Registration number: 04860600

Exmouth Power Tools Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Thompson Jenner LLP Chartered Accountants 28 Alexandra Terrace Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

Contents

Company Information	<u>1</u>
Balance Sheet	<u>2</u> to <u>3</u>
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	<u>4</u> to <u>10</u>

Company Information

Directors Mrs V A Wright

Mr G A Wright

Company secretary Mrs V A Wright

Registered office Unit 4 Pound Lane Trading Estate

Exmouth Devon EX8 4NP

Bankers NatWest Bank plc

Exmouth
11 Rolle Street
Exmouth
Devon
EX8 1HH

Barclays Bank plc 12 Rolle Street Exmouth Devon EX8 1HD

Accountants Thompson Jenner LLP

Chartered Accountants 28 Alexandra Terrace

Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

Page 1

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	20,160	10,376
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>6</u>	81,129	82,241
Debtors	<u>6</u> <u>7</u>	87,976	82,824
Cash at bank and in hand		10,160	10,612
		179,265	175,677
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>8</u>	(172,436)	(167,451)
Net current assets		6,829	8,226
Total assets less current liabilities		26,989	18,602
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>8</u>	(16,725)	-
Provisions for liabilities		(3,692)	(1,695)
Net assets		6,572	16,907
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		6,570	16,905
Total equity		6,572	16,907

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 11 June 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2019

Mr G A Wright Director	
	The notes on pages $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{10}{2}$ form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Unit 4 Pound Lane Trading Estate Exmouth Devon EX8 4NP England

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 and do not consider it to have a material impact on the balances included within the financial statements.

In addition, the Directors do not consider it to cast any significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue to trade as a going concern.

The directors have taken both reactive and proactive measures in order to mitigate any risks associated with COVID-19 including managing cash flow to ensure that debts can be paid when they fall due, managing staffing levels and monitoring key customer and supplier activity.

The directors have implemented a robust system of procedures and controls in order to deal with any associated risks.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant and machinery Land and buildings Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

25% reducing balance basis
Over the remaining life of the lease
25% reducing balance basis

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class
Goodwill
Amortisation method and rate
10% straight line basis

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors 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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 4 (2018 - 4).

Page 7

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £	
Cost or valuation			
At 1 October 2018	60,000	60,000	
At 30 September 2019	60,000	60,000	
Amortisation At 1 October 2018	60,000	60,000	
At 30 September 2019	60,000	60,000	
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2019		-	

5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Motor vehicles £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 October 2018	7,477	6,995	26,075	40,547
Additions		16,990		16,990
At 30 September 2019	7,477	23,985	26,075	57,537
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2018	6,018	1,749	22,404	30,171
Charge for the year	730	5,559	917	7,206
At 30 September 2019	6,748	7,308	23,321	37,377
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2019	729	16,677	2,754	20,160
At 30 September 2018	1,459	5,246	3,671	10,376

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £729 (2018 - £1,458) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

6 Stocks

Page 8

£

£

82,241

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

7 Debtors			
		2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		35,941	29,478
Other debtors		48,928	52,470
Prepayments and accrued income		3,107	876
Total current trade and other debtors		87,976	82,824
8 Creditors			
	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>9</u>	90,215	91,982
Trade creditors		62,864	54,745
Taxation and social security		17,227 2,130	18,915
Accrued expenses		<u> </u>	1,809
		172,436	167,451
	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due often ene veer			
Due after one year Loans and borrowings	9	16,725	<u> </u>
9 Loans and borrowings			
		2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings Bank borrowings		12 524	
Bank overdrafts		12,534 72,179	- 85,197
Hire purchase contracts		5,502	6,785
		90,215	91,982
		2019 £	2018 £
Non-current loans and borrowings			<u>.</u>
Hire purchase contracts		16,725	

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

10 Related party transactions Transactions with directors

2019 Interest free loan repayable on demand	At 1 October 2018 £ 26,194	Advances to directors £ 24,938	Repayments by director £ (26,708)	At 30 September 2019 £ 24,424
Interest free loan repayable on demand	26,194	24,938	(26,708)	24,424
2018 Interest free loan repayable on demand	At 1 October 2017 £ 12,295	Advances to directors £ 29,603	Repayments by director £ (15,705)	At 30 September 2018 £ 26,194
Interest free loan repayable on demand	12,296	29,603	(15,705)	26,194

Page 10

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.