HAWKESWOOD METAL RECYCLING LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr W A Hawkeswood

Mr G Woodhouse

Company number

04282969

Registered office

Riverside Works Trevor Street Nechells Birmingham B7 5RG

Auditor

Trevor Jones & Co Old Bank Chambers 582-586 Kingsbury Road

Erdington Birmingham B24 9ND

Business address

Riverside Works Trevor Street Nechells Birmingham B7 5RG

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1 - 2
Directors' report	3
Directors' responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 25

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2018.

Business review

The waste and recycling industry has continued to experience difficult trading conditions over the past year however the markets have become more stable with steel scrap returning to a more normal range for most of the year and healthy London Metal Exchange levels.

Principal riaks and uncertainties

The identification, assessment and management of risk is an integral element of the business. The principal risks facing the business are detailed below:-

- Macroeconomic conditions. The business has exposure to both scrap metal prices and volumes, both of
 which are linked to the global economic environment. Changes in the level of consumer and industrial
 activity will have a direct impact on the supply and demand for recycled metal and the level of activity
 and results achieved by the company.
- Health and safety. The company acknowledges that its employees work within a hazardous environment. A robust health and safety system is in place in order to mitigate this risk. Policies, processes, procedures and training is continually monitored and reviewed.
- Competition. The market in which the group operates is competitive which can lead to margin pressures. Constant price review and market analysis are in place to mitigate this risk
- New legislation and regulation. This could potentially increase costs. This is monitored in order to identify and mitigate the impact on the business.

The main macroeconomic risk for the 2019 results from the UK's decision to leave the EU ("Brexit"). Management has considered the impact of Brexit going forward. The potential impacts are Weakness of the pound, a weakening of the UK economy which may impact on scrap arisings, trade barriers and tariffs and changes in legislation. New import controls have been implemented by China which may have some negative impact on prices of particular grades.

Key performance indicators

The company uses a number of key financial performance indicators in assessing and driving performance, as shown below:

	2018	2017
Turnover	£10,318,601	£9,263,422
Gross Profit	£1,225,376	£1,644,383
Gross Profit percentage	11.9%	17.8%
Operating Profit/(loss)	-1,481,113	£736,603
Net current assets/(liabilities)	£102,264	£31,546
Net assets	£2,914,453	£4,564,021

Sales increased significantly at £10.3m (2017 £9.2m), however there was a reduction in the gross profit percentage 17.8% (2017 11.9%). Gross Profit reduced from £1.6m in 2017 to £1.2m in 2018.

Administration expenses remained stable at £1.4m (2017 £1.4m).

The operating loss of £1.5m is due to an exceptional cost of £1.8m for the forgiveness of inter group debt.

The company continues to invest in the future. Total capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets in the year was £455k (2017 £347k).

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

Financial risk management objectives and policies

- Currency risk. The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk as there are sales denominated in currencies other than Sterling. Transaction exposures including those associated with forecast transactions, are hedged when known, with the use of forward time option contracts.
- Credit risk. This risk is managed with the use of stringent credit limits, review of credit offered and regular monitoring of outstanding debt.
- Metal price risk. The Group is exposed to the movement in scrap metal prices. The prices, stock quantities and sales orders are reviewed constantly in order to mitigate the risk.
- Going concern and liquidity risk. The Group and Company seek to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet amounts owing as they fall due and meet the foreseeable needs of the business.

The Directors looks forward to a period of sustained, controlled growth during 2019.

On behalf of the board

Mr W A Hawkeswood

Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the recycling of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr W A Hawkeswood Mr G Woodhouse

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Research and development

The company is not involved in any research and development activities.

Future developments

There were no important events that have occurred since the year end.

The company's aim is for future growth based on further investment in its core activities.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Trevor Jones & Co be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr W A Hawkeswood

Director

Date: 6111118

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HAWKESWOOD METAL RECYCLING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hawkeswood Metal Recycling Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2018 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF HAWKESWOOD METAL RECYCLING LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Trever Joses & G.
Adrian McKenyun (Senior State

Adrian McKeown (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Trevor Jones & Co

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Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Old Bank Chambers 582-586 Kingsbury Road Erdington Birmingham B24 9ND

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	2	10 249 604	0.002.402
	3	10,318,601	9,263,422
Cost of sales		(9,093,225) —————	(7,619,039)
Gross profit		1,225,376	1,644,383
Administrative expenses		(1,434,994)	(1,397,057)
Other operating income		550,882	489,277
Exceptional item	4	(1,822,377)	-
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(1,481,113)	736,603
Interest receivable and similar income	8	5	8
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(98,504)	(68,030)
Fair value gains and losses on investment		, , ,	, ,
properties	13	-	191,476
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(1,579,612)	860,057
Tax on (loss)/profit	10	(69,956)	58,654
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(1,649,568)	918,711

