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COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07978521

Parker Engineering and Transmissions Ltd
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31st March 2017

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Parker Engineering and Transmissions Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2017

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Parker Engineering and Transmissions Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31st March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	84,116	100,663
Tangible assets	6	<u>3,669</u>	<u>4,233</u>
		87,785	104,896
Current assets			
Stocks		1,696	1,696
Debtors	7	106,471	76,653
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>128,053</u>	<u>99,167</u>
		236,220	177,516
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>160,897</u>	<u>126,420</u>
Net current assets		75,323	51,096
Total assets less current liabilities		163,108	155,992
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		<u>747</u>	<u>847</u>
Net assets		162,361	155,145
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		99	99
Profit and loss account		<u>162,262</u>	<u>155,046</u>
Members funds		162,361	155,145

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31st March 2017 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position
continues on the following page.

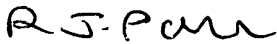
The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Parker Engineering and Transmissions Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31st March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4th August 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr R J Parker
Director

Company registration number: 07978521

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Parker Engineering and Transmissions Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 14 Beech Hill, Otley, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS21 3AX.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Parker Engineering and Transmissions Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxation *(continued)*

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life of ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill amortisation - 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Parker Engineering and Transmissions Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Tangible assets *(continued)*

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery depreciation	- 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles depreciation	- 25% reducing balance
Equipment depreciation	- 25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors that are receivable within one year and do not constitute a financing transaction are recorded at the undiscounted amount expected to be received, net of impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at the transaction price and are thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Parker Engineering and Transmissions Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 4 (2016: 4).

Parker Engineering and Transmissions Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2017

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 Apr 2016 and 31 Mar 2017	<u>165,472</u>
Amortisation	
At 1st April 2016	64,809
Charge for the year	<u>16,547</u>
At 31st March 2017	<u>81,356</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31st March 2017	<u>84,116</u>
At 31st March 2016	<u>100,663</u>

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1st April 2016	4,900	6,000	2,310	13,210
Additions	—	—	749	749
Disposals	—	—	(300)	(300)
At 31st March 2017	<u>4,900</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>2,759</u>	<u>13,659</u>
Depreciation				
At 1st April 2016	3,466	4,242	1,269	8,977
Charge for the year	360	440	447	1,247
Disposals	—	—	(234)	(234)
At 31st March 2017	<u>3,826</u>	<u>4,682</u>	<u>1,482</u>	<u>9,990</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31st March 2017	<u>1,074</u>	<u>1,318</u>	<u>1,277</u>	<u>3,669</u>
At 31st March 2016	<u>1,434</u>	<u>1,758</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>4,233</u>

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	106,357	76,542
Other debtors	114	111
	<u>106,471</u>	<u>76,653</u>

Parker Engineering and Transmissions Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2017

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	112,852	92,613
Corporation tax	15,864	15,850
Social security and other taxes	15,911	12,914
Other creditors	16,270	5,043
	<u>160,897</u>	<u>126,420</u>

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1st April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.