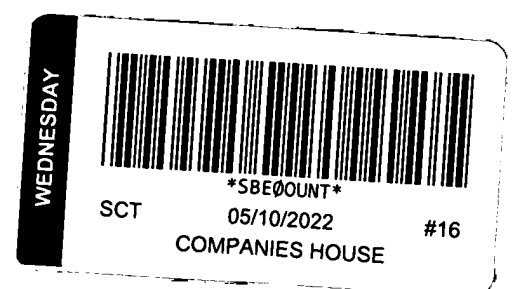


LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED
No. SC537145

FILLETED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED

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LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	£	2021 £	£	As at 31.03.21 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		645,347		601,471
Current assets					
Stocks		332,934		221,832	
Debtors	4	468,881		447,681	
Cash at bank and in hand		452,356		116,156	
			1,254,171	785,669	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(374,152)		(431,574)	
Net current assets			880,019		354,095
Total assets less current liabilities			1,525,366		955,566
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(488,000)		(170,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(135,611)		(71,170)
Net assets			901,755		714,396
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		125		125
Share premium account			19,975		19,975
Profit and loss reserves			881,655		694,296
Total equity			901,755		714,396

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Kirk Anderson

Kirk Anderson
Director

Company Registration No. SC537145

LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions:

- from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29;

Load Monitoring Systems Limited is a 60% subsidiary of Pewag International GmbH and the results of Load Monitoring Systems Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Pewag International GmbH which are available from the address given in note 11.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements. In arriving at this conclusion, the directors have given due consideration to the possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on future operations. Thus the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Reporting period

The financial statements have been prepared from 1 April 2021 to 31 December 2021 in order to align the year end with its parent company. As a result, comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

1.4 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.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.5 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 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:

Leasehold improvements	10% Straight line
Plant and equipment	10%/20% Straight line
Rental equipment	10% Straight line
Computers	33% Straight line

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 cost and replacement 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.

LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

1.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.14 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

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

1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.18 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

	31 December 2021 Number	31 March 2021 Number
Total	14	12

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	40,643	719,065	759,708
Additions	31,247	133,012	164,259
Disposals	(38,261)	(30,892)	(69,153)
At 31 December 2021	33,629	821,185	854,814
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2021	6,105	152,132	158,237
Depreciation charged in the period	3,452	61,510	64,962
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(8,100)	(5,632)	(13,732)
At 31 December 2021	1,457	208,010	209,467
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	32,172	613,175	645,347
At 31 March 2021	34,538	566,933	601,471

LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4 Debtors

	31 December 2021	31 March 2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	295,803	341,779
Corporation tax recoverable	97,784	68,303
Amounts owed by group undertakings	13,157	-
Other debtors	62,137	37,599
	<u>468,881</u>	<u>447,681</u>

Included within 'Trade debtors' are amounts subject to an Invoice Discounting facility totalling £nil (31.03.21 - £117,422).

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2021	31 March 2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	147,422
Trade creditors	216,620	209,662
Amounts owed to group undertakings	82,000	-
Taxation and social security	19,358	17,682
Other creditors	56,174	56,808
	<u>374,152</u>	<u>431,574</u>

The bank holds a bond and floating charge over the assets of the company.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31 December 2021	31 March 2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	170,000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	488,000	-
	<u>488,000</u>	<u>170,000</u>

The bank loan was repayable in monthly instalments ending in June 2026 with a fixed interest rate of 2.5%. However the company repaid this loan in full in May 2021.

	31 December 2021	31 March 2021
	£	£
Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:		
Payable by instalments	<u>-</u>	<u>10,000</u>

LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7 Called up share capital

	31 December 2021 Number	31 March 2021 Number	31 December 2021 £	31 March 2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 1p each	12,500	12,500	125	125

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Robert J C Bain MA CA CTA.

The auditor was Hall Morrice LLP.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	31 December 2021 £	31 March 2021 £
Total	252,237	32,204

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the period the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Loan note interest		Consultancy fees	
	31 December 2021 £	31 March 2021 £	31 December 2021 £	31 March 2021 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	9,764	-	-	-
Other related parties	-	2,250	-	24,000

LOAD MONITORING SYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

10 Related party transactions (continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	31 December 2021 £	31 March 2021 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	570,000	-
Key management personnel	-	144
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2021 £	2021 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	13,157	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11 Parent company

Until 31 December 2020 the company was under the control of its directors, Kirk Anderson and Millar Kennedy, subsequent to this date the company is under the control of Pewag International GmbH, a company registered in Austria.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Pewag International GmbH incorporated in Austria. No other group financial statements include the results of the company. The consolidated accounts for Pewag International GmbH are available to the public and a copy may be obtained from Schlepe-Platz 8, 9020, Klagenfurt, Austria.

12 Company information

Load Monitoring Systems Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is LMS House, Claymore Drive, Aberdeen Energy Park, Aberdeen, AB23 8GD.