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

		20	18	2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	11		28,000		35,000
Tangible assets	12		4,289,287		4,725,410
Investment properties	13		400,000		400,000
			4,717,287		5,160,410
Current assets					
Stocks	15	767,910		454,309	
Debtors	16	1,272,820		1,584,760	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,868		11,643	
		2,051,598		2,050,712	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(1,949,334)		(2,019,166)	
	•••				
Net current assets			102,264		31,546
Total assets less current liabilities			4,819,551	,	5,191,956
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(1,390,098)		(86,935)
Provisions for liabilities	21		(515,000)		(541,000)
Net assets			2,914,453		4,564,021
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve			504,319		569,415
Fair value reserve			191,476		191,476
Distributable profit and loss reserves			2,217,658		3,802,130
Total equity			2,914,453		4,564,021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ...511.11.56 and are signed on its behalf by

Mr W A Hawkeswood

Director

Company Registration No. 04282969

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	Share R capital	levaluation reserve	Fair value reserve	Profit and loss	Total
	£	£	£	reserves £	£
Balance at 1 May 2016	1,000	785,867	-	2,858,443	3,645,310
Year ended 30 April 2017: Profit and total comprehensive					
income for the year	-	-	-	918,711	918,711
Transfers	-	(216,452)	191,476	24,976	-
Balance at 30 April 2017	1,000	569,415	191,476	3,802,130	4,564,021
Year ended 30 April 2018: Loss and total comprehensive					
income for the year	-	-	-	(1,649,568)	(1,649,568)
Transfers	- .	(65,096)	-	65,096	
Balance at 30 April 2018	1,000	504,319	191,476	2,217,658	2,914,453
					

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

		20	18	20	17
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities Cash (absorbed by)/generated from	28				
operations Interest paid			(333,100) (98,504)		278,275 (68,030)
Income taxes (paid)/refunded			(51,956)		6,681
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operatinactivities	ng		(483,560)		216,926
Investing activities		/aaa =a //		/- /- //	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets	sets	(336,531) 290,102		(346,724) 26,891	
Interest received		5		8	
Net cash used in investing activities			(46,424)		(319,825)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings Repayment of borrowings		1,708,900 (445,902)		-	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(74,516)		(12,321)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			1,188,482		(12,321)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and ca equivalents	ısh		658,498		(115,220)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	of year		(1,439,067)		(1,323,847)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of ye	ear		(780,569)		(1,439,067)
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdrafts included in creditors			10,868		11,643
payable within one year			(791,437)		(1,450,710)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hawkeswood Metal Recycling Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Riverside Works, Trevor Street, Nechells, Birmingham, B7 5RG.

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.

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 £.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' –
 Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
 instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details
 of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive
 income:
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- · Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Hawkeswood Holding Group Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office.

1.2 Going concern

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 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT. Income is recognised when goods are despatched.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life. The company's accounting policy was to write this off over 20 years but in accordance within FRS 102 this policy has been reviewed. On the basis that on transition the estimated useful life of acquired goodwill was eight years the company is now amortising on a straight-line basis the residual cost over this period.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Tenants improvement to premises

2% on cost

Plant and machinery

5%-10% Reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

33% Reducing balance

Motor vehicles

15% Reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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 publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 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 taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.14 Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2019

2047

1.15 Government grants

Capital grants are credited to accruals and deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

		2018	2017
		£	£
4.	Turnover analysed by class of business		
	UK sales	6,957,347	7,846,725
	Export sales	3,361,254	1,416,697
		10,318,601	9,263,422
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Other significant revenue		
	Interest income	5	8
	Grants received	28,403	8,721
	Rental income arising from investment properties	20,000	20,000
	Equipment rental	502,479	450,352
	Other income	-	10,204
		=====	====
4	Exceptional costs		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Forgiveness of inter group debt	1,822,377	-
4	Exceptional costs	_	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

5 Operating (loss)/profit	2018	2017
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting		2017 £
Exchange gains	-	(34,926
Government grants	(28,403)	(8,721
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the compar		
financial statements	6,856	4,476
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	342,070	359,783
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	20,939	9,010
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	238,423	119,959
Amortisation of intangible assets	7,000	7,000
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	9,093,225	7,619,039
Operating lease charges		2,078
6 Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) enwas:	nployed by the company dur	ing the year
	2018	2017
	Number	Number
Productive	4	4
Management and Administration	1	1
	<u>———</u>	5
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	140,809	177,623
Social security costs	19,085	16,351
Pension costs	1,663	752
	161,557	194,726 ———
7 Directors' remuneration		
	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	10,000	-
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	702	702
	10,702	702

