

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08844676

Luxshare - ICT Europe Limited
Filleted Financial Statements
31 December 2017



Luxshare - ICT Europe Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2017


	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	1,577	2,369
Current assets			
Debtors	6	20,205	18,169
Cash at bank and in hand		26,878	23,668
		47,083	41,837
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	14,917	15,555
Net current assets		32,166	26,282
Total assets less current liabilities		33,743	28,651
Net assets		33,743	28,651
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		33,643	28,551
Shareholders funds		33,743	28,651

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.

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 June 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr C G Eckersley
Director

Company registration number: 08844676

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

Luxshare - ICT Europe Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 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 Lowton Business Park, Newton Road, Lowton, Warrington, Cheshire, WA3 2AP, England.

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.

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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Estimating the useful economic life of an asset and the anticipated residual value are considered a key judgement in calculating an appropriate depreciation charge.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

The company recognises revenue when the the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity, and the specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

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.

Luxshare - ICT Europe Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Income tax *(continued)*

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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	7 years straight line
Computer Equipment	-	33% straight line

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.

Luxshare - ICT Europe Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

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 4 (2016: 3).

Luxshare - ICT Europe Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2017

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	1,498	3,066	4,564
Additions	–	385	385
At 31 December 2017	<u>1,498</u>	<u>3,451</u>	<u>4,949</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2017	527	1,668	2,195
Charge for the year	214	963	1,177
At 31 December 2017	<u>741</u>	<u>2,631</u>	<u>3,372</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	<u>757</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>1,577</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>971</u>	<u>1,398</u>	<u>2,369</u>

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	18,250	17,281
Other debtors	1,955	888
	<u>20,205</u>	<u>18,169</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	–	11
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	10,236	10,236
Corporation tax	1,538	757
Other creditors	3,143	4,551
	<u>14,917</u>	<u>15,555</u>

8. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 8 June 2018 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Daniel Bowles, for and on behalf of Topping Partnership.

9. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Luxshare Precision Technology Limited, a company registered in China. As at the balance sheet date the company has the following balances with its parent :

The company was owed £18,250 (2016: £17,281) which is included in trade debtors. The company owed £10,236 (2016: £10,236) is included in creditors.