Company Registration No. 03324086 (England and Wales)
A AND D MOTORCYCLES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director Mr A J Shepherd

Secretary Mrs E C G Shepherd

Company number 03324086

Registered office The School House

Bodfari Denbigh Denbighshire LL16 4DA

Accountants Sage & Company Business Advisors Ltd

102 Bowen Court St Asaph Business Park

St Asaph Denbighshire LL17 0JE

Business address Spencer Trading Estate

Denbigh LL19 5TA

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of motorcycle sales and related activities.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr A J Shepherd

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr A J Shepherd **Director**

1 June 2020

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF A AND D MOTORCYCLES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of A and D Motorcycles Limited for the year ended 30 November 2019 set out on pages 3 to 9 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-quidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of A and D Motorcycles Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 3 April 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of A and D Motorcycles Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of A and D Motorcycles Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than A and D Motorcycles Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that A and D Motorcycles Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of A and D Motorcycles Limited. You consider that A and D Motorcycles Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of A and D Motorcycles Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Sage & Company Business Advisors Ltd

Chartered Accountants

1 June 2020

102 Bowen Court St Asaph Business Park St Asaph Denbighshire LL17 0JE

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	£	£
Gross profit	204,256	169,730
Administrative expenses	(130,340)	(127,217)
Operating profit	73,916	42,513
Interest receivable and similar income	204	68
Interest payable and similar expenses	(24,310)	(438)
Profit before taxation	49,810	42,143
Tax on profit	3,462	450
Profit for the financial year	53,272	42,593
Retained earnings brought forward	361,776	331,183
Dividends	(12,000)	(12,000)
Retained earnings carried forward	403,048	361,776
		

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		343,153		345,289
Current assets					
Stocks		817,763		728,511	
Debtors		6,656		6,548	
Cash at bank and in hand		76,849		87,623	
		901,268		822,682	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one		(050 (50)		(242.222)	
year		(653,156)		(612,220)	
Net current assets			248,112		210,462
Total assets less current liabilities			591,265		555,751
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year			(188,117)		(190,413)
Provisions for liabilities			-		(3,462)
Net assets			403,148		361,876
Capital and reconses					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			403,048		361,776
FIUIL AND 1035 16361765					
Total equity			403,148		361,876

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

For the financial year ended 30 November 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 1 June 2020

Mr A J Shepherd

Director

Company Registration No. 03324086

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A and D Motorcycles Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The School House, Bodfari, Denbigh, Denbighshire, LL16 4DA.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a strong expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, specifically with reference to the Coronavirus pandemic. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.4 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:

Land and buildings Freehold 0%

Plant and machinery 15% Reducing Balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% Reducing Balance
Computer equipment 25% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles 25% Reducing Balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 replacement cost and 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.11 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.12 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 material 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

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

	Number	Number
Total	12	11

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

y	Total £
Cost	-
At 1 December 2018	449,618
Additions	2,163
At 30 November 2019	451,781
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 December 2018	104,327
Depreciation charged in the year	4,301
At 30 November 2019	108,628
Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2019	343,153
At 30 November 2018	345,289

4 Events after the reporting date

Following the period end, the Coronavirus pandemic has impacted the industry. The business has, since early March 2020, decided not to actively trade part of the business due to government guidance in respect of the pandemic. The company has implemented new procedures and acted in accordance with best practice and government guidance with a view to reopening. It has not been possible to quantify or ascertain with any certainty the financial impact of the pandemic on the business. No adjustments are required or have been made to the financial statements in this regard.

A AND D MOTORCYCLES LIMITED	
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019	

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.