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

7	Directors' remuneration	(6	Continued)
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under de amounted to 1 (2017 - 1).	efined contribution	n schemes
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Interest income	-	0
	Interest on bank deposits	5 ———	
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	5	8
			
9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	~	~
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	43,537	55,087
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	4,286	4,728
	Interest payable to group undertakings	50,520	-
		98,343	59,815
	Other finance costs:	161	0 245
	Other interest		8,215 ———
		98,504	68,030
		====	======
10	Taxation	2042	0047
		2018 £	2017 £
	Current tax	_	_
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	93,000	15,346
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2,956	
	Total current tax	95,956	15,346
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(26,000)	(74,000)
	Tabel Associate and Manadia	<u> </u>	(EQ 054)
	Total tax charge/(credit)	69,956 ———	(58,654) ======

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

11

10	Taxation	(Continued)
----	----------	-------------

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

of the profit of loss and the standard rate of tax as follows.		
	2018 £	2017 £
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(1,579,612)	860,057
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.92%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(300,126) 360,427	171,323 3,228
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Group relief	(26,000)	(74,000) (154,729)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Effect of revaluations of investments Under/(over) provided in prior years	32,699 - 2,956	18,473 (38,295) 15,346
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	69,956	(58,654)
Intangible fixed assets		Goodwill
		£
Cost At 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018		140,000
Amortisation and impairment At 1 May 2017		105,000
Amortisation charged for the year		7,000
At 30 April 2018		112,000
Carrying amount At 30 April 2018		28,000
At 30 April 2017		35,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	Tangible fixed assets	Tenants	Plant and	Fixtures,	Motor	Total
		improvement to premises	machinery	fittings & equipment	vehicles	iotai
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 May 2017	665,629	8,818,108	287,901	506,638	10,278,276
	Additions	-	320,037	11,524	123,850	455,411
	Disposals	-	(889,520)	<u>-</u>	(18,975)	(908,495)
	At 30 Apríl 2018	665,629	8,248,625	299,425	611,513	9,825,192
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 May 2017	103,937	4,807,692	278,157	363,080	5,552,866
	Depreciation charged in the year	13,090	312,926	4,860	32,133	363,009
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(365,373)	-	(14,597)	(379,970)
	At 30 April 2018	117,027	4,755,245	283,017	380,616	5,535,905
	Carrying amount					
	At 30 April 2018	548,602	3,493,380	16,408	230,897	4,289,287
	At 30 April 2017	561,692	4,010,416	9,744	143,558	4,725,410
	The net carrying value of tangible finance leases or hire purchase contri		ludes the follo	owing in resp	ect of assets	s held under
	illiance leases of time purchase conti	acis.		·	2018	2017
					£	£
	Plant and machinery				207,751	141,835
					20,939	0.040
	Depreciation charge for the year in re	espect of leased	assets		20,939	9,010
	Depreciation charge for the year in re	espect of leased	assets		20,939	9,010 ————
13	Depreciation charge for the year in re	espect of leased	assets		20,939	
13	,	espect of leased	assets		20,333	9,010 2018 £
13	,	espect of leased	assets		20,333	2018

All of the properties held by the company have been revalued on 8th August 2017 by Stephens McBride Chartered surveyors RICS based on their current market value. These valuations have been incorporated in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

13	Investment property		(Continued)
	If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a would have been included as follows:	fair value basis,	the amounts
		2018 £	2017 £
	Cost Accumulated depreciation	271,398 -	271,398 -
	Carrying amount	271,398	271,398
14	Financial instruments	2018 £	2017 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	637,276	1,149,676
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities Measured at amortised cost	1,962,641	1,947,961
15	Stocks	2018 £	2017 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale	767,910 	454,309 ———
16	Debtors	2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors Amounts due from fellow undertakings Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	536,367 6,979 233,591 495,883	426,855 - 90,031 435,084
		1,272,820	951,970
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2018 £	2017 £
	Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	-	632,790
	Total debtors	1,272,820	1,584,760

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

17	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
•	and the same same same same same same same sam		2018	2017
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	19	791,437	1,450,710
	Obligations under finance leases	20	72,072	45,756
	Trade creditors		469,845	319,058
	Amounts due to group undertakings		455,463	-
	Corporation tax		93,000	49,000
	Other taxation and social security		3,053	62,997
	Other creditors		13,388	11,411
	Accruals and deferred income		51,076	80,234
			1,949,334	2,019,166
18	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
			2018	2017
		Notes	£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	20	58,840	40,792
	Loans from group undertakings	19	1,262,998	-
	Government grants	23	17,740	46,143
	Accruals and deferred income		50,520	
			1,390,098	86,935
19	Loans and overdrafts			
			2018	2017
			£	£
	Bank overdrafts		791,437	1,450,710
	Loans from group undertakings		1,262,998	
			2,054,435	1,450,710
				
