Registered number: 02837366

## **HUSKY INJECTION MOLDING SYSTEMS (U.K.) LIMITED**

## **UNAUDITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



29/09/2020

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### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors E Kalawski

M Sigler I Downie

Company secretary E Kalawski

A-S Collet D Ronsse C Kasioni

Registered number 02837366

Registered office 100 New Bridge Street

London England EC4V 6JA

Accountants Grant Thornton UK LLP

**Chartered Accountants** 

Regent House 80 Regent Road

Leicester LE1 7NH

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#### 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.

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of services to the plastics industry. The company operates locally as an intermediary in the marketing and provision of services for machinery, moulds, accessories and parts for the processing of plastic materials, derivatives and similar, and is part of the group headed by PE Titan Holding Limited.

#### **Business review**

Global economic performance during 2019 was affected by geopolitical tensions, tariff disputes between the US and China and at national level, especially in the manufacturing sector.

The Company overcame these dynamics, recording a slight decrease in revenues against a more marked reduction in costs, which enabled confirmation of a positive operating result consistent with the prior year. The Financial Statements at 31 December 2019 closed, in fact, with a net profit of £119,808, after, income taxes of £29,643.

The principal non-financial risks and uncertainties impacting the Company are consistent with those of the group which are disclosed in the PE Titan Holding Limited Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and to the current date are:

E Kalawski M Sigler I Downie

#### Going concern

The company expects to remain profitable going forward. The directors have also made inquiries of the group directors that there are no expected changes to operations in UK for the foreseeable future, and therefore all costs of the UK operation will continue to be covered by the group. The directors have also gained assurance that the group can continue to support the business. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### **Directors' Indemnities**

The Articles of Association of the company contain an indemnity in favour of all of the directors of the company that, subject to law, indemnifies the directors from the assets of the company against any liability incurred by them in defending any proceedings in which judgement is given in their favour (or otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on their part).

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on  $\;\;$  August 31, 2020

and signed on its behalf.

**₹** 

# STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2018 £
1,661,941
1,661,941
(1,510,853)
151,088
16
151,104
(30,762)
120,342
218,777
218,777
120,342
339,119

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of income and retained earnings.

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

## HUSKY INJECTION MOLDING SYSTEMS (U.K.) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02837366

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets	***************************************		_		
Tangible assets	8		1,431		4,188
		=	1,431	_	4,188
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	765,671		596,675	
		765,671	•	596,675	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(258,175)		(211,744)	
Net current assets	•		507,496		384,931
Total assets less current liabilities		_	508,927	-	389,119
Net assets		<u></u>	508,927		389,119
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss account			458,927		339,119
		_	508,927	_	389,119

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

31 August 2020.

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M Sigier Director

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1. General information

Husky Injection Molding Systems (U.K.) (the 'company') Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales and the address of its registered office is 100 New Bridge Street, London, England, EC4V 6JA.

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of services to the plastics industry.

#### 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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£) which is the functional currency.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The company expects to remain profitable going forward. The directors have also made inquiries of the group directors that there are no expected changes to operations in UK for the foreseeable future, and therefore all costs of the UK operation will continue to be covered by the group. The directors have also gained assurance that the group can continue to support the business. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### 2.3 Revenue

Turnover is recognised when the cost incurred and are recharged on a monthly basis to Husky Injection Molding System SA, the immediate parent. Turnover is attributable to one continuing activity, the provision of services to the plastics industry.

#### 2.4 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment - Over 3 to 10 years

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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

#### 2.5 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.

#### 2.6 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.

### 2.7 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.

#### 2.8 Pensions

The company contributes to employees' personal pension schemes. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to individual employee funds. Included in accruals and deferred income are contributions payable to employee funds at the balance sheet date.

#### 2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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.

#### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies 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 affect only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

In the directors views there are no key judgements or estimation uncertainties.

