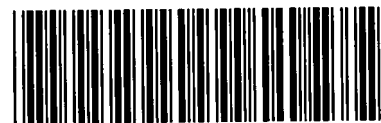


**E C SNAITH AND SON LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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COMPANIES HOUSE

**E C SNAITH AND SON LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:06662497**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	17,012	25,913
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	329,801	354,473
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	232,260	199,231
Cash at bank and in hand	8	1,852	36,533
		<u>563,913</u>	<u>590,237</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(541,827)	(524,101)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>22,086</u>	<u>66,136</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>39,098</u>	<u>92,049</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(37,500)	(50,000)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,598</u></u>	<u><u>42,049</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		1,498	41,949
		<u><u>1,598</u></u>	<u><u>42,049</u></u>

The director considers 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 the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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.

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.

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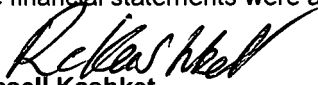
E C SNAITH AND SON LIMITED  
REGISTERED NUMBER:06662497

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**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

  
Russell Kashket  
Director

Date: 30/06/2022

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**1. General information**

E C Snaith and Son Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England in the United Kingdom. The principal place of business is Unit C 43-53 Markfield Road, Tottenham, London, N15 4QA. The principal activity of the company during the year was that of the provision of military equipment supplies.

**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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company had net assets of £22,086 at the balance sheet date. The director has considered the going concern of the company and the director has agreed to support E C Snaith and Son Limited for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

**2.3 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 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.

**2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**2.6 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

**2.7 Borrowing costs**

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

**2.8 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 profit or loss 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.9 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 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.

**2.10 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.

**2.11 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	10% Straight line method
Fixtures and fittings	-	10% Straight line method
Office equipment	-	33% Straight line method

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 profit or loss.

**2.12 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 first in, first out basis. 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.

**2.13 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.

**2.14 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.

**2.15 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.16 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 profit or loss 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.

**2.17 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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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.

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.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2020 - 7).



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**E C SNAITH AND SON LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**4. Intangible assets**

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2020	240,000
At 30 September 2021	<u>240,000</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 October 2020	240,000
At 30 September 2021	<u>240,000</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 30 September 2021	<u>-</u>
At 30 September 2020	<u>-</u>

**5. Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 October 2020	10,000	30,464	42,091	82,555
At 30 September 2021	<u>10,000</u>	<u>30,464</u>	<u>42,091</u>	<u>82,555</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 October 2020	10,000	26,325	20,316	56,641
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	473	8,429	8,902
At 30 September 2021	<u>10,000</u>	<u>26,798</u>	<u>28,745</u>	<u>65,543</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 30 September 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>3,666</u>	<u>13,346</u>	<u>17,012</u>
At 30 September 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>4,138</u>	<u>21,775</u>	<u>25,913</u>

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**E C SNAITH AND SON LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**6. Stocks**

	2021 £	2020 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	329,801	354,473
	<u>329,801</u>	<u>354,473</u>

**7. Debtors**

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	225,948	192,919
Deferred taxation	6,312	6,312
	<u>232,260</u>	<u>199,231</u>

**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,852	36,533

**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	10,000	-
Trade creditors	345,950	297,168
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,016	71,063
Other taxation and social security	86,303	77,720
Other creditors	73,805	67,188
Accruals and deferred income	10,753	10,962
	<u>541,827</u>	<u>524,101</u>

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**E C SNAITH AND SON LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	<u>37,500</u>	<u>50,000</u>

**11. Loans**

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	10,000	-
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	37,500	50,000
	<u>47,500</u>	<u>50,000</u>

**12. Deferred taxation**

	2021 £
At beginning of year	<u>6,312</u>
At end of year	<u>6,312</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	6,312	358
Tax losses carried forward	-	5,954
	<u>6,312</u>	<u>6,312</u>

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**E C SNAITH AND SON LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**13. Pension commitments**

The pension contributions charged to the profit and loss in the year were £2,845 (2020: £2,249). The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the company has no potential liability other than for the payment of these amounts. There were no outstanding balances at the year end (2020: £nil).

**14. Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 33 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

**15. Ultimate parent undertaking**

The ultimate parent undertaking is Kashket Holdings Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.