

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**



PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:05124607

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	252,780	72,301
Current assets			
Stocks		55,512	99,308
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	248,114	246,941
Cash at bank and in hand		42,743	31,264
		<u>346,369</u>	<u>377,513</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(324,674)	(253,248)
Net current assets		<u>21,695</u>	<u>124,265</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>274,475</u>	<u>196,566</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(42,254)	(11,414)
		<u>(42,254)</u>	<u>(11,414)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>232,221</u></u>	<u><u>185,152</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		222,221	175,152
		<u><u>232,221</u></u>	<u><u>185,152</u></u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 March 2019.



D.N. Cooke
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. General information

Phoenix Tooling & Development Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. The address of the registered office and principal place of business is Phoenix Drive, Northgate, Aldridge, Walsall, United Kingdom, WS9 8TL.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

Based on the net assets and trading performance of the company the directors consider the going concern basis used to prepare the financial statements to be appropriate.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- Assets acquired prior to 30/06/2015 - 25% reducing balance.
	Assets acquired after 01/07/15:
	- IT equipment - 100% of the value depreciated on a 25% straight line basis from the month of purchase.
	- Production equipment - 85% of the value depreciated on a 12.5% straight line basis from the month of purchase.
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.5 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress is determined as the percentage of completion of sales order value in excess of the amount already invoiced to the customer. Net realisable value represents estimated selling price. Provision is made for contracts on which the net realisable value is less than cost.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of income and retained earnings at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'other operating income'.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, excluding the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Employees	10	10

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2017	156,119	31,844	187,963
Additions	204,728	-	204,728
At 30 June 2018	360,847	31,844	392,691
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2017	107,701	7,961	115,662
Charge for the year on owned assets	17,349	6,900	24,249
At 30 June 2018	125,050	14,861	139,911
Net book value			
At 30 June 2018	235,797	16,983	252,780
At 30 June 2017	48,418	23,883	72,301

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	166,596	207,067
Amounts owed by group undertakings	79,937	19,481
Other debtors	-	17,564
Prepayments and accrued income	1,581	2,829
	248,114	246,941

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	19,224	72,096
Amounts owed to group undertakings	261,362	129,587
Other taxation and social security	14,169	27,790
Other creditors	29,919	23,775
	<u>324,674</u>	<u>253,248</u>

7. Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Phoenix 1872 Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, which owned 91% of the share capital at the year end. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Phoenix 1872 Limited may be obtained from Phoenix Drive, Northgate, Aldridge, WS9 8TL.

8. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 29/3/19 by Martin Ramsey BSc (Hons) FCCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson.