**Unaudited Financial Statements** 

Year Ended

31 December 2017

Company Number 03098497

SATURDAY



A20

14/07/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

#39

### **Company Information**

**Directors** 

D G Griffin

J Griffin

**Company secretary** 

D G Griffin

Registered number

03098497

Registered office

Clarke Industrial Estate

St Mowden Road Manchester M32 0ZF

**Accountants** 

**BDO LLP** 

3 Hardman Street

Manchester M3 3AT

### Contents

	Page
Accountants' Report	1
Statement of Financial Position	2 - 3
Statement of Changes in Equity	4
Notes to the Financial Statements	5 - 15

Chartered Accountants' Report to the Board of Directors on the preparation of the unaudited financial statements of Northern Drives & Controls Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Northern Drives & Controls Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Northern Drives & Controls Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 24 February 2016. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of Northern Drives & Controls Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Northern Drives & Controls Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Northern Drives & Controls Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Northern Drives & Controls Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Northern Drives & Controls Limited. You consider that Northern Drives & Controls Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Northern Drives & Controls Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

**BDO LLP** 

Chartered Accountants Manchester United Kingdom

13 JUL 2018

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

Registered number: 03098497

# Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		226,687		232,781
Investments	8		5,106		5,106
			231,793		237,887
Current assets					
Stocks	9	230,908		226,007	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	1,131,883		1,277,704	
Cash at bank and in hand		914,672		728,271	
		2,277,463	•	2,231,982	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(303,294)		(331,060)	
Net current assets			1,974,169		1,900,922
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			2,205,962		2,138,809
Deferred tax	12	(25,689)		(25,038)	
Provisions	13	(31,500)		(20,300)	•
			(57,189)		(45,338)
Net assets		•	2,148,773		2,093,471

Registered number: 03098497

## Statement of Financial Position (continued) As at 31 December 2017

Osmital and masses	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Capital and reserves	4.4	_	4
Called up share capital	14	. 1	1
Profit and loss account		2,148,772 	2,093,470
Total equity		2,148,773 	2,093,471

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and 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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

D G Griffin

Director

The notes on pages 5 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	1	2,093,470	2,093,471
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	405,302	405,302
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	405,302	405,302
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(350,000)	(350,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(350,000)	(350,000)
At 31 December 2017	1	2,148,772	2,148,773

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	1	1,651,946	1,651,947
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	691,524	691,524
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	•
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	691,524	691,524
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(250,000)	(250,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(250,000)	(250,000)
At 31 December 2016	1	2,093,470	2,093,471

The notes on pages 5 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 1. General information

Northern Drives & Controls Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is shown on the Company Information page. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are outlined in the Directors' Report.

### 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 judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The company is a parent undertaking of a small group and as such is not required by the Companies Act 2006 to prepare group accounts. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as individual undertaking and not about its group.

The presentation currency is pounds sterling (GBP) and all amounts in these financial statements have been rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### 2.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

#### 2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

### 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

### 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:

Improvements to leasehold

- 10% straight line

property

Plant & machinery

- 10% and 25% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 25% straight line

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 Comprehensive Income.

### 2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

#### 2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.7 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.

### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.9 Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than its legal form.

The company's cash at bank and in hand and trade and other debtors and its trade and other creditors and bank overdrafts are measured initially at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Investments in unlisted company shares are carried at cost less impairment.

#### 2.10 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.

### 2.11 Foreign currency translation

### Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'administrative expenses'.

### 2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

### 2.14 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

#### 2.15 Pensions

### Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

### 2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the director has had to make the following judgments:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or lease or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors
  taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected
  future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating
  unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets (see note 7)
Tangible fixed assets, other than investments properties, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

### 4. Employee numbers

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 53 (2016 - 47).