#### 4. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5.	Auditors' remuneration		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements		8,448
6.	Employees		
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	e year was as fol	lows:
		2019 No.	2018 No.
	Sales and distribution service	12	12
	None of the directors received any remuneration during the year (2018 - £nil).		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
7.	Taxation		
7.		2019 £	2018 £
7.		2019 £	2018 £
7.	Taxation		
7.	Taxation  Corporation tax  Current tax on profits for the year	£ 29,980	£ 31,048
7.	Taxation  Corporation tax  Current tax on profits for the year	£ 29,980 28	31,048 (8)
7.	Corporation tax Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods	29,980 28 30,008	31,048 (8) 31,040
7.	Corporation tax Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods  Total current tax	29,980 28 30,008	31,048 (8) 31,040

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## 7. Taxation (continued)

## Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	149,451	151,104
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)  Effects of:	28,396	28,709
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,320	1,932
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	28	(8)
Deferred tax not recognised	10	87
Impact of tax rate on deferred tax	(111)	42
Total tax charge for the year	29,643	30,762

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8.	Tangible fixed assets		
			Fixtures & fittings £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 January 2019		42,210
	At 31 December 2019	-	42,210
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2019		38,022
	Charge for the year on owned assets		2,757
	At 31 December 2019	_	40,779
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2019	=	1,431
	At 31 December 2018	=	4,188
9.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	730,019	553,956
	VAT recoverable	10,204	13,729
	Prepayments	24,230	28,137
	Deferred taxation (note 11)	1,218	853
		765,671	596,675

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	9,117	4,170
	Corporation tax	16,165	19,512
	Accruals and deferred income	232,893	188,062
		258,175	211,744

### 11. Deferred taxation

The deferred tax asset has been recognised on the basis of an expectation of sufficient future profits within the company against which the future reversal of temporary differences may be deducted.

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	853	575
Charged to profit or loss	365	278
At end of year	1,218	853
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,218	853
	1,218	853
Share capital		
	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,000 (2018 - 50,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	50,000 	50,000
	Charged to profit or loss  At end of year  The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:  Accelerated capital allowances  Share capital	At beginning of year 853 Charged to profit or loss 365  At end of year 1,218  The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:  2019 £ Accelerated capital allowances 1,218  Share capital  2019 £ Allotted, called up and fully paid

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 13. Pension commitments

The company contributes to employees' personal pension schemes. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to individual employee funds and amounted to £53,785 (2018 - £54,317). There were no contributions payable to employee funds at the balance sheet date (2018: £nil).

#### 14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	22,176	45,805
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	15,685	17,731
	37,861	63,536
		<del></del>

#### 15. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Husky Injection Molding Systems SA, a company registered in Luxembourg.

The ultimate parent of the company is PE Titan Holding Limited.

The company is included in the consolidated accounts of Husky Injection Molding Systems Ltd. ("HIMS"), this forming the smallest body of undertakings of which the company forms a part as a subsidiary undertaking. The registered office of HIMS is located at Suite 17000, Par Place, 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2X8. The principal place of business and headquarters of HIMS is located at 500 Queens St. S., Bolton ON L7E 5S5. The audited consolidated annual accounts are available at the Luxembourg Trade Register.

## DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	1,643,949	1,661,941
Gross profit	1,643,949	1,661,941
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	(1,487,090)	(1,505,239)
Establishment expenses	(7,408)	(5,614)
Operating profit	149,451	151,088
Interest receivable	-	16
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(29,643)	(30,762)
Profit for the year	119,808	120,342

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		
Sales	1,643,949	1,661,941
	1,643,949	1,661,941
	2019 £	2018 £
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	855,185	875,618
Staff national insurance	106,380	112,826
Staff pension costs - money purchase schemes	53,785	54,317
Staff training	307	1,641
Staff welfare	31,835	26,368
Motor running costs	22,506	23,229
Motor vehicle leasing (operational)	59,710	59,321
Entertainment	37,074	39,986
Hotels, travel and subsistence	215,552	191,433
Postage	549	766
Telephone and fax	14,642	17,872
Computer costs	1,023	287
General office expenses	497	791
Legal and professional	-	3,313
Auditors' remuneration	2,468	8,448
Accountancy fees	38,540	39,340
Equipment hire	8,020	11,698
Bank charges	414	230
Sundry expenses	5,054	3,917
Rates	-	147
Service charges	1,680	2,287
Insurances	29,111	28,080
Depreciation - other fixed assets	2,758	3,324
	1,487,090	1,505,239

	SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019	
	201	9 2018 £ £
Establishment		L L
Rent - operating leases	7,408	5,614
	7,408	5,614
	201	9 2018 £ £
Interest receivable		
Other interest receivable	-	16
	-	16