Company Registration No. 04846069 (England and Wales)

KALMAR WEST AFRICA LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

KALMAR WEST AFRICA LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 8

KALMAR WEST AFRICA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		279		425
Current assets					
Stocks		-		32,213	
Debtors	**5**	348,757		354,502	
Cash at bank and in hand		402,318		1,111,446	
		751,075		1,498,161	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(1,176,433)		(2,119,031)	
Net current liabilities			(425,358)		(620,870)
Total assets less current liabilities			(425,079)		(620,445)
Provisions for liabilities	**7**		903		971
Net liabilities			(424,176)		(619,474)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**8**		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(424,276)		(619,574)
Total equity			(424,176)		(619,474)

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 8 October 2020

Mr Y Moskovitch
Director

Company Registration No. 04846069

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kalmar West Africa Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 De Walden Court, 85 New Cavendish Street, London, W1W 6XD.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The director of the company has considered the implications of the Insolvency Act 1986 and regards the balance sheet position as temporary only. The director is of the opinion that there will be adequate furding available from the group to allow the company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods despatched to customers, net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.3 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:

Computer equipment	25% Straight line

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.

1.4 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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.

1.8 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.

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.

1.9 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.

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.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Auditor's remuneration

	2020	2019
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	3,000	3,000

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	-	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	583
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	158
Depreciation charged in the year	146
At 31 March 2020	304
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	279
At 31 March 2019	425

5 Debtors

	2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	48,692	109,295
Amounts owed by group undertakings	247,760	173,822
Other debtors	52,305	71,385
	348,757	354,502

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	785,864	1,351,708
Amounts owed to group undertakings	106,300	567,921
Other creditors	284,269	199,402
	1,176,433	2,119,031

7 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2020	Liabilities 2019
Balances:	**£**	**£**
Accelerated capital allowances	(903)	(971)

	2020
Movements in the year:	**£**
Asset at 1 April 2019	(971)
Charge to profit or loss	68
Asset at 31 March 2020	(903)

8 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	**£**
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Emphasis of matter - going concern

We draw your attention the current situation with regards to COVID 19. Whilst at the time of this report there is general uncertainty to the current and future impact of COVID 19, naturally, this is potentially an ever changing outlook which therefore may carry some uncertainties. However, the director considers that the company and the group have been relatively robust to these impacts so far and all things being equal, is of the opinion this should not change.

The senior statutory auditor was Malcolm Kauder.

The auditor was PMK & Associates LLP.

10 Related party transactions

10 Related party transactions **(Continued)**

The following transactions were made between related companies during the year:

The company paid net expenses of £923,859 (2019: £1,077,476) on behalf of its parent company Leemar Group Limited. The company was charged management charges of £488,475 (2019: £661,870) from its parent company and at the year end, the balances due to Leemar Group Limited was £47,985 (2019: £483,369).

The company provided working capital loans totalling £46,646 and paid net expenses of £27,292 on behalf of Marine Mutual Services (WA) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Leemar Group Limited. At the year end, the balances due from Marine Mutual Services (WA) Limited was £247,760 (2019: £173,822).

The company repaid part of its intercompany loan outstanding totalling £26,237 (2019: (£11,151)) to Pandiship (WA) Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Leemar Group Limited. At the year end, the balances due to Pandiship (WA) Limited was £58,315 (2019: £84,552).

Included within other debtors is an amount of £1,500 (2019: £1,500) due from Sealtech Systems Ltd, a company which is controlled by the director but is not a member of the group.

11 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Leemar Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is Mr A Moskovitch, shareholder of Leemar Group Limited.