXIS TOOLING SOLUTIONS LIMITED FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

BRETT PITTWOOD
Chartered Certified Accountants

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AXIS TOOLING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Company Information

Director D P Wright

Registered office Suite 8 Bourne Gate

25 Bourne Valley Road

Poole Dorset BH12 1DY

Accountants Brett Pittwood

Chartered Certified Accountants

Suite 8 Bourne Gate 25 Bourne Valley Road

Poole Dorset BH12 1DY

AXIS TOOLING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

(Registration number: 04176751) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	17,070	21,711
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	3,250	3,450
Debtors	<u>6</u>	41,820	21,986
Cash at bank and in hand		2,829	287
		47,899	25,723
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(38,782)	(53,342)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		9,117	(27,619)
Total assets less current liabilities		26,187	(5,908)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(21,250)	
Net assets/(liabilities)		4,937	(5,908)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		4	4
Profit and loss account		4,933	(5,912)
Shareholders' funds/(deficit)		4,937	(5,908)

For the financial year ending 31 March 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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.

Approved and authorised by the director on 29 March 2022

D P Wright Director

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is: Suite 8 Bourne Gate 25 Bourne Valley Road Poole Dorset BH12 1DY United Kingdom

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.

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.

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 balance sheet 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

Plant and machinery Fixtures, fittings and equipment Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

20% reducing balance basis 30% reducing balance basis 25% reducing balance basis

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.

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.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial assets

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade debtors, 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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 trade and other 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 3 (2020 - 3).

4 Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2020	14,990	1,125	125,574	141,689
At 31 March 2021	14,990	1,125	125,574	141,689
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2020	12,425	281	107,272	119,978
Charge for the year	770	211	3,660	4,641
At 31 March 2021	13,195	492	110,932	124,619
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2021	1,795	633	14,642	17,070
At 31 March 2020	2,565	844	18,302	21,711
5 Stocks			2021	2020
			£ 2021	£
Finished goods and goods for resale		_	3,250	3,450
6 Debtors				
			2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors			32,120	12,711
Prepayments			1,700	1,700
Other debtors			8,000	7,575
		_	41,820	21,986

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

7 Creditors

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>8</u>	3,750	30,096
Trade creditors		7,503	7,288
Taxation and social security		11,055	2,756
Accruals and deferred income		3,250	3,000
Other creditors		13,224	10,202
		38,782	53,342
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	21,250	-
8 Loans and borrowings			
		2021	2020
		£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings			
Bank borrowings		21,250	

	2021	2020 £
	£	
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	3,750	-
Bank overdrafts	-	24,476
Hire purchase contracts	-	5,620
	3,750	30,096

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.