Company Registration No. 06814101 (England and Wales)

FENGINEERING LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FENGINEERING LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	M J Irving
Company number	06814101
Registered office	Norfolk House 4 Station Road St Ives Cambs PE27 5AF
Accountants	Kinnaird Hill Norfolk House 4 Station Road St Ives Cambs PE27 5AF
Business address	Units 3 & 4 Honeysome Road Industrial Estate Honeysome Road Chatteris Cambs PE16 6TG

FENGINEERING LTD

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FENGINEERING LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**3**		64,912		40,006
Current assets					
Stocks		199,658		106,610	
Debtors	**4**	75,129		88,069	
Cash at bank and in hand		23,590		30,154	
		298,377		224,833	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	(273,329)		(196,248)	
Net current assets			25,048		28,585
Total assets less current liabilities			89,960		68,591
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**6**		(49,145)		(45,052)
Provisions for liabilities			(7,982)		(4,503)
Net assets			32,833		19,036
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**7**		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			32,733		18,936
Total equity			32,833		19,036

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

For the financial year ended 31 May 2017 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 member has 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 MAY 2017

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 February 2018

M J Irving
Director

Company Registration No. 06814101

FENGINEERING LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 June 2015	100	28,289	28,389
Year ended 31 May 2016:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(9,353)	(9,353)
Balance at 31 May 2016	100	18,936	19,036
Year ended 31 May 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	13,797	13,797
Balance at 31 May 2017	100	32,733	32,833

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fengineering Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Norfolk House, 4 Station Road, St Ives, Cambs, PE27 5AF.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2017 are the first financial statements of Fengineering Ltd 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 June 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

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 are recoverable.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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	Straight Line over it useful economic life
Motor vehicles	Straight Line over it useful economic life

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 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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)**

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2016 - 6).

3 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 June 2016	44,715
Additions	37,215
At 31 May 2017	81,930
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 June 2016	4,709
Depreciation charged in the year	12,309
At 31 May 2017	17,018
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2017	64,912
At 31 May 2016	40,006

4 **Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year:	**2017** **£**	**2016** **£**
Trade debtors	51,601	68,910
Corporation tax recoverable	-	6,841
Other debtors	13,664	-
Prepayments and accrued income	9,864	12,318
	75,129	88,069

The amounts received from the invoice discounting company represents advances of £5,148 (2016 46,090cr) on the assignment of certain book debts. The invoicing finance company has been given a fixed charge over the debts assigned under the invoicing discount agreement.

The invoice discounting company also has a personal guarantees from Mr M J Irvine of £15,000 as well as corporate guarantees from Vermuyden environmental Limited & M & K trading Limited.

5 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		7,000	7,000
Obligations under finance leases		24,487	11,698
Payments received on account		-	46,090
Trade creditors		34,735	45,092
Other taxation and social security		-	495
Other creditors		204,057	54,680
Accruals and deferred income		3,050	31,193
		273,329	196,248

6 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		12,808	19,808
Obligations under finance leases		36,337	25,244
		49,145	45,052

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over the assets of the company.

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

7 **Called up share capital**

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

8 **Related party transactions**

Transactions with related parties

8 **Related party transactions** **(Continued)**

The director, Mr M J Irving, is also the director and shareholder of M & K Trading Limited.

During the year, Fengineering Limited, received goods and services including management charges and fees, from M & K Trading Limited of £455,079 (2016 £502,302) and at 31 May 2017 owed £335,816 (2016 £283,276).

During the year, Fengineering Limited, invoiced goods, capital equipment and services to M & K Trading Limited of £225,879 (2016 £246,807) and at 31 May 2017 was owed £33,210 (2016 £108,731).

9 **Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102**

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 June 2015 £	31 May 2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		28,389	23,539
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Deferred Tax timing difference		-	(4,503)
Equity reported under FRS 102		28,389	19,036

Reconciliation of loss for the financial period

	Notes	2016 £
Loss as reported under previous UK GAAP		(4,850)
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Deferred Tax timing difference		(4,503)
Loss reported under FRS 102		(9,353)

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Deferred tax measurement differences
Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

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.