Company Registration No. 03633297 (England and Wales)

GROUNDTECH (UK) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Moore&Smalley

GROUNDTECH (UK) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr S R Burns
Secretary	Mr S R Burns
Company number	03633297
Registered office	Richard House Winckley Square Preston PR1 3HP
Accountants	Moore and Smalley LLP Fylde House Skyways Commercial Campus Amy Johnson Way Blackpool FY4 3RS

GROUNDTECH (UK) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

GROUNDTECH (UK) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		111,076		57,154
Current assets					
Debtors	4	514,788		878,006	
Cash at bank and in hand		37,004		23,025	
		551,792		901,031	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(378,845)		(710,983)	
Net current assets			172,947		190,048
Total assets less current liabilities			284,023		247,202
Provisions for liabilities			(13,835)		(2,322)
Net assets			270,188		244,880
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Capital redemption reserve			200		200
Profit and loss reserves			269,888		244,580
Total equity			270,188		244,880

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

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

.....
Mr S R Burns
Director

Company Registration No. 03633297

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Groundtech (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Richard House, Winckley Square, Preston, PR1 3HP.

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 a mounts 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Groundtech (UK) Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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:

Equipment	10% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

1.5 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 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

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.

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 receipts 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 income 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 lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 9 (2015 - 11).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	6,791	66,905	73,696
Additions	-	71,990	71,990
At 31 December 2016	6,791	138,895	145,686
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2016	3,161	13,381	16,542
Depreciation charged in the year	363	17,705	18,068
At 31 December 2016	3,524	31,086	34,610
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	3,267	107,809	111,076
At 31 December 2015	3,630	53,524	57,154

4 Debtors

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	354,947	807,133
Other debtors	159,841	70,873
	514,788	878,006

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	352,934	618,996
Corporation tax	16,196	56,314
Other taxation and social security	6,475	29,330
Other creditors	3,240	6,343
	378,845	710,983

6 Provisions for liabilities

	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	13,835	2,322
	13,835	2,322

7 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
80 A Shares of £1 each	80	80
20 B Shares of £1 each	20	20
	100	100

8 Related party transactions

The director has a loan account with the company against which personal expenditure and drawings may be charged. The balance of the loan account at 31 December 2016 was £22 (2015: £63).

Dividends totalling £15,000 (2015: £164,300) were paid to the director and his close family.

Dividends totalling £66,700 were paid to Groundtech Holdings Limited. Groundtech Holdings Limited is the ultimate parent company.

9 Parent company

The parent company of Groundtech (UK) Limited is Groundtech Holdings Limited.

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.