AUTOMOTION COMPONENTS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 FILLETED ACCOUNTS



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AUTOMOTION COMPONENTS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Automotion Components Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 set out on pages to 9 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Automotion Components Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 19 September 2019. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Automotion Components Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Automotion Components Limited, as a body, in this report. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Automotion Components Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Automotion Components Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Automotion Components Limited. You consider that Automotion Components 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 Automotion Components 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 financial statements.

Wilkins Kennedy

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Trinity Court 34 West Street Sutton Surrey SM1 1SH

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		20	18	20	17
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		36,636		55,210
Investments	4		145,066		145,066
			181,702		200,276
Current assets					
Stocks		481,792		205,951	
Debtors	5	2,642,882		1,304,193	
Cash at bank and in hand		139,575		594,529 ————	
		3,264,249		2,104,673	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(810,362)		(476,527)	
Net current assets			2,453,887		1,628,146
Total assets less current liabilities			2,635,589		1,828,422
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(352,066)		(324,322
Provisions for liabilities			(6,961)		(10,490)
Net assets			2,276,562		1,493,610
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		50		50
Capital redemption reserve			50		50
Profit and loss reserves			2,276,462		1,493,510
Total equity			2,276,562		1,493,610

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements ere approved by the boar and are signed on its behalf by:	d of directors and authorised for issue on .	30/q/	19
and are signed on its behalf by:		- 1	

M lafrate Director A lafrage Director

Company Registration No. 02761902

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Automotion Components Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Alexia House, Glenmore Business Park, Portfield Works, Chichester By Pass, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 7BJ.

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, modified to include some financial assets at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for sale of linear motion components net of VAT and trade discounts.

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.

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:

Plant and machinery Computer equipment 20% Straight line per annum 33% Straight line per annum

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.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.6 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2018	126,647	3,907	130,554
	Additions	2,599	-	2,599
	At 31 December 2018	129,246	3,907	133,153
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2018	71,437	3,907	75,344
	Depreciation charged in the year	21,173	-	21,173
	At 31 December 2018	92,610	3,907	96,517
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2018	36,636	-	36,636
	At 31 December 2017	55,210	-	55,210
4	Fixed asset investments			
•	Tived asset investments		2018	2017
			£	£
	Investments	•	145,066	145,066

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Fixed asset investments	4
4	Movements in fixed asset investments	
	Cook any alvetion	
	At 1 January 2018 & 31 December 2018	
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2018	
	At 31 December 2017	
2040	Debtors	5
2018 £	Amounts falling due within one year:	
1,114,109	Trade debtors	:
1,075,912	Amounts due from group undertakings	
452,861	Other debtors	
2,642,882		
	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6
2018 £		
539,955	Trade creditors	
263,907	Taxation and social security	
6,500	Other creditors	
810,362		
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7
2018	oreators, amounts faming due after more than one year	•
£		
352,066	Other creditors	
	Called up share capital	8
2018		
£		
50	50 Ordinary of £1 each	
	1,114,109 1,075,912 452,861 2,642,882 2018 £ 539,955 263,907 6,500 810,362 2018 £ 352,066	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2018 & 31 December 2018 Carrying amount At 31 December 2017 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts due from group undertakings Qther debtors 452,861 2,642,882 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors 539,955 Taxation and social security Qther creditors 6,500 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Other creditors 352,066 Called up share capital E Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8 Called up share capital

(Continued)

£

2018 2017 £

9 **Operating lease commitments**

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

2017	2018
£	£
4,250	-

10 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance with FRS 102, section 33 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

At the year-end the company had loan balance due from Wixroyd International Limited of £887,776 (2017: due to of £276,976) a company where Mr A lafrate and M lafrate are Directors and beneficial shareholders. No interest was charged on this balance.

At the year end, there was a directors' loan account owing to the company of £335,507 (2017: £237,883). No interest was charged on this balance.

11 Control

A G J lafrate and M B lafrate are considered to be the ultimate controlling parties by virtue of holding all the share capital of Wixroyd Holdings Limited, the parent company of Automotion Components Limited.