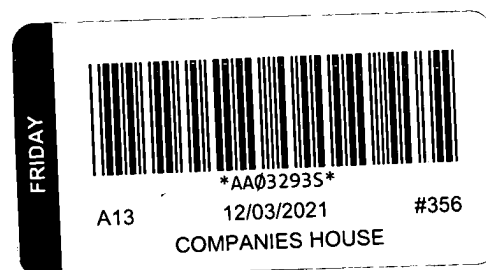


OMNIKOTE LIMITED

COMPANY NUMBER 3704991

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020



KING LOOSE & CO
ACCOUNTANTS
ST JOHN'S HOUSE
5 SOUTH PARADE
SUMMERTOWN
OXFORD OX2 7JL

OMNIKOTE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020

Directors	S. Rennie Esq. I. Dmytrenko Mrs L. C. White-Spacagna (resigned 01/04/19) Z. F. Heap R. M. Fox (appointed 02/04/19)
Secretary	Mrs L. C. White-Spacagna (resigned 01/04/19) R. M. Fox (appointed 02/04/19)
Company number	3704991
Registered office	Chamberlain Road Aylesbury Bucks HP19 8DY
Accountants	King Loose & Co Accountants St John's House 5 South Parade Summertown Oxford OX2 7JL
Bankers	HSBC Bank Plc Midland House Seacourt, West Way Botley Oxford OX2 0PL

OMNIKOTE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020

CONTENTS

	Page
Accountants' report	1
Balance sheet	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 10

OMNIKOTE LIMITED

**ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF OMNIKOTE LIMITED**

In accordance with the engagement letter, and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have compiled the financial statements of the company which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet and related notes, from the accounting records and information you have given to us.

This report is made to the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the Company's Board of Directors that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permissible by law, we do not accept nor assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with the technical guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the Balance Sheet your duty to ensure that the company has kept proper accounting records and to prepare financial statements for the period ended 25th March 2020 that give a true and fair view under the Companies Act 2006. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the period.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. 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 financial statements.

King, Loose & Co

9th March 2021

King Loose & Co
Accountants
St John's House
5 South Parade
Summertown
Oxford OX2 7JL

OMNIKOTE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (COMPANY NUMBER 3704991)

AS AT 25TH MARCH 2020

	Notes	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
		£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	5	72,700	73,191
Current Assets			
Stocks		23,893	24,708
Debtors	6	431,248	335,500
Cash at bank and in hand		201,203	181,527
		<u>656,344</u>	<u>541,735</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(237,356)</u>	<u>(192,103)</u>
Net Current assets		<u>418,988</u>	<u>349,632</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		<u>491,688</u>	<u>422,823</u>
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	9	<u>(13,800)</u>	<u>(13,900)</u>
Net Assets		<u><u>477,888</u></u>	<u><u>408,923</u></u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital	10	10,100	10,100
Share premium account	11	211,075	211,075
Profit and loss account	11	256,713	187,748
Total Shareholders' Funds		<u><u>477,888</u></u>	<u><u>408,923</u></u>

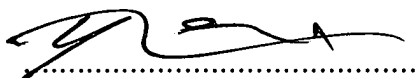
The directors consider that for the period ended 25th March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006. No member or members have deposited a notice requesting an audit for the current financial period under Section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 386 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial period and of its profit or loss for the financial period in accordance with the requirements of Sections 393 and 394, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to the financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

No profit and loss account is presented in accordance with Section 444(5a) of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 09/03/2021



S. Rennie Esq.

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

OMNIKOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020

1. Company information

Omnikote Limited ('the company') is a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is:

Chamberlain Road
Aylesbury
Bucks HP19 8DY

The principal activity of the company throughout the period was that of coating specialists.

These financial statements have been presented in sterling (£) as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

OMNIKOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the accounting policies set out below, FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The current economic conditions present increased risks for all businesses. In response to such conditions, the directors have carefully considered these risks, including an assessment of uncertainty on future trading projections for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The directors considers that the going concern basis is appropriate to the presentation of the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

1. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:-

- a. The company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- b. the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- c. the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- d. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- e. the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue is therefore recognised when the customer accepts delivery of the product and the product is installed.

2. Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably the company recognises revenue associated with the transaction by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:-

- a. the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- b. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- c. the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- d. the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue for support services is therefore recognised proportionally over the performance of the service contract.

OMNIKOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020

Leases

Lease arrangements are classified as a finance lease where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other lease arrangements are classified as an operating lease.

The company as a lessee

Assets held under finance lease arrangements are recognised as assets within property, plant and equipment at their fair value, or if lower at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The assets are subsequently depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful life. The corresponding finance lease liability is recognised as a finance lease obligation, with lease payments being apportioned between finance charges and a reduction to the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining amount of the liability. Finance charges are recognised within profit or loss.

