COMPANIES HOUSE COPY

Hako Machines Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2009

Company Number 1414225

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

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Director

S J Taylor

Secretary and registered office

M Woollven, Eldon Close, Crick, Northamptonshire, NN6 7SL

Company number

1414225

Auditors

BDO LLP, 125 Colmore Row, Birmingham, B3 3SD

Report of the director for the year ended 31 December 2009

The director presents his report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 6 and shows the profit for the year

The director does not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2009

Principal activities, review of business and future developments

The company's principal activity is that of selling and servicing industrial and municipal cleaning and sweeping machines

Review of business

The financial year under review has seen continued progress in both sales and profitability. Sales have increased by 4% in a difficult market with cost of sales increasing by 9% resulting in a reduction of 3% in gross profit margin. This reduction was as a result of competitive pressure on pricing to customers as well as a reduction in the level of euro currency support from the group company supplying the bulk of the company's product purchases.

Excellent control of administrative expenses by the company's management has resulted in a reduction of costs of 5% against the previous year with an operating profit of £174,810 being achieved compared to £129,256 in the prior year

Finance costs at £80,029 were 59% lower than 2008 as a result of falling interest rates and working capital improvements

The financial result for the year is a profit before taxation of £114,041 compared to a loss of £64,626 in 2008. The director has prepared a realistic plan for 2010/2011 when taking into consideration the current economic climate and available forecasts. Attainment of the plan will result in a modest profit for the company. The company has sufficient financial facilities in place through its sister companies and its banker to meet its obligations for the foreseeable future.

The company monitors its internal and external progress by a range of KPI's including profitability, as shown on page 6, market share, service level delivery and internal engineer KPI's

The company continues to maintain its investment in its people and the technology it utilises and, together with new products from its sister companies, the director believes there continues to be good opportunities for the forthcoming years

Report of the director for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

Financial risk management and Financial instruments

The company has an established, structured approach to risk management. The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of market changes, credit, liquidity, cash flow, exchange rate and interest rate risks. The company has adopted risk management policies that seek to mitigate these risks in a cost effective manner. Financial assets that expose the company to financial risk consist primarily of trade debtors and cash that arise directly from the company's operations. Financial liabilities that expose the company to financial risk consist principally of trade creditors, bank overdraft and loans. The policies set by the board are implemented by the company's finance department.

The company is exposed to market risk as a result of its operations, particularly relating to the demand for its products and services. However, the director considers that he is close enough to the market to be able to react quickly to changes and hence the impact on the company's performance.

Credit risk is the risk of loss in the value of financial assets due to counterparties failing to meet all or part of their obligations. The company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its customers' financial condition and has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made and monitoring and prompt collection of outstanding balances.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company does not have sufficient liquid assets to meet its obligations as they fall due. Liquidity is maintained at a prudent level and the company ensures there is an adequate liquidity buffer to cover contingencies. The company maintains sufficient cash and open committed credit lines from its bankers and group funding opportunities in order to meet its funding requirements and monitors cash flow as part of its day to day control procedures.

The company's major creditor is one of the other group companies and has committed to providing a fixed rate between Sterling and Euro for part of 2010 that will minimise the company's exchange risk. The company also has a currency dealing facility available that will allow currency hedging and provide a degree of certainty for future foreign currency transactions.

The company has borrowings with both fixed and variable interest rates. UK Bank borrowings are principally in the form of an overdraft tied to UK base rate whilst the company also borrows funds through its intra-group facility at commercial rates determined by the group's borrowing cost. When considering present interest rates and forecasts, the director feels that it would not be appropriate to try to fix a greater proportion of their interest as this would involve additional, unjustified cost.

Directors

The director of the company during the year were

S J Taylor A Schless (resigned 14 October 2009)

Report of the director for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

Director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and for being satisfied that the financial statements give a true and fair view. The director is also responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year which 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to

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

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that show and explain the company's transactions, 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

He is 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

Auditors

The current director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken to make himself aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The director is not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting

By order of the board

M Woollven Secretary

Date 9th Forwary 2010

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF HAKO MACHINES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Hako Machines Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of page 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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of director's responsibilities, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 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

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

BDOLLP

Graham Whittaker (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Birmingham
United Kingdom

