



Company Registration No. 05192184 (England and Wales)

**AUTEC TRAINING LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# AUTEC TRAINING LTD

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# AUTEC TRAINING LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

**AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		223,548		234,779
Investments	4		25		-
			<u>223,573</u>		<u>234,779</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	219,253		180,458	
Cash at bank and in hand		74,052		31,277	
		<u>293,305</u>		<u>211,735</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(166,542)		(136,988)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>126,763</u>		<u>74,747</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			350,336		309,526
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(28,160)		(42,498)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(33,154)</u>		<u>(33,930)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>289,022</u>		<u>233,098</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>289,020</u>		<u>233,096</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>289,022</u>		<u>233,098</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 August 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

# **AUTEC TRAINING LTD**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

M E Ferguson

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 05192184**

# AUTEC TRAINING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Autec Training Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Oxney Industrial Estate, Peterborough, PE1 5YW.

#### 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 financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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.

#### 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.

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	20% per annum of cost
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% per annum of cost
Computer equipment	25% per annum of cost
Motor vehicles	25% per annum of cost

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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

# AUTEC TRAINING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.5 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.

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.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

#### 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.

# AUTEC TRAINING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors 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 transaction 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.

##### **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.

# AUTEC TRAINING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 profit or loss 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:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	7	7

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 September 2018	379,496	43,926	27,325	224,245	674,992
Additions	21,415	26,471	-	-	47,886
At 31 August 2019	400,911	70,397	27,325	224,245	722,878
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 September 2018	261,798	20,419	21,813	136,183	440,213
Depreciation charged in the year	26,110	9,613	1,378	22,016	59,117
At 31 August 2019	287,908	30,032	23,191	158,199	499,330
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 August 2019	113,003	40,365	4,134	66,046	223,548
At 31 August 2018	117,698	23,507	5,512	88,062	234,779



# AUTEC TRAINING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

### 4 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	25	-

### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 August 2019	-
At 31 August 2018	-
<b>Error! Does not agree to TB: Difference</b>	25 (25)

### 5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	44,837	74,043
Amounts owed by group undertakings	166,355	100,000
Other debtors	8,061	6,415
	219,253	180,458

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	3,747	2,094
Taxation and social security	44,654	45,899
Other creditors	118,141	88,995
	166,542	136,988

Included in other creditors is a balance of £14,338 (2018 £19,537) relating to hire purchase balances which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

# AUTEC TRAINING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

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<b>7</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Other creditors	28,160	42,498
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Included in other creditors is a balance of £28,160 (2018 £42,498) relating to hire purchase balances which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

