

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02969829

Iwis Drive Systems Limited
Filleted Financial Statements
31 December 2018

Iwis Drive Systems Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	16,640	18,961
Current assets			
Stocks		531,893	582,131
Debtors	7	330,791	288,489
Cash at bank and in hand		59,238	149,240
		921,922	1,019,860
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	255,614	386,035
Net current assets		666,308	633,825
Total assets less current liabilities		682,948	652,786
Provisions		—	2,936
Net assets		682,948	649,850
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		204,082	204,082
Share premium account		806,004	806,004
Profit and loss account		(327,138)	(360,236)
Shareholders funds		682,948	649,850

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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.

Iwis Drive Systems Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 February 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N Hirsch

Director

Dr F Mitzschke

Director

Mr A Potdar

Director

Company registration number: 02969829

Iwis Drive Systems Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 8c Bloomfield Park, Bloomfield Road, Tipton, West Midlands, DY4 9AP.

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 prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Short leasehold property | - | In accordance with the property |
| Plant and machinery | - | Over the useful life of the asset (3-8 years) |
| Fixtures and fittings | - | Over the useful life of the asset (3-8 years) |

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2017: 11).

5. Exceptional item - other interest payable

There is an unusual balance within other interest payable this year. This is due to a one off refund of overcharged interest in prior periods in relation to the foreign currency account.

6. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	17,496	34,950	30,898	83,344
Additions	—	—	2,520	2,520
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At 31 December 2018	17,496	34,950	33,418	85,864
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Depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	10,307	31,768	22,308	64,383
Charge for the year	861	820	3,160	4,841
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At 31 December 2018	11,168	32,588	25,468	69,224
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Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2018	6,328	2,362	7,950	16,640
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At 31 December 2017	7,189	3,182	8,590	18,961
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7. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	303,836	269,708
Prepayments and accrued income	26,955	18,781
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	330,791	288,489
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	49,690	59,048
Accruals and deferred income	24,204	18,200
Social security and other taxes	44,613	48,535
Shares classed as financial liabilities	—	180,000
Other creditors	137,107	80,252
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	255,614	386,035
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9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	58,345	58,345
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	131,276	189,621
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	189,621	247,966
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10. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 13 February 2019 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Donna Westwood FCCA , for and on behalf of Chartwells Accountants Limited .

11. Related party transactions

During the year the company purchased goods and services with a value of £41,382 from Joh. Winklhofer Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems owed £7,491 to Joh. Winklhofer Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG. During the year the company purchased goods and services with a value of £114,177 from Iwis Motorsysteme GmbH & Co. KG, DE. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems owed £39,776 to Iwis Motorsysteme GmbH & Co. KG, DE. During the year the company purchased goods and services with a value of £117 from Iwis Drive Systems LLC, USA. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems owed £0 to Iwis Drive Systems LLC, USA. During the year the company sold goods and services with a value of 154,357 to Iwis Drive Systems LLC, USA. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems was owed £52,606 from Iwis Drive Systems LLC, USA. During the year the company purchased goods and services with a value of £259,008 from Iwis Antriebssysteme GmbH, WILN. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems owed £22,485 to Iwis Antriebssysteme GmbH, WILN. During the year the company sold goods and services with a value of 25,024 to Iwis Antriebssysteme GmbH, WILN. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems was owed £998 from Iwis Antriebssysteme GmbH, WILN. During the year the company purchased goods and services with a value of £511,072 from Iwis Antriebssysteme GmbH & Co. KG, MUC. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems owed £33,590 to Iwis Antriebssysteme GmbH & Co. KG, MUC. During the year the company sold goods and services with a value of 25,795 to Iwis Antriebssysteme GmbH & Co. KG, MUC. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems was owed £0 from Iwis Antriebssysteme GmbH & Co. KG, MUC. During the year the company loaned moneies with a value of £87,370 from Iwis Antriebssysteme GmbH & Co. KG, MUC. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems owed £87,370 to Iwis Antriebssysteme GmbH & Co. KG, MUC. Interest charged to the during the year was £2,340. During the year the company purchased goods and services with a value of £148 from Iwis Drive Systems Inc, Canada. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems owed £0 to Iwis Drive Systems Inc, Canada. During the year the company purchased goods and services with a value of £153 from Iwis Antriebssysteme spol. s r.o., CZ. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems owed £0 to Iwis Antriebssysteme spol. s r.o., CZ. During the year the company sold goods and services with a value of 2,726 to Iwis Tahrik Sistemleri Sanayi, Turkey. At the year end Iwis Drive Systems was owed £0 from Iwis Tahrik Sistemleri Sanayi, Turkey.

12. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party of Iwis Drive Systems Limited is Joh. Winklhofer Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG . A company incorporated in Germany. Group financial statements are prepared and are available from: Albert-Roßhaupter-Str. 53 81369 Munich

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