Payments made under operating lease arrangements are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Benefits receivable as operating lease incentives are recognised within profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Taxation

Tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax currently payable, relating to UK corporation tax, is calculated on the basis of the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. Transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, gives rise to a deferred tax liability or asset. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. The tax expense is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pounds Sterling using the exchange rate prevailing at the date the transactions took place. Where this is not possible to determine, income and expense items are translated using an average exchange rate for the period.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities are reported in profit and loss.

OMNIKOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives at the following rates:

Leasehold improvements	-	10% reducing balance basis
Plant and machinery	-	15% reducing balance basis
Office equipment	-	25% reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance basis

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

At each balance sheet date the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If such an indication exists the recoverable amount of an 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 the asset the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the obligation will be required to be settled, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Provisions are discounted when the time value of money is material.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company holds basic financial instruments, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings. The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments in full.

Financial assets - classified as basic financial instruments

- i) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.
- ii) Trade and other receivables
Trade and other receivables that are receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received, net of any impairment.

OMNIKOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that any receivable amount may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

- iii) **Inventory**
Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks.
- iv) **Trade and other payables and loans and borrowings**
Trade and other payables that are payable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be paid.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. The estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. Employees	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Number of employees		
The average monthly numbers of employees (including the directors) during the period were:	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>

4. Employee benefits

The company operates defined contribution pension schemes in respect of 2 of the directors. The schemes and their assets are held by independent managers. The pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the funds in respect of the year.

OMNIKOTE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020**

5. Tangible assets	<u>Leasehold</u>	<u>Plant and</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>improvements</u>	<u>machinery</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>vehicles</u>	
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 21st March 2019	28,118	477,434	43,640	67,800	616,992
Additions	-	13,750	1,768	-	15,518
At 25th March 2020	28,118	491,184	45,408	67,800	632,510
Depreciation					
At 21st March 2019	25,028	434,139	43,266	41,368	543,801
Charge for the period	309	8,556	536	6,608	16,009
At 25th March 2020	25,337	442,695	43,802	47,976	559,810
Net book value					
At 25th March 2020	2,781	48,489	1,606	19,824	72,700
At 20th March 2019	3,090	43,295	374	26,432	73,191

6. Debtors	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	£	£
Trade debtors	390,513	294,220
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,163	1,063
Prepayments and accrued income	38,572	40,217
	431,248	335,500

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	£	£
Trade creditors	79,030	86,983
Corporation tax	15,250	8,850
Other taxes and social security costs	81,341	61,330
Accruals and deferred income	61,735	34,940
	237,356	192,103

OMNIKOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020

8. Provisions	<u>Deferred taxation (Note 9) £</u>	<u>Total £</u>
At 21st March 2019	13,900	13,900
Movements in the year	(100)	(100)
At 25th March 2020	<u>13,800</u>	<u>13,800</u>

9. Deferred tax	<u>2020 £</u>	<u>2019 £</u>
Included in provision (note 8)	<u>13,800</u>	<u>13,900</u>

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	<u>2020 £</u>	<u>2019 £</u>
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>13,800</u>	<u>13,900</u>

10. Share capital	<u>2020 £</u>	<u>2019 £</u>
Authorised		
1,000 ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
1,000,000 ordinary 'B' shares of 1 pence each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>11,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>
Issued and fully paid		
100 ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	100	100
1,000,000 ordinary 'B' shares of 1 pence each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>10,100</u>	<u>10,100</u>

OMNIKOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25TH MARCH 2020

11. Equity Reserves	<u>Share premium account</u> £	<u>Profit and loss account</u> £	<u>Total</u> £
At 21st March 2019	211,075	187,748	398,823
Profit for the period	-	68,965	68,965
At 25th March 2020	<u>211,075</u>	<u>256,713</u>	<u>467,788</u>

12. Operating lease commitments

The company has ongoing annual commitments in respect of premises rent amounting to £79,500 per 52 week period. This rent is payable to the parent undertaking.

The company also has an ongoing commitment in respect of hire and maintenance of its telephone system, amounting to £1,175 per quarter until December 2022.

13. Ultimate parent undertaking

The directors consider Omnikote Holdings Limited to be the ultimate holding company for Omnikote Limited.

14. Related party transactions

Omnikote Limited has ongoing commercial transactions by way of both recharges to and purchases from Nylon Colours Limited, a company 60% controlled by Mr S. A. Rennie via his holding in Nylon Colours (Holdings) Limited. All transactions are upon normal commercial terms, and include recharges for shared facilities.