Date 10 February 2010

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Turnover	2	13,956,675	13,408,631
Cost of sales		9,253,909	8,505,750
Gross profit		4,702,766	4,902,881
Administrative expenses		4,527,956	4,773,625
Operating profit	3	174,810	129,256
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	6	19,260 (80,029)	(193,882)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before and after taxation for the financial year		114,041	(64,626)
Accumulated loss brought forward	15	(98,372)	(33,746)
Retained profit/(Accumulated loss) carried forward		15,669	(98,372)

All amounts relate to continuing activities
All recognised gains and losses in the current and prior year are included in the profit and loss account

Balance sheet at 31 December 2009

Company number 1414225	Note	2009 £	2009 £	2008 £	2008 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		1,085,302		1,099,310
Current assets					
Stocks	9	2,356,614		2,582,520	
Debtors	10	2,707,476		3,639,077	
Cash at bank and in hand		29,400		63,765	
		5,093,490		6,285,362	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	11	4,326,581		5,567,659	
					
Net current assets			766,909		717,703
Total assets less current liabilities			1,852,211		1,817,013
Creditors. amounts falling due after					
more than one year	12		247,542		326,385
			1,604,669		1,490,628
Capital and reserves	4.4		4 500 000		4 500 000
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	14 15		1,589,000 45,660		1,589,000
From and ioss account	10		15,669		(98,372)
Shareholders' funds	16		1,604,669		1,490,628

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorise'd for issue on 9 February 2010

S J Taylor Director

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards

The following principal accounting policies have been applied

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. As detailed in the Director's report on page 2 the Director has considered the principal risks and uncertainties that apply to the business and the funding available externally and from group sources and believes it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on this basis.

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1 'Cash Flow Statements (Revised 1996)' not to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that at least 90% of the voting rights in the company are controlled within the group headed by Hako Holding GmbH & Co and the company is included in consolidated financial statements

Turnover

Turnover represents sales to external customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax or local taxes on sales

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of all tangible fixed assets, except for freehold land, evenly over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at the following rates

Freehold property

- 3% on cost

Plant and machinery

- 20% to 25% on cost

Motor vehicles

- 25% on cost

Machines held for hire

- 20% to 33 3% on cost

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs to completion and disposal

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into sterling at the rates ruling when they occurred. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet dates. Any differences are taken to the profit and loss account

Deferred taxation

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 the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences

Deferred tax balances are not discounted

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account over the shorter of estimated useful economic life and the period of the lease.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor

All other leases are treated as operating leases Their annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease

Pension costs

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises solely within the United Kingdom

3 Operating profit

	2009 £	2008 £
This is arrived at after charging	-	~
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	300,029	323,284
Hire of other assets - operating leases Auditors' remuneration - fees payable to the company's auditor for	86,238	91,700
the audit of the company's annual accounts	17,800	19,860
Hire of motor vehicles	314,551	300,082

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 *(continued)*

4	Employees		
	Staff costs (including directors) consist of		
		2009 £	2008 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	2,377,326 256,619 42,260	2,385,256 262,114 37,702
		2,676,205	2,685,072
	The average number of employees (including directors) during the year was 80	(2008 - 78)	
5	Director's remuneration		
		2009 £	2008 £
	Director's emoluments Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	119,299 4,000	113,060 4,000
	There was 1 director in the company's defined contribution pension scheme du	ring the year (2	008 - 1)
6	Interest payable and sımılar charges		
		2009 £	2008 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Bank loan interest Loans from group companies	31,667 7,678 31,143	80,739 26,014 63,461
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	9,541	23,668
		80,029	193,882

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

7 Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2008 - higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK

•	2009 £	2008 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	114,041	(64,626)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008 - 28%) Effect of	31,931	(18,095)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in (excess)/deficit of depreciation Utilisation of tax losses Short term timing differences	22,475 (112) (52,382) (1,912)	24,306 78,700 (85,135) 224
Current tax charge for the year	-	

The company has unrecognised deferred tax assets of £121,551 (2008 - £182,938) (accelerated capital allowances £68,877 (2008 - £126,018), short term timing differences £nil (2008 - £1,912) and tax losses of £52,674 (2008 - £55,008))

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 *(continued)*

8	Tangible fixed assets					
		Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Machines held for hire £	Total £
	Cost	~	~	_	~	~
	At 1 January 2009 Additions	1,290,056 12,045	971,063 44,838	247,180 28,948	484,822 237,779	2,993,121 323,610
	Disposals	-	(21,504)	(154,568)	(165,158)	(341,230)
						
