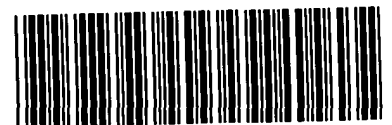

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

THURSDAY



A24 *ACCI1XJL* 21/09/2023 #75
COMPANIES HOUSE

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04990796

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

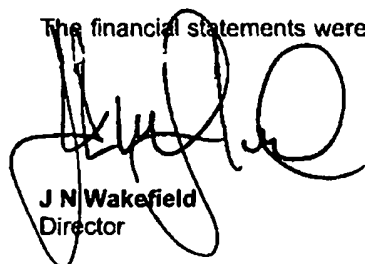
	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	2,626	370
Current assets			
Stocks		31,165	31,132
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	313,803	302,828
Cash at bank and in hand	7	103,569	57,924
		<u>448,537</u>	<u>391,884</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(262,128)	(159,338)
Net current assets		<u>186,409</u>	<u>232,546</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>189,035</u>	<u>232,916</u>
Net assets		<u>189,035</u>	<u>232,916</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		189,034	232,915
		<u>189,035</u>	<u>232,916</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on


J N Wakefield
 Director

19 SEP 2023

The notes on pages 2 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

Progressive Components Europe Limited is a private company, limited by shares and registered in England (registration no. 04990796).

The registered office address is;
3rd Floor
The Lexicon
Mount Street
Manchester M2 5NT

The principal activity is the marketing and sale of tooling equipment.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have reviewed forecasts for a period extending at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. On the basis of this review, taking into account the general economic circumstances and continuing future prospects, they consider that the Company will remain profitable during the current year.

Furthermore, the Company has received assurances from the ultimate parent Group that they will extend support as required.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to finance its operations and meet its financial obligations as they fall due for the foreseeable future. The going concern basis therefore continues to be adopted in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Software licences	-	33%
Furniture, fittings & equipment	-	20%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.11 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2021 - 5).

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

4. Intangible assets

	Software licences £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	98,660
At 31 December 2022	98,660
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	98,660
At 31 December 2022	98,660
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	-
At 31 December 2021	-

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2022	29,201
Additions	3,051
At 31 December 2022	32,252
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	28,831
Charge for the year on owned assets	795
At 31 December 2022	29,626
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	2,626
At 31 December 2021	370

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	290,702	294,156
Other debtors	-	2,621
Prepayments and accrued income	2,145	1,280
Deferred taxation	20,956	4,771
	313,803	302,828

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	103,569	57,924

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	643	493
Amounts owed to group undertakings	198,963	76,286
Other taxation and social security	6,470	5,688
Accruals and deferred income	56,052	76,871
	262,128	159,338

PROGRESSIVE COMPONENTS (EUROPE) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

9. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	4,771
Charged to profit or loss	16,185
At end of year	20,956

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	710	1,553
Tax losses carried forward	20,246	3,218
	20,956	4,771

10. Controlling party

The parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is Progressive Components International Corporation, registered in USA.

11. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on by Michael Jayson (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Crowe U.K. LLP.