Registered number: 05899309

COLCHESTER KAWASAKI LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		**1,144,747**		*1,129,593*
			1,144,747		*1,129,593*
Current assets					
Stocks	6	**1,672,402**		*1,187,741*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**6,737**		*37,177*	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	**77,086**		*210*	
		1,756,225		*1,225,128*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(1,811,427)**		*(1,414,937)*	
Net current liabilities			**(55,202)**		*(189,809)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**1,089,545**		*939,784*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		**(478,831)**		*(497,428)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	12	**(10,547)**		*(4,777)*	
			(10,547)		*(4,777)*
Net assets			**600,167**		*437,579*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account			**600,067**		*437,479*
			600,167		*437,579*

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 March 2018.

L R Gregory
Director
The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Colchester Kawasaki Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in England, United Kingdom under the Companies Act.

The address of the registered office is detailed on the company information page.

The principal activity of the company was sale and service of motorcycles.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

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

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	- 20% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% Reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	- 20% Reducing balance
Office equipment	- 20% Reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted averagebasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 18 *(2016 - 14)*.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

4. Intangible assets

	Computer Software £
Cost	
At 1 October 2016	**5,438**
At 30 September 2017	**5,438**
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2016	**5,438**
At 30 September 2017	**5,438**
Net book value	
At 30 September 2017	-
At 30 September 2016	-

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 October 2016	1,060,243	194,666	1,254,909
Additions	-	75,154	75,154
At 30 September 2017	1,060,243	269,820	1,330,063
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2016	10,602	114,714	125,316
Charge for the year on owned assets	10,496	27,733	38,229
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	21,774	21,774
At 30 September 2017	21,098	164,221	185,319
Net book value			
At 30 September 2017	1,039,145	105,599	1,144,744
At 30 September 2016	*1,049,641*	*79,952*	*1,129,593*

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Freehold	1,039,145	*1,049,641*
	1,039,145	*1,049,641*

6. Stocks

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,672,402	*1,187,741*
	1,672,402	*1,187,741*

7. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	5,177	5,962
Other debtors	1,200	30,115
Prepayments and accrued income	360	1,100
	6,737	37,177

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	77,086	210
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(13,830)
	77,086	(13,620)

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	-	13,830
Bank loans	27,007	325,839
Other loans	303,027	-
Trade creditors	1,241,832	968,102
Corporation tax	30,054	-
Other taxation and social security	148,561	56,491
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	14,696	9,241
Other creditors	39,356	34,540
Accruals and deferred income	6,894	6,894
	1,811,427	1,414,937

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Bank loans	435,182	*460,822*
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	43,649	*36,606*
	478,831	*497,428*

Secured loans

The bank loan is secured over the freehold property.

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	27,007	*325,839*
Other loans	303,027	*-*
	330,034	*325,839*
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	28,175	*27,007*
	28,175	*27,007*
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	91,533	*88,029*
	91,533	*88,029*
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	315,475	*345,787*
	315,475	*345,787*
	765,217	*786,662*

12. Deferred taxation

	2017
	£
At beginning of year	**(4,777)**
Charged to profit or loss	**(5,770)**
At end of year	**(10,547)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	**(10,547)**	*(4,846)*
Pension surplus	**-**	*69*
	(10,547)	*(4,777)*

13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the fund to the company and amounted to £2,196 (2016: £353). Contributions totalling £413 (2016: £345) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

14. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is Lloyd Cooper Motor Cycles Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.