Registration number: 04211655

M1 Hose & Hydraulics Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

Beresfords
Chartered Accountants
Castle House
Castle Hill Avenue
Folkestone
Kent
CT20 2TQ

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Company Information

Director Mr G Lunt

Registered office Unit 32 Monckton Road Ind Estate

Wakefield West Yorkshire WF2 7AL

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(Registration number: 04211655) Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>3</u>	42,769	19,306
Tangible assets	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>	20,640	20,508
		63,409	39,814
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	38,520	124,014
Debtors	<u>5</u> <u>6</u>	127,556	144,833
Cash at bank and in hand		14,217	18,512
		180,293	287,359
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>?</u>	(153,526)	(125,049)
Net current assets		26,767	162,310
Total assets less current liabilities		90,176	202,124
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(16,459)	(37,217)
Net assets		73,717	164,907
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		72,717	163,907
Total equity		73,717	164,907

The notes on pages $\underline{4}$ to $\underline{12}$ form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Registration number: 04211655) Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2019 (continued)

For the financial year ending 31 July 2019 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.

Mr G Lunt		
Director		

Approved and authorised by the director on 4 December 2019

The notes on pages $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{12}{2}$ form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

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: Unit 32 Monckton Road Ind Estate Wakefield West Yorkshire WF2 7AL

The principal place of business is: 32 Monckton Road Industrial Estate Wakefield Yorkshire WF2 7AL

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.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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 classDepreciation method and ratePlant and machinery10 year straight lineFixtures and fittings10 year staright lineMotor vehicles3 and 4 year staright lineOffice equipment5 year staright line

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class
Goodwill
Amortisation method and rate
10 year straight line

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.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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 Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

3 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 August 2018	62,875	62,875
Additions acquired separately	30,000	30,000
At 31 July 2019	92,875	92,875
Amortisation		
At 1 August 2018	43,569	43,569
Amortisation charge	6,537	6,537
At 31 July 2019	50,106	50,106
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2019	42,769	42,769
At 31 July 2018	19,306	19,306

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

4 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Motor vehicles	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 August 2018	20,599	39,513	68,579	115,423	244,114
Additions	<u> </u>	350	<u> </u>	17,572	17,922
At 31 July 2019	20,599	39,863	68,579	132,995	262,036
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2018	20,598	38,860	68,245	95,903	223,606
Charge for the year	1	545	167	17,077	17,790
At 31 July 2019	20,599	39,405	68,412	112,980	241,396
Carrying amount					
At 31 July 2019	-	458	167	20,015	20,640
At 31 July 2018	1	653	334	19,520	20,508

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

5 Stocks		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	38,520	124,014
6 Debtors	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	112,977	139,198
Prepayments	7,876	5,635
Other debtors	6,703	
	127,556	144,833

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

7 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	8	6,655	5,831
Trade creditors		52,936	68,501
Taxation and social security		11,280	32,665
Other creditors		82,655	18,052
		153,526	125,049
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
γ		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	16,459	37,217
8 Loans and borrowings			
20ans and borrowings		2019	2018
		£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings			
HP and finance lease liabilities		16,459	11,849
Directors loan account		-	25,368
		16,459	37,217
		2019	2018
		£	£
Current loans and borrowings			5.021
Hire purchase liabilities		6,655	5,831
9 Dividends			
Interim dividends paid			
		2019	2018
		£	£
Interim dividend of £12 (2018 - £Nil) per each Ordinary		12,100	-
		•	

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

10 Related party transactions

Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Remuneration	18,000	57,400
Loans from related parties		
	Key	
	management	Total
2019	£	£
At start of period	25,367	25,367
Repaid	(25,367)	(25,367)
At end of period		
	Key	
	management	Total
2018	£	£
At start of period	31,367	31,367
Repaid	(6,000)	(6,000)
At end of period	25,367	25,367

Terms of loans from related parties

The Director's loan to the company has no terms of repayment and is interest free.

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