

Company Registration No. 01275335 (England and Wales)

LUMBERG LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
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LUMBERG LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Statement of cash flows	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

LUMBERG LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		2,236		1,232
Current assets					
Stocks		13,078		19,121	
Debtors	4	24,842		12,796	
Cash at bank and in hand		76,306		62,951	
		<u>114,226</u>		<u>94,868</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(13,954)</u>		<u>(10,491)</u>	
Net current assets			100,272		84,377
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>102,508</u>		<u>85,609</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(425)		-
Net assets			<u>102,083</u>		<u>85,609</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		6,000		6,000
Profit and loss reserves			96,083		79,609
Total equity			<u>102,083</u>		<u>85,609</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

May 6th, 2021



M Schmidt

Director

Company Registration No. 01275335

LUMBERG LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	11		15,121		(8,316)
Income taxes paid			-		(1,360)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities			15,121		(9,676)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,779)		-	
Interest received		13		45	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities			(1,766)		45
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			13,355		(9,631)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			62,951		72,582
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u>76,306</u>		<u>62,951</u>

LUMBERG LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

LUMBERG LIMITED is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 335 City Road, London, EC1V 1LJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

LUMBERG LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

LUMBERG LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

LUMBERG LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	3	3

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	2,571
Additions	1,779
Disposals	(1,131)
At 31 December 2020	3,219
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020	1,339
Depreciation charged in the year	530
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(886)
At 31 December 2020	983
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	2,236
At 31 December 2019	1,232

LUMBERG LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4 Debtors	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	14,807	7,134
Corporation tax recoverable	1,360	1,360
Other debtors	8,675	4,302
	<u>24,842</u>	<u>12,796</u>
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	815	964
Corporation tax	3,321	-
Other taxation and social security	-	453
Other creditors	9,818	9,074
	<u>13,954</u>	<u>10,491</u>
6 Called up share capital	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
6,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was M Ghatineh.
The auditor was Landon Seamer.

LUMBERG LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
44,724	62,390

9 Related party transactions

During the year the company received sales and marketing fees from the fellow subsidiary, Lumberg Connect GmbH amounting to £133,485 (€150,000) (2019: £126,447 (€144,000)).

10 Parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking is Lumberg Holding GmbH & Co K.G., an entity whose principal place of business is Im Gewerbepark 2, 58579 Schalksmühle, Postfach 1360, Germany. Lumberg Holding GmbH & Co K.G. prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from this address.

The ultimate parent company was under the control of Mrs M Schmidt during both the current and previous years.

11 Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations

	2020	2019
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	16,474	(11,623)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged/(credited)	3,746	(1,705)
Investment income	(13)	(45)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	245	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	530	586
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	6,043	(3,811)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(12,046)	10,363
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	142	(2,081)
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	15,121	(8,316)

12 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 January 2020	Cash flows	31 December 2020
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	62,951	13,355	76,306