Filleted Financial Statements

31 March 2021

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Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2021

	2021			2020
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	5			107,456
Tangible assets	6		74,666	105,919
			74,666	213,375
Current assets				
Stocks		2,718,301		2,282,909
Debtors	7	1,740,120		1,875,953
Cash at bank and in hand		731,801		928,833
		5,190,222		5,087,695
		0, 100,		-,,
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	5,174,011		5,407,813
Net current assets/(liabilities)			16,211	(320,118)
Total assets less current liabilities			90,877	(106,743)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	9		9,061	14,171
Net assets/(liabilities)			81,816	(120,914)
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital ,	10		1,800,000	1,800,000
Profit and loss account			(1,718,184)	(1,920,914)
Shareholders funds/(deficit)			81,816	(120,914)
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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 Section 1A of 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 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.

Mr J Ghuman Director

Company registration number: 02609110

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. 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 Section 1A of FRS 102, '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.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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 only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

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:

Goodwill

10% straight line

Approval costs

Between 5 & 10 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 Plant & Machinery

10%/20% straight line 20% straight line

Plant & Machinery Motor Vehicles

- 20% straight line

Equipment

20% straight line

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Government grants (continued)

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 16 (2020: 16).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Approval costs	Total £
Cost	_		
At 1 April 2020	131,579	27,406	158,985
Additions Disposals	_ (131,579)		(1 <u>31,579</u>)
At 31 March 2021		27,406	27,406
Amortisation At 1 April 2020	24,123	27,406	51,529
Charge for the year Disposals	13,158 (37,281)		13,158 (37,281)
At 31 March 2021		27,406	27,406
Carrying amount At 31 March 2021	-		
At 31 March 2020	107,456	-	107,456

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

6. Tangible assets

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		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost	•				
	At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	1,449	30,329	20,931	344,220	396,929
	Depreciation At 1 April 2020 Charge for the year	1,449 —	30,329	8,024 4,186	251,208 27,067	291,010 31,253
	At 31 March 2021	1,449	30,329	12,210	278,275	322,263
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2021			8,721	65,945	74,666
	At 31 March 2020			12,907	93,012	105,919
7.	Debtors					
					2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors				1,472,432 267,688	1,724,045 151,908
					1,740,120	1,875,953
8.	Creditors: amounts fall	ing due within	one year			
					2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans and overdraft	S			1,201,673	1,203,487
	Trade creditors	ındadakinas an	ddombolcinoso i	mlaiala #laa	307,959	301,624
	Amounts owed to group a company has a participat		undertakings i	n which the	3,059,983	3,560,059
	Social security and other				45,350	32,852
	Other creditors				559,046	309,791
					5,174,011	5,407,813
	The bank loan is secured	by the ultimate	parent company	y, A & D Com	pany Limited.	
9.	Creditors: amounts fall	ing due after m	ore than one y	ear		
					2021 £	2020 £
	Other creditors				9,061	14,171

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

10. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2021		2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000

11. Operating leases

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

£	2020 £
94,474	94,474
283,422	377,896
377,896	472,370
	283,422

12. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated

was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr K J Stirrat, for and on behalf of Sadler Talbot Ltd.

13. Related party transactions

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 disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company