Registration number: 02566558

Hy-Tech Forming Systems (EURO) Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

E J Business Consultants Limited The Rectory, 1 Toomers Wharf, Canal Walk Newbury Berkshire RG14 IDY

Contents

Company Information	<u>1</u>
Balance Sheet	<u>2</u> to <u>3</u>
Notes to the Financial Statements	4 to 6

Company Information

Directors Mr P Brown

Mr F Himmelein Mr R D Nelson

Registered office The Rectory

Canal Walk Newbury Berkshire RG14 1DY

Accountants E J Business Consultants Limited

The Rectory, 1 Toomers Wharf,

Canal Walk Newbury Berkshire RG14 IDY

Page 1

(Registration number: 02566558) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>3</u>	13,430	17,324
Current assets			
Stocks		19,886	17,220
Debtors		158,449	300,445
Cash at bank and in hand		460,000	279,640
		638,335	597,305
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(59,732)	(60,736)
Net current assets		578,603	536,569
Total assets less current liabilities		592,033	553,893
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(128,850)	(128,850)
Net assets		463,183	425,043
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>4</u>	150	150
Profit and loss account		463,033	424,893
Total equity		463,183	425,043

For the financial year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account and Directors' Report has been taken.

The notes on pages $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{6}{2}$ form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Registration number: 02566558) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

Approved and authorised b	by the Board on 18 July 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr P Brown	
Director	
	The notes on pages 4 to 6 form an integral part of these financial statements Page 3
	- "B" "

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset cla	iss
-----------	-----

Leasehold property Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Office equipment

Depreciation method and rate

Over the period of the lease 10%, 20%, 25% or 33% on cost 10%, 20%, 25% or 33% on cost 10%, 20%, 25% or 33% on cost

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and eash equivalents comprise eash on hand and eall deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of eash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 7 (2018 - 6).

3 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2018	25,422	72,974	831,873	930,269
At 31 March 2019	25,422	72,974	831,873	930,269
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	18,815	71,000	819,077	908,892
Charge for the year	1,321	591	6,035	7,947
At 31 March 2019	20,136	71,591	825,112	916,839
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2019	5,286	1,383	6,761	13,430
At 31 March 2018	6,607	311	10,406	17,324

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £5,286 (2018 - £6,607) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary of £1 each	150	150	150	150	
	Daga 6				

Page 6

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.