Financial Statements

31 March 2017

FRIDAY

A08

29/12/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE #290

SADLER TALBOT LTD
Chartered Certified Accountants & statutory auditor
5 Minton Place
Victoria Road
Bicester
Oxon
OX26 6QB

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Statement of financial position	2
Notes to the financial statements	4

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr J Ghuman

Mr M Eto Mr A Masuda

Company secretary Mr M Anderson

Registered office 24-26 Blacklands Way

Abingdon Business Park Abingdon

Abingdon Oxon OX14 1DY

Auditor Sadler Talbot Ltd

Chartered Certified Accountants & statutory auditor

5 Minton Place Victoria Road Bicester Oxon OX26 6QB

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

		2017		2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets			•	
Intangible assets	7		8,544	_
Tangible assets	8		28,115	25,395
			36,659	25,395
Current assets				
Stocks	9	1,215,714		1,248,844
Debtors	10	1,134,940		934,340
Cash at bank and in hand		146,541		381,448
		2,497,195		2,564,632
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	2,368,422		2,235,061
Net current assets			128,773	329,571
Total assets less current liabilities			165,432	354,966
Provisions				
Other provisions			9,471	12,494
Net assets			155,961	342,472
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			1,800,000	1,800,000
Profit and loss account			(1,644,039)	(1,457,528)
Members funds			155,961	342,472

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.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on Source 2014 and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Ghuman Director Mr. M. Eto Director

Mr A Masuda Director

Company registration number: 02609110

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 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 24-26 Blacklands Way, Abingdon Business Park, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 1DY.

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.

Warranty provision

The company offers product dependant warranty ranging from one to five years. The provision reflects an average period of three years and the average labour costs. Replacement parts are reimbursed by the parent company and therefore ignored.

Going concern

The company has the continued support of the ultimate parent company, A & D Company Limited.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 15.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

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:

Approval costs - 5 years

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.

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:

Leasehold Property - 10%/20% straight line
Plant & Machinery - 20% straight line
Motor Vehicles - 20% straight line
Equipment - 20% straight line

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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. Auditor's remuneration

	2017	2016	
	£	£	
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	9,000	7,790	

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 17 (2016: 17).

6. Profit before taxation

Loss before taxation is stated after charging:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	4,252
Depreciation of tangible assets	19,445	56,887

7. Intangible assets

	Approval De	velopment	
	costs £	costs £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	32,070	_	32,070
Additions	_	8,544	8,544
At 31 March 2017	32,070	8,544	40,614
	-		
Amortisation At 1 Apr 2016 and 31 Mar 2017	32,070		32,070
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	_	8,544	8,544
At 31 March 2016			
ALS I March 2010	<u> </u>	_	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

8. Tangible assets

		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2016 Additions Disposals	16,255 - -	30,329 - -	89,489 23,361 (34,000)	203,434 2,004 –	339,507 25,365 (34,000)
	At 31 March 2017	16,255	30,329	78,850	205,438	330,872
	Depreciation At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year Disposals	16,255 — —	30,329	64,094 17,441 (30,800)	203,434 2,004	314,112 19,445 (30,800)
	At 31 March 2017	16,255	30,329	50,735	205,438	302,757
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017			28,115		28,115
	At 31 March 2016	_		25,395		25,395
9.	Stocks					
	Work in progress Finished goods and goo	ods for resale			2017 £ 843 1,214,871 1,215,714	2016 £ 1,005 1,247,839 1,248,844
10.	Debtors					
	Trade debtors Other debtors				2017 £ 991,626 143,314	2016 £ 755,632 178,708
					1,134,940	934,340
11.	Creditors: amounts fal	lling due within	one year			
					2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdra Trade creditors Amounts owed to group		d undertakings i	n which the	1,100,000 175,799	996,000 152,486
	company has a participal Social security and other Other creditors	ating interest	a andertakings i	n windii uic	850,122 24,387 218,114	929,786 26,629 130,160
					2,368,422	2,235,061

The bank loan is secured by the ultimate parent company, A & D Company Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

12. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

•	ັ 2017	2016
	£	£
	88,174	88,714

Later than 5 years

13. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 13 June 2017 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Kevan John Stirrat, for and on behalf of Sadler Talbot Ltd.

14. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of the ultimate parent company A & D Company Limited a company registered in Japan throughout the current and previous year.

THe largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by A & D Company Limited, incorporated in Japan. The consolidated accounts of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from 3-23-14 Higashi, Toshima, Tokyo 170-0013, Japan. No other group accounts include the results of the company

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 8 from the requirement to

15. Transition to FRS 102

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

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