**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02969829** 

# Iwis Drive Systems Limited Filleted Financial Statements 31 December 2021

# Iwis Drive Systems Limited Statement of Financial Position

#### **31 December 2021**

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	6,585	9,825
Current assets			
Stocks		448,539	364,527
Debtors	6	359,751	356,256
Cash at bank and in hand		186,291	232,149
		994,581	952,932
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	151,963	172,774
Net current assets		842,618	780,158
Total assets less current liabilities		849,203	789,983
Net assets		849,203	789,983
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	204,082	204,082
Share premium account		806,004	806,004
Profit and loss account		( 160,883)	(220,103
Shareholders funds		849,203	789,983

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 Section 1A of 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 2021**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 March 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N Hirsch Dr F Mitzschke

Director Director

Mr A Potdar Director

Company registration number: 02969829

## **Iwis Drive Systems Limited**

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 31 December 2021

#### 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. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. In reaching their judgement regarding going concern, the directors have considered the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic on the company's activities. Although the pandemic is causing economic disruption, the long-term extent and quantum of that disruption remains unknown as at the date of approving these financial statements.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### **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.

#### Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

#### **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.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2020: 9).

#### 5. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold	Plant and	Fixtures and	T-4-1
	property	machinery	fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	17,496	30,326	32,213	80,035
Additions	_	-	502	502
At 31 December 2021	17,496	30,326	32,715	80,537
Depreciation	<del></del>	<del></del>		
At 1 January 2021	12,890	29,604	27,716	70,210
Charge for the year	860	587	2,295	3,742
At 31 December 2021	13,750	30,191	30,011	73,952
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2021	3,746	135	2,704	6,585
At 31 December 2020	4,606	<b>7</b> 22	4,497	9,825
6. Debtors	<del></del>		<del></del>	<del></del>
		2021	2020	
		£	£	
Trade debtors		293,841	324,571	
Amounts owed by group undertakings		37,993	2,985	
Prepayments and accrued income		26,631	28,700	
Other debtors		1,286	-	
		359,751	356,256	

#### 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

The distance of announced familiary and a minimum	,			
			2021	2020
			£	£
Trade creditors			48,615	29,428
Amounts owed to group undertakings			20,686	43,536
Accruals and deferred income			24,205	21,700
Social security and other taxes			58,457	78,110
			151,963	172,774
8. Called up share capital				
Authorised share capital				
	2021		2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	204,082	204,082	204,082	204,082
Issued, called up and fully paid		·	•	

#### 9. Operating leases

Ordinary shares of £ 1 each

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

2021

No.

204,082

£

204,082

2020

No.

204,082

£

204,082

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	42,409	72,745
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5,257	33,079
	47,666	105,824

# 10. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 7 March 2022 was unqualified .

The senior statutory auditor was Christopher Goldie BSc ACA, for and on behalf of Chartwells Accountants Limited

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#### 11. Related party transactions

At the year end lwis Drive Systems Limited owed £12,822 (2020: £0) to lwis SE & Co. KG At the year end lwis Drive Systems Limited owed £5,908 (2020: £1,736) to lwis Motorsysteme GmbH & Co. KG, DE. At the year end lwis Drive Systems Limited was owed £25,202 (2020: £0) from lwis Drive Systems LLC, USA. At the year end lwis Drive Systems Limited owed £1,956 (2019: £8,293) to lwis Antriebssysteme GmbH, WILN. At the year end lwis Drive Systems Limited owed £1,728 (2020: £35,807) to lwis Antriebssysteme GmbH & Co. KG, MUC. At the year end lwis Drive Systems Limited was owed £2,581 (2020: £0) from lwis Antriebssysteme GmbH & Co. KG, MUC. At the year end lwis Drive Systems Limited was owed £11,938 (2020: £0) from lwis Drive Systems (Pty) Ltd. As a wholly owned subsidiary of lwis SE & Co. KG, the company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS102 33.1A for the requirement to disclose transactions between it and other wholly owned group companies.

#### 12. Controlling party

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

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.