SUCK UK Limited Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016



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SUCK UK Limited

Registered number: 04718480

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of wholesale and retail of household goods, and development of new innovative products.

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the company's continued growth in recent years.

The company has pitched for new projects during the year under review which it expects to bear fruition within the next 12 months.

The company continues its investment programme into new technology and products to keep the company ahead of its competition.

Research and development

The company continually invests in research and development expenditure so that new products are continually brought to the market to aid growth and future profitability of the business.

Financial instrument risk

The company holds financial instruments mainly to finance its operations and to finance corporate transactions such as dividend payments. In addition various financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors arise directly from the company's operations.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend a final dividend.

Events since the balance sheet date

There are no significant events since the balance sheet date to report.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

S Hurt

J Biddulph

SUCK UK Limited

Registered number: 04718480

Directors' Report

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 23 December 2016 and signed on its behalf.

J Biddulph Director

SUCK UK Limited Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Financial Reporting Standard 102 and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

SUCK UK Limited Strategic Report

The directors consider the stability of the company as satisfactory in the current market conditions. The principal risk to the company is the general economy does not continue to grow at the current rate and any decrease in the economic activity in the UK will have a proporationate decrease in the level of sales.

Turnover has decreased slightly by 2.2% which is the result of a drop in sales orders.

The directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the company's continued growth in recent years.

The company has designed new products during the year under review which it expects to bear fruition within the next 12 months.

The company continues its investment programme into new products and technology to keep the company ahead of its competition.

At the end of the financial year, the company maintains a healthy balance sheet with funds retained within the business to continue its growth development. Shareholders funds have increased from £3.16m to £3.28m.

Key performance indictators

- Gross profit margins have remained the same as the company aims to keep competitive in the market. However the gross profit margin still remain above average due to continued improved customer base and sale of higher profit margin goods and new products being brought out onto the market.
- Overall cashflow remains strong.
- Continued marketing, exhibition, trade shows and promotional costs to help maintain the existing customer base as well as allow for continued growth into new markets.

This report was approved by the board on 23 December 2016 and signed on its behalf.

- T

J Biddulph Director

SUCK UK Limited Independent auditors' report to the members of SUCK UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of SUCK UK Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the accounts

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate

Opinion on the accounts

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report and the Strategic Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Colita

George Christou (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of CK Partnership Limited Accountants and Statutory Auditors 23 December 2016

1 Old Court Mews 311 Chase road

London N14 6JS

SUCK UK Limited Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	8,043,387	8,219,243
Cost of sales		(5,133,819)	(5,236,825)
Gross profit		2,909,568	2,982,418
Administrative expenses		(2,362,243)	(2,698,885)
Operating profit	4	547,325	283,533
Interest receivable Interest payable	7	53 (2,032)	108 (537)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	•	545,346	283,104
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(11)	42
Profit for the financial year		545,335	283,146

SUCK UK Limited Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2016

	Notes		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets			·-		
Tangible assets	9		13,299		24,351
Current assets					
Stocks	10	1,337,440		1,321,883	
Debtors	11	1,212,814		1,978,875	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,513,733		868,359	
		4,063,987		4,169,117	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	12	(795,125)		(1,031,740)	
Net current assets	٠ .		3,268,862		3,137,377
Net assets		-	3,282,161	_	3,161,728
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		100		2
Profit and loss account	14		3,282,061		3,161,726
Total equity		_	3,282,161	- -	3,161,728

J Biddulph Director Approved by the board on 23 December 2016

SUCK UK Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2014	2	-	-	2,903,868	2,903,870
Profit for the financial year				283,146	283,146
Dividends				(25,288)	(25,288)
At 31 March 2015	2		-	3,161,726	3,161,728
At 1 April 2015	2	-	-	3,161,726	-3,161,728
Profit for the financial year				545,335	545,335
Dividends	00			(425,000)	(425,000)
Shares issued	98	-			98
At 31 March 2016	100			3,282,061	3,282,161

SUCK UK Limited Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Operating activities Operating profit		547,325	283,533
Adjustments for:		11 701	10 014
Depreciation		11,701 559,026	13,814 297,347
Increase in stocks Decrease/(increase) in debtors (Decrease)/increase in creditors		(15,557) 766,061 (246,716) 1,062,814	(170,737) (871,174) 310,623 (433,941)
Interest received		53	108
Interest paid Corporation tax paid		(2,032) -	(537) (35,164)
Cash generated by/(used in) operating activities		1,060,835	(469,534)
Investing activities Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(649)	(18,409)
Cash used in investing activities		(649)	(18,409)
Financing activities Equity dividends paid Proceeds from the issue of shares		(425,000) 98	(25,288)
Cash used in financing activities		(424,902)	(25,288)
Net cash generated/(used) Cash generated by/(used in) operating activities Cash used in investing activities Cash used in financing activities		1,060,835 (649) (424,902)	(469,534) (18,409) (25,288)
Net cash generated/(used)		635,284	(513,231)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		801,771 1,437,055	1,315,002 801,771
Cash and cash equivalents comprise: Cash at bank Bank overdrafts	12	1,513,733 (76,678) 1,437,055	868,359 (66,588) 801,771

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer.