	Payable within one year		791,437	1,450,710
	Payable after one year		1,262,998	-

The bank overdraft is secured by a first legal charge over the company's property together with a cross guarantee given by other group undertakings and personal guarantees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

20	Finance lease obligations		
	·	2018	2017
	Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£	£
	Within one year	72,072	45,756
	In two to five years	58,840	40,792
	•	130,912	86,548
			=

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

21 Provisions for liabilities

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	22	515,000	541,000

22 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2018	Liabilities 2017
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	515,000 ———	541,000
Movements in the year:		2018 £
Liability at 1 May 2017 Credit to profit or loss		541,000 (26,000)
Liability at 30 April 2018		515,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

23	Government grants & deferred income		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Arising from government grants	17,740	46,143
		17,740	46,143
24	Retirement benefit schemes		
	Defined contribution schemes	2018 £	2017 £
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	1,663	752
			

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

25 Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000,000 Ordinary shares of 0.1p each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000
		

27 Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hawkeswood Holding Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Hawkeswood Holding Group Limited. Consolidated accounts are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

28	Cash generated from operations		
	generate were epotations	2018	2017
		£	£
	(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(1,649,568)	918,711
	Adjustments for:		
	Taxation charged/(credited)	69,956	(58,654)
	Finance costs	98,504	68,030
	Investment income	(5)	(8)
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	238,423	119,959
	Fair value gains and losses on investment properties	-	(191,476)
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	7,000	7,000
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	363,009	368,793
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(313,601)	525,851
	Decrease in debtors	311,940	217,962
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	569,645	(1,689,172)
	(Decrease) in deferred income	(28,403)	(8,721)
	Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(333,100)	278,275
			

HAWKESWOOD METAL RECYCLING LIMITED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
Turnover Sales	_	10,318,601	_	9,263,422
Cost of sales Purchases	9,093,225		7,619,039	
		(9,093,225)		(7,619,039)
Gross profit	11.88%	1,225,376	17.75%	1,644,383
Other operating income Rent receivable Government grants receivable and released Equipment rental Other operating income	20,000 28,403 502,479		20,000 8,721 450,352 10,204	
		550,882		489,277
Administrative expenses Exceptional items		(1,434,994)		(1,397,057)
Forgiveness of inter group debt	(1,822,377)			
Operating (loss)/profit		(1,481,113)		736,603
Investment revenues Bank interest received	5		8	
		5		8
Interest payable and similar expenses Bank interest on loans and overdrafts Hire purchase interest payable Interest on overdue taxation Interest payable to group companies	43,537 4,286 161 50,520		55,087 4,728 8,215	
Fair value gains and losses on investment properties		(98,504)		(68,030) 191,476
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(1,579,612)		860,057

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
Administrative expenses		_
Wages and salaries	130,809	128,816
Social security costs	19,085	16,351
Temporary staff	24,824	64,567
Staff commissions payable	· -	48,807
Staff welfare	13,111	14,957
Staff training	-	885
Staff pension costs	961	50
Directors' remuneration	10,000	-
Directors' pension costs	702	702
Rent	239,167	247,917
Rates	24,325	39,168
Security costs	65,328	66,627
Cleaning	1,298	3,823
Power, light and heat	10,202	11,054
Repairs	13,768	17,346
Insurance	19,957	15,240
Equipment repairs	33,216	28,886
Computer running costs	14,781	13,671
Motor vehicles leasing	-	2,078
Motor running expenses	14,687	36,821
Haulage and transport costs	55,308	68,667
Travelling costs	1,498	-
Professional subscriptions	7,582	10,418
Legal and professional fees	21,462	4,877
Audit fees	6,856	4,476
Charitable donations	22,790	3,845
Bank charges	23,051	29,875
Bad and doubtful debts	-	3,297
Protective clothing	1,558	2,262
Printing and stationery	1,833	6,778
Advertising	414	33
Telecommunications	9,503	12,712
Entertaining	23,821	8,397
Sundry expenses	347	4,087
Licenses	11,690	14,230
Canteen	2,628	4,511
Amortisation	7,000	7,000
Depreciation	363,009	368,793
(Profit)/ loss on sale of tangible assets	238,423	119,959
(Profit)/loss on foreign exchange	<u>. </u>	(34,926
	1,434,994	1,397,057