

Meesons A. I. Limited

Registered number: 01633050

Information for filing with the Registrar

For the year ended 31 March 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets		113,866	-
Tangible assets	5	272,604	244,219
		<u>386,470</u>	<u>244,219</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		626,327	597,667
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	2,486,705	2,608,920
Cash at bank and in hand		758,699	1,173,171
		<u>3,871,731</u>	<u>4,379,758</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,789,831)	(3,195,230)
Net current assets		<u>1,081,900</u>	<u>1,184,528</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,468,370</u>	<u>1,428,747</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(34,396)	(8,874)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(25,641)	(7,593)
		<u>(25,641)</u>	<u>(7,593)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,408,333</u></u>	<u><u>1,412,280</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	160	160
Profit and loss account	12	1,408,173	1,412,120
		<u>1,408,333</u>	<u>1,412,280</u>

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01633050

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

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 the 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 statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 23 September 2020.

Mr J Terry
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

1. General information

Meesons A. I. Limited is a private company, limited by shares and registered in England and Wales, registered number 01633050. The registered office is Cardea House, Sidings Business Park, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 1TB. The principal activity of the Company is the manufacture and installation of electronically controlled entrances.

These financial statements have been presented in pound sterling which is the functional currency of the company, and rounded to the nearest £.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The Company has adopted the triennial review of FRS102 effective for periods commencing 1 January 2019. Information in respect of the differences from the previous accounting framework are detailed within note 19.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis for accounting in preparing the annual financial statements. The director has considered a period in excess of twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements in making the assessment. The going concern will not be affected by the COVID-19 situation as confirmed by the director.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives of 5 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.9 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.12 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	-	25%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	-	25%	reducing balance
Office equipment	-	20%	reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	33%	reducing balance

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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.13 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 reporting 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position.

2.18 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.19 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3. **Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 35 (2019 - 27).

4. **Intangible assets**

	Development expenditure £
Cost	
Additions	122,333
At 31 March 2020	<u>122,333</u>
Amortisation	
Charge for the year on owned assets	8,467
At 31 March 2020	<u>8,467</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	<u><u>113,866</u></u>
At 31 March 2019	<u><u>-</u></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 April 2019	20,360	285,702	86,038	54,137	159,324	605,561
Additions	1,283	106,328	-	583	29,826	138,020
Disposals	(13,934)	(109,364)	(35,524)	(26,511)	(83,837)	(269,170)
At 31 March 2020	<u>7,709</u>	<u>282,666</u>	<u>50,514</u>	<u>28,209</u>	<u>105,313</u>	<u>474,411</u>
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2019	16,903	128,738	50,062	41,983	123,655	361,341
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,002	25,110	8,994	2,513	18,359	55,978
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	20,791	-	-	-	20,791
Disposals	(13,508)	(80,044)	(34,571)	(26,147)	(82,033)	(236,303)
At 31 March 2020	<u>4,397</u>	<u>94,595</u>	<u>24,485</u>	<u>18,349</u>	<u>59,981</u>	<u>201,807</u>
Net book value						
At 31 March 2020	<u>3,312</u>	<u>188,071</u>	<u>26,029</u>	<u>9,860</u>	<u>45,332</u>	<u>272,604</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>3,457</u>	<u>156,964</u>	<u>35,976</u>	<u>12,154</u>	<u>35,669</u>	<u>244,220</u>

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Motor vehicles	<u>115,937</u>	<u>68,607</u>
	<u>115,937</u>	<u>68,607</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,676,962	1,602,291
Amounts owed by group undertakings	545,295	522,795
Other debtors	4,200	14,077
Prepayments and accrued income	115,533	102,063
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	104,281	367,694
Financial instruments	40,434	-
	<u>2,486,705</u>	<u>2,608,920</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Payments received on account	559,088	463,237
Trade creditors	737,537	1,131,276
Corporation tax	165,485	146,432
Other taxation and social security	374,665	461,692
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	46,554	14,289
Other creditors	157,285	37,125
Accruals and deferred income	749,217	832,638
Derivative financial instruments	-	108,541
	<u>2,789,831</u>	<u>3,195,230</u>

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

An overdraft facility is secured against the assets of the company by a fixed and floating charge dated May 2008.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	34,396	8,874
	<u>34,396</u>	<u>8,874</u>

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

9. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	46,554	14,288
Between 1-5 years	34,396	8,874
	<u>80,950</u>	<u>23,162</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
At beginning of year	(7,593)	(7,465)
Released to profit or loss	(18,048)	(128)
At end of year	<u>(25,641)</u>	<u>(7,593)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	25,641	7,593
	<u>25,641</u>	<u>7,593</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

11. Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
160 (2019 - 160) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>160</u>	<u>160</u>

12. Reserves

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account reserve represents cumulative profits and losses made by the company to date less dividends distributed to shareholders.

13. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	53,117	47,369
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	105,295	73,284
Later than 5 years	59,529	75,573
	<u>217,941</u>	<u>196,226</u>

14. Other financial commitments

The company has entered into forward currency contracts as at 31 March 2020 to buy €1,245,000 (2019: €2,214,000).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

15. Related party transactions

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Meesons Futures Limited and as such has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by FRS 102 Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with the parent company or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

The company leases a property from Meeson Times Limited, a company connected through common ownership. During the year the company was charged rent of £16,000 (2019: £16,000). At the year end there was £nil (2019: £nil) balance owed to/ (from) Meeson Times Limited.

At the year end the following balances were owed to/ (by) the company:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Meesons Futures Limited	545,295	522,795
Mr J Terry	<u>(150,242)</u>	<u>(905)</u>

16. Post balance sheet events

Since the balance sheet date there has been a global pandemic from the outbreak of COVID-19. The potential impact of COVID-19 became significant in March 2020 and is causing widespread disruption to normal patterns of business activity across the world, including the UK.

The Director has considered the uncertainty associated with the company's future trading performance and funding in regard to COVID-19 and is aware of the impacts on the business. The effect COVID-19 will have on the Company will not be an adjusting matter and does not affect the going concern of the Company.

17. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company are Meesons Holdings Limited and Meesons Futures Limited respectively. Both companies are incorporated in England and Wales.

The company was controlled by the director Mr J Terry, who owns 100% of the issued share capital of Meesons Futures Limited.

18. FRS102 triennial review

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

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.