Registration number: 05043749

BMB Plastics Machinery Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Thompson Jones Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors
2 Heap Bridge
Bury
Lancashire
BL9 7HR





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Company Information

Directors

E Bugatti

M Bugatti

Registered office

2 Heap Bridge

Bury Lancashire BL9 7HR

Auditors

Thompson Jones Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

2 Heap Bridge

Bury Lancashire BL9 7HR

Company Information

Directors

E Bugatti

M Bugatti

Registered office

2 Heap Bridge Bury Lancashire BL9 7HR

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

E Bugatti

M Bugatti

Director

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the service and sale on commission of high performance plastics injection moulding machines

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Small companies provision statement

This report has 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.

Approved by the Board on Approved by the Board

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Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 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 BMB Plastics Machinery Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BMB Plastics Machinery Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 Section 1A '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 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BMB Plastics Machinery Limited

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 3], 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BMB Plastics Machinery Limited

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.

Oh. W. Stor FLA

John K Stone FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Thompson Jones Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

2 Heap Bridge Bury Lancashire BL9 7HR

7 July 2020

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

·	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		814,610	760,252
Cost of sales		(464,965)	(400,590)
Gross profit		349,645	359,662
Administrative expenses		(289,750)	(318,043)
Operating profit Other interest receivable and similar income		59,895 159	41,619
		159	-
Profit before tax	4	60,054	41,619
Taxation		(13,514)	(14,394)
Profit for the financial year		46,540	27,225

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the year	46,540	27,225
Total comprehensive income for the year	46,540	27,225

(Registration number: 05043749) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets	•		
Tangible assets	5	46,128	38,457
Current assets			
Stocks	6	45,353	74,167
Debtors	7	511,430	346,035
Cash at bank and in hand	_	8,402	25,114
·		565,185	445,316
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	. 8	(237,741)	(156,741)
Net current assets		327,444	288,575
Net assets		373,572	327,032
Capital and reserves	•		
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	_	373,472	326,932
Total equity	-	373,572	327,032

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.

E Bugatti Director

M Bugatti

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2019	100	326,932	327,032
Profit for the year		46,540	46,540
Total comprehensive income	<u> </u>	46,540	46,540
At 31 December 2019	100	373,472	373,572
	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2018	100	299,707	299,807
Profit for the year		27,225	27,225
Total comprehensive income		27,225	27,225
At 31 December 2018	100	326,932	327,032



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 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: 2 Heap Bridge Bury Lancashire

BL9 7HR

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 7 July 2020.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

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

Basis of preparation

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

Going concern

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

Since the year end, COVID-19 has had a significant impact on businesses worldwide. As a result business operations have been restricted although operations are continuing to be performed remotely. The financial impact on the current business at present is difficult to evaluate. The directors are continuing to monitor, assess and act on the current changing environment in order to position the company to ensure its future success.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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 statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

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

Depreciation

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

Asset class

Motor vehicles
Office Equipment

Depreciation method and rate

25% reducing balance 25% 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.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

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

Stocks

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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.

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.

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.

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.

3 Auditors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Audit of the financial statements	3,000	2,500
	•	
4 Profit before tax		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation expense	19,911	12,876

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

5 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2019 Additions	1,020	85,435	86,455
Disposals	-	31,365 (28,350)	31,365 (28,350)
At 31 December 2019	1,020	88,450	89,470
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	424	47,574	47,998
Charge for the year	255	19,656	19,911
Eliminated on disposal		(24,567)	(24,567)
At 31 December 2019	679	42,663	43,342
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	341	45,787	46,128
At 31 December 2018	596	37,861	38,457
6 Stocks			
		2019 £	2018 £
Other inventories	_	45,353	74,167
7 Debtors			
		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Trade debtors		235,944	106,802
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertaking which the company has a participating interest		27 500	100 400
Prepayments	9	37,592 4,266	102,433 4,267
Other debtors		233,628	132,533
		511,430	346,035

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

8 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	204,025	140,528
Taxation and social security	4,647	2,018
Accruals and deferred income	8,162	100
Other creditors	20,907	14,095
	237,741	156,741

9 Related party transactions

BMB Spa

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of BMB Spa, a company incorporated in Italy. During the year the company made sales of £468,020 (2018: £451,520) to the parent company and made purchases from the parent company of £274,960 (2018: £252,065). At the balance sheet date the amount due from BMB Spa was £37,592 (2018: £102,433).