### 5. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	22,960	58,678
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(19,194)	(4,204)
Total current tax  Deferred tax	3,766	54,474
Origination and reversal of timing differences	651	2,484
Total deferred tax	651	2,484
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	4,417	56,958

### Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

### 6. Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Dividends paid on equity shares	350,000	250,000

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

7.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Improve- ments to leasehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2017	80,687	469,813	11,611	562,111
	Additions	9,377	29,115	4,055	42,547
	At 31 December 2017	90,064	498,928	15,666	604,658
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2017	17,767	299,954	11,609	329,330
	Charge for the year on owned assets	8,888	39,077	676	48,641
	At 31 December 2017	26,655	339,031	12,285	377,971
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2017	63,409	159,897 ====================================	3,381	226,687
	At 31 December 2016	62,920 ———	169,859 =	2	232,781
8.	Fixed asset investments				
					Investments in subsidiary companies £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2017				5,106
	At 31 December 2017				5,106
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2017				5,106
	At 31 December 2016				5,106

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

### 8. Fixed asset investments (continued)

### Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Northern Drives and Controls Espana SL	Ordinary	100 %	Industrial electronic repair and installation
Northern Drives and Controls Italia S.R.L	Ordinary	100 %	Industrial electronic repair and installation

The registered office of Northern Drives and Controls Espana SL is Nave Industrial Site, La Avenida Fuentemar No. 20, Nave A9, Del Poligono Industrial, Del Termino Municipal de Coslada, 28823 Madrid, Spain.

The registered office of Northern Drives and Controls Italia S.R.L is Via Sardegna No.21, 20146 Milan, Italy.

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2017 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

		Aggregate of share capital and	
		reserves £	Profit/(loss)
	Northern Drives and Controls Espana SL	(58,389)	(61,052)
	Northern Drives and Controls Italia S.R.L	(84)	(2,748)
		(58,473)	(63,800)
9.	Stocks		
		.2017 £	2016 £
	Raw materials and consumables	223,300	214,457
	Work in progress (goods to be sold)	7,608	11,550
		230,908	226,007

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

10.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	658,455	522,308
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	313,281	553,112
	Other debtors	41,376	69,588
	Prepayments and accrued income	118,771	132,696
		1,131,883	1,277,704
11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
•	Trade creditors	166,847	171,306
	Corporation tax	22,961	56,769
	Other taxation and social security	58,504	43,265
	Other creditors	2,835	10,152
	Accruals and deferred income	52,147	49,568
		303,294	331,060
12.	Deferred taxation		
	·		2017 £
	At beginning of year		25,038
	Charged to profit or loss		651
	At end of year	=	25,689
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	25,689	25,038

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

13.	Provisions		
			Warranty provision £
	At 1 January 2017		20,300
	Charged to profit or loss		11,200
	At 31 December 2017		31,500
14.	Share capital		
		2017	2016
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
		1	1
	1 Ordinary share of £1		

### 15. Pension commitments

The company operates defined contributions pension schemes. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £71,835 (2016 - £84,552).

### 16. Related party transactions

During the year the company sold goods and services to the value of £5,138 (2016: £4,744) to Complete Plant Maintenance Engineering Limited, the parent undertaking. It purchased goods and services to the value of £Nil (2016: £595) and had a management charge receivable of £Nil (2016: £326,652). A dividend of £350,000 was paid in the year (2016: £250,000).

At the year end £248,697 (2016: £553,112) was due from Complete Plant Maintenance Engineering Limited.

At the year end £174,902 (2016: £Nil) was due from Northern Drives & Controls Espana SL. Sales of £101,509 (2016: £Nil) were made to Northern Drives & Controls Espana SL.

During the year the company purchased goods and services to the value of £Nil (2016: £720) from CPM Engineering Limited, a company which D G Griffin and J Griffin are also directors.

During the year, the company paid rent of £56,000 (2016: £56,000) to CPM Engineering Limited Pension Scheme, a pension scheme in which D G Griffin and J Griffin are both a trustee and a beneficiary.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

### 17. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is controlled by Complete Plant Maintenance Engineering Limited. In the opinion of the directors this is the company's ultimate parent company. Complete Plant Maintenance Engineering Limited is ultimately controlled by D G Griffin. Its registered office address is Clarke Industrial Estate, Saint Mowden Road, Stretford, Manchester, M32 0ZF.