

Systemation Euro Limited

Registered number: 2695678

Information for filing with the registrar

For the year ended 31 March 2017

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SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

Registered number: 2695678

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	2,484,309	2,395,114
Investments	5	1	2
		<u>2,484,310</u>	<u>2,395,116</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		61,319	62,455
Debtors	6	2,288,887	1,612,210
Cash at bank and in hand		17,429	180,869
		<u>2,367,635</u>	<u>1,855,534</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,524,977)	(1,560,246)
Net current assets		<u>842,658</u>	<u>295,288</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,326,968</u>	<u>2,690,404</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(325,149)	(318,222)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(256,200)	(257,087)
		<u>(256,200)</u>	<u>(257,087)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,745,619</u></u>	<u><u>2,115,095</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	151,428	151,428
Share premium account		128,570	128,570
Profit and loss account		2,465,621	1,835,097
		<u>2,745,619</u>	<u>2,115,095</u>

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

Registered number: 2695678

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 15 December 2017



V H Patel
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	151,428	128,570	1,835,097	2,115,095
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	720,524	720,524
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	720,524	720,524
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(90,000)	(90,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(90,000)	(90,000)
At 31 March 2017	151,428	128,570	2,465,621	2,745,619

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2015	151,428	128,570	1,224,232	1,504,230
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	610,865	610,865
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	610,865	610,865
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	151,428	128,570	1,835,097	2,115,095

The notes on pages 4 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. General information

Systemation Euro Limited presents its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017. The presentation currency for the financial statements is pounds sterling (£). The company is limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The principal place of business is 19 Mansion Close, Moulton Park Industrial Estate, Northampton, NN3 6RU. The principal activity for the current and preceding year was the provision of taping, reeling and programming services to the electronic industry.

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 Section 1A of 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 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.

2.3 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.

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following annual basis:

Plant & machinery	- 10% to 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	- 20% straight line
Property improvements	- Over the period of the lease

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.

2.4 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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 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.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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.

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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 profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.13 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.14 Hire purchase contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contract are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 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.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

2.17 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 profit and loss account 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.

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 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.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

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 except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 27 (2016 - 40).

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2016	3,965,751	102,100	175,713	4,243,564
Additions	253,919	312,389	76,883	643,191
At 31 March 2017	4,219,670	414,489	252,596	4,886,755
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016	1,743,713	8,392	96,345	1,848,450
Charge for the year	434,924	87,316	31,756	553,996
At 31 March 2017	2,178,637	95,708	128,101	2,402,446
Net book value				
At 31 March 2017	2,041,033	318,781	124,495	2,484,309
At 31 March 2016	2,222,038	93,708	79,368	2,395,114

The net book value of assets held under or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Plant and machinery	891,972	840,334
Motor vehicles	308,506	85,708
Furniture & fittings	31,998	4,459
	<u>1,232,476</u>	<u>930,501</u>

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary under- takings £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	2
Disposals	(1)
At 31 March 2017	<u>1</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u><u>1</u></u>
At 31 March 2016	<u><u>2</u></u>

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Elcoteq Hungary Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 March 2017 for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £
Elcoteq Hungary Limited	<u>1</u>
	<u><u>1</u></u>

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	878,084	833,913
Amounts owed by group undertakings	666,358	317,543
Other debtors	687,259	436,084
Prepayments and accrued income	57,186	24,670
	<u>2,288,887</u>	<u>1,612,210</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Loans	91,230	93,000
Trade creditors	282,889	279,472
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	1
Corporation tax	53,079	158,917
Other taxation and social security	84,296	55,928
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	409,734	269,345
Other creditors	503,897	598,446
Accruals and deferred income	99,852	105,137
	<u>1,524,977</u>	<u>1,560,246</u>

Hire purchase obligations and other creditors of £356,231 (2016: £397,890) are secured on the assets to which they relate.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Net obligations under hire purchase contracts	325,149	318,222
	<u>325,149</u>	<u>318,222</u>

Hire purchase obligations are secured on the assets to which they relate.

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

9. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	(257,087)
Charged to profit or loss	887
At end of year	(256,200)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(249,594)
Capital gains	(6,606)
	(256,200)

10. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
151,428 Ordinary shares of £1 each	151,428	151,428

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £3,030 (2016: £Nil). Contributions totalling £718 (2016: £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

SYSTEMATION EURO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

12. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Sys Holding Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The company is controlled by V H Patel.

13. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.