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery

25% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method.

The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price).

Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and takes assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Carrying values of plant and machinery seldom equal the market value, as these are written off by equal amounts each year over the estimated useful life of the assets taking into account impairment reviews.

There are exchange rate fluctuations which may alter the transaction value converted in £'s for assets held in foreign currencies, which may affect the future value of those assets and liabilities.

3	Analysis of turnover	2016 £	2015 £
	Sale of goods	8,043,387	8,219,243
	By geographical market:		
	UK Europe North America Rest of world	3,009,966 1,912,976 1,974,869 1,145,576 8,043,387	3,449,021 1,397,905 2,106,513 1,265,804 8,219,243
4	Operating profit This is stated after charging:	2016 £	2015 £
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets Operating lease rentals - land and buildings Auditors' remuneration for audit services Auditors' remuneration for other services	11,701 212,138 6,000 12,920	13,814 212,138 5,000 7,130
5	Directors' emoluments	2016 £	2015 £
	Emoluments	16,128	15,912

6	Staff costs	2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries Other pension costs	862,491	815,634 180,000
		862,491	995,634
	Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
	Administration	11	10
	Development	9	8
	Distribution	4	3
	Marketing	4	4
	Sales	4	4
		32	29
7	Interest payable	2016 £	2015 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	2,032	537

8	Taxation	2016 £	2015 £
	Analysis of charge in period Current tax:	£	£
	UK corporation tax on profits of the period	11	(42)
	Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	11	(42)
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the st are explained as follows:	andard rate of co	rporation tax
		2016 £	2015 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	545,346	283,104
	Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	20%	20%

corporation tax

Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,395	1,976
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	2,026	(1,144)
Utilisation of tax losses and enhanced R&D claim	(112,479)	(57,495)
Current tax charge for period	11	(42)

£

109,069

£

56,621

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of

The Government has announced changes to the rate of corporation tax which will reduce down to 19% next year, and a further 1% in each of the following 2 years down to 17%.

9	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
			machinery
			At cost
			£
	Cost or valuation		400.070
	At 1 April 2015		100,970
	Additions		649
	At 31 March 2016		101,619
	Depreciation		
	At 1 April 2015		76,619
	Charge for the year		11,701
	At 31 March 2016		88,320
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2016		13,299
	At 31 March 2015		24,351_
10	Charles	2016	2015
10	Stocks	2016 £	2013 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale	1,337,440	1,321,883
11	Debtors	2016	2015
• •		£	£
	Trade debtors	1,023,802	1,889,753
	VAT Refund due	71,657	58,794
	Other debtors	117,355	30,328
		1,212,814	1,978,875
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016	2015
	•	£	£
	Bank overdrafts	76,678	66,588
	Trade creditors	641,419	889,975
	Corporation tax	11	-
	Other taxes and social security costs	21,196	18,092
	Other creditors	55,821	57,085
		795,125	1,031,740

13	Share capital	Nominal value	2016 Number	2016 £	2015 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid: Ordinary shares	£1 each	100	100	2
		Nominal value	Number	Amount £	
	Shares issued during the period: Ordinary shares	£1 each	98	98	
14	Profit and loss account			2016 £	2015 £
	At 1 April Profit for the financial year Dividends			3,161,726 545,335 (425,000)	2,903,868 283,146 (25,288)
	At 31 March	^		3,282,061	3,161,726
15	Dividends			2016 £	2015 £
	Dividends on ordinary shares (note	14)		425,000	

16 Other financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

	Land and buildings 2016 £	Land and buildings 2015 £	Other 2016 £	Other 2015 £
Falling due:				
within two to five years	212,138	212,138		_

17 Related party transactions

During the year, Mexico City Limited owned 100% by the director Jude Biddulph provided design consultancy services amounting to £287,124 (2015 - £75,000) to SUCK UK Limited during the year.

As at 31 March 2016 the company owed Mexico City Limited £Nil (2015 - £26,000).

During the year, New Jersey Limited owned 100% by the director Samuel Hurt provided design consultancy services amounting to £287,424 (2015 - £75,000) to SUCK UK Limited during the year.

As at 31 March 2016 the company owed New Jersey Limited £Nil (2015 - £26,000).

All transactions carried out with the related parties were made on a commercial arms length basis, in the normal course of business.

18 Controlling party

The is no ultimate controlling party. The 2 directors between them however have a controlling interest in the company amounting to 80% of the issued share capital.

19 Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling.

20 Legal form of entity and country of incorporation

SUCK UK Limited is a limited company incorporated in England.

21 Principal place of business

The address of the company's principal place of business and registered office is:

31 Regent Studios 8 Andrews Road London E8 4QN

22 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2015	£
Profit under former UK GAAP	283,146
Profit under FRS 102	283,146
Balance sheet at 31 March 2015	3
Equity under former UK GAAP	3,161,728
Equity under FRS 102	3,161,728
Balance sheet at 1 April 2014	3
Equity under former UK GAAP	-
Equity under FRS 102	-