	At 31 December 2009	1,302,101	994,397	121,560	557,443	2,975,501
	Depreciation					
	At 1 January 2009	585,875	820,847	193,952	293,137	1,893,811
	Provided for the year	33,288	74,990	31,565	160,186	300,029
	Disposals	<u>-</u>	(21,504)	(142,368)	(139,769)	(303,641)
	At 31 December 2009	619,163	874,333	83,149	313,554	1,890,199
•	Alat hante valva					
	Net book value At 31 December 2009	682,938	120,064	38,411	243,889	1,085,302
	At 31 December 2008	704,181	150,216	53,228	191,685	1,099,310

Included in freehold land and buildings is land of £201,000 (2008 - £201,000) which is not depreciated

The net book value of, and depreciation charge for the year on, tangible fixed assets includes assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts as follows

	2009 £	2008 £
Net book value Motor vehicles Machines held for hire	112,158	11,999 143,950
	112,158	155,949
Depreciation charged		
Motor vehicles Machines held for hire	5,000 105,726	6,000 128,933
	110,726	134,933

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 *(continued)*

9	Stocks		
		2009 £	2008 £
	Machines & accessories Parts for service	1,675,642 680,972	1,961,592 620,928
		2,356,614	2,582,520
10	Debtors		
		2009 £	2008 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	2,316,118 5,400 139,019	3,382,812 52,681
	Prepayments and accrued income	246,939	203,584
		2,707,476	3,639,077
	All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year		
11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2009 £	2008 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts (secured) Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Accruals and deferred income	1,993,743 269,526 1,431,953 360,269 80,886 190,204	1,522,921 406,835 3,079,677 289,015 109,388 159,823
		4,326,581	5,567,659

The bank overdraft totalling £1,893,743 and the bank loan of £280,063 of which £180,063 is due in more than one year are secured by a guarantee from Hako Werke GmbH and Hako Holdings GmbH limited to £3,250,000. In addition the bank loan is secured over over the freehold property at Eldon Way, Crick, Northampton limited to the sum of £500,000.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

12	Creditors. amounts falling due after more	than one year			
				2009 £	2008 £
	Bank loans (secured) Obligations under finance lease and hire pur	chase contracts		180,063 67,479	288,121 38,264
				247,542	326,385
	Maturity of debt				
		Loans and overdrafts 2009	Loans and overdrafts 2008	Finance leases 2009 £	Finance leases 2008 £
	In one year or less, or on demand	1,993,743	1,522,921	80,886	109,388
	In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than	100,000	100,000	44,287	38,264
	five years	80,063	188,121	23,192	_
		180,063	288,121	67,479	38,264

The bank loan is repayable in equal monthly instalments of £9,845, inclusive of interest charged at 1 0% over the bank's base rate, and subject to term repayment in October 2012

13 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of executive directors and other employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge, amounted to £42,260 (2008 - £37,702)

14 Share capital

	2009 £	2008 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,589,000	1,589,000

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 *(continued)*

15	Reserves		
			Profit and loss account £
	At 1 January 2009 Profit for the year		(98,372) 114,041
	At 31 December 2009		15,669
16	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds		
		2009 £	2008 £
	Profit/(loss) for the year Issue of shares	114,041 -	(64,626) 1,236,000
	Net additions to shareholders' funds	114,041	1,171,374
	Opening shareholders' funds	1,490,628	319,254
	Closing shareholders' funds	1,604,669	1,490,628
	Closing shareholders' funds	1,604,669	1,490,628

17 Commitments under operating leases

The company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below

Operating leases which expire	Land and buildings 2009 £	Other 2009 £	Land and buildings 2008 £	Other 2008 £
Within one year In two to five years	:	77,133 340,691	70,000	69,094 331,248
	-	417,824	70,000	400,342

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (continued)

18 Related party disclosures

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 8 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions with members of the group headed by L Possehl & Co GmbH on the grounds that at least 90% of the voting rights in the company are controlled within that group and the company is included in consolidated financial statements

19 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group

The company is a subsidiary of L Possehl & Co GmbH which is the ultimate parent company incorporated in Germany, by virtue of its 100% shareholding in Hako Holding GmbH & Co. Hako International GmbH, incorporated in Germany is the company's immediate parent undertaking and Hako Holding GmbH & Co, incorporated in Germany, is the company's intermediate parent undertaking.