Euro Suisse Corporation Limited Filleted Financial Statements 31st December 2017

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A38 29/09/2018 #313
COMPANIES HOUSE

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS LLP

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor
Emstrey House North
Shrewsbury Business Park
Shrewsbury
Shropshire
SY2 6LG

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Year ended 31st December 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 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 judgments 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.

Statement of Financial Position

31st December 2017

	201	2016	
Note	£	£	£
5		12,201	62,264
6	32,992		34,798
7	178,725		208,677
		145,733	173,879
		(133,532)	(111,615)
		(133,532)	(111,615)
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8		10,000 (143,532)	10,000 (121,615)
		(133,532)	(111,615)
	5 6	Note £ 5 6 32,992 7 178,725	5 12,201 6 32,992 7 178,725

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J D Forbes Director

Company registration number: 02682953

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st December 2017

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Emstrey House North, Shrewsbury Business Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY2 6LG.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2017

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of Fixed Assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2017

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a 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 intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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, which the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangement 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, 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 payment 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.

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

4. Staff Costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year including the directors amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2017

5. Investments

	Cont			un	Shares in group dertakings
	Cost At 1st January 2017 and 31st December	2017			62,265
	Impairment At 1st January 2017 Impairment losses	·			50,064
	At 31st December 2017				50,064
	Carrying amount At 31st December 2017				12,201
	At 31st December 2016				62,265
6.	Debtors				
				2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and company has a participating interest	32,992	34,798		
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within on	ne year			
				2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest Other creditors			176,895 1,830 178,725	206,877 1,800 208,677
8.	Called Up Share Capital				
	Issued, called up and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2017 No. 10,000	£ 10,000	2016 No. <i>10,000</i>	£ 10,000

9. Summary Audit Opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 26th September 2018 was unqualified.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2017

9. Summary Audit Opinion (continued)

The senior statutory auditor was Jonathon Dale BA(Hons) FCA, for and on behalf of Independent Auditors LLP.

10. Related Party Transactions

At the balance sheet date the parent company, Binatone Industries Limited was owed £176,895 (2016: £206,877). During the year Binatone Industries Limited agreed to write off £Nil (2016: £213,809) of the amount owed by the company.

Included within debtors due within one year is £28,759 (2016: £33,338) due from Freeway Energy Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary.

Included within debtors due within one year is £4,233 (2016: £1,460) due from Baylis Generators Limited, a 90% owned subsidiary.

11. Controlling Party

The immediate parent company is Binatone Industries Limited, a company incorporated in Turks and Caicos Islands.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Binatone Lifestyle Group Limited, a company incorporated in The British Virgin Islands by virtue of their 100% indirect shareholder.

Copies of the group accounts are available upon request from the ultimate parent undertaking.

12. Going Concern

Binatone Industries Limited have indicated their willingness to continue to support the company for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would arise as a result of a withdrawal of the support by Binatone Industries Limited.