

Company Registration No. 06776129 (England and Wales)

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

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SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,078,481		1,066,646
Current assets					
Stocks		467,307		577,966	
Debtors	5	585,519		432,983	
Cash at bank and in hand		143,078		359,837	
		<u>1,195,904</u>		<u>1,370,786</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(254,302)</u>		<u>(326,974)</u>	
Net current assets			941,602		1,043,812
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,020,083</u>		<u>2,110,458</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(84,860)		(107,036)
Provisions for liabilities	9		<u>(64,526)</u>		<u>(83,234)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,870,697</u>		<u>1,920,188</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		200		200
Share premium account			50,000		50,000
Revaluation reserve			94,607		71,765
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,725,890</u>		<u>1,798,223</u>
Total equity			<u>1,870,697</u>		<u>1,920,188</u>

The directors of the company have 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

B W P Kerfoot
Director

Company Registration No. 06776129

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2017	200	50,000	-	1,552,118	1,602,318
Year ended 30 September 2018:					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	280,245	280,245
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	-	88,599	-	88,599
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	-	(16,834)	-	(16,834)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	71,765	280,245	352,010
Dividends	-	-	-	(34,140)	(34,140)
Balance at 30 September 2018	200	50,000	71,765	1,798,223	1,920,188
Year ended 30 September 2019:					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(55,263)	(55,263)
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	-	28,200	-	28,200
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	-	(5,358)	-	(5,358)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	22,842	(55,263)	(32,421)
Dividends	-	-	-	(17,070)	(17,070)
Balance at 30 September 2019	200	50,000	94,607	1,725,890	1,870,697

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Specialised Inflatable Technology Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 2, Atlantic Way, Dempster Buildings, Brunswick Business Park, Liverpool, L3 4BE.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Despite the matters set out in the events after the reporting date note, at the date of approving the financial statements the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company has been able to continue operating throughout the Covid-19 crisis and has a strong future order book in place for the long term.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided during the period net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 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.

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Freehold Land and buildings	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33.3% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Stocks

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress represents work carried out at the year end that is not considered billable due to the terms of the contracts under which this work is undertaken. Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

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.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.9 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.

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.

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

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.

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

The company has an obligation to provide a warranty on boat sales for a period of up to two years from the date of sale, the provision is based on approximately 2.5% of turnover.

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.17 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 38 (2018 - 34).

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

3 Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(8,432)	25,724
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	934	(8,189)
Total tax (credit)/charge	(7,498)	17,535

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 October 2018	1,033,442	208,560	1,242,002
Additions	-	33,727	33,727
Revaluation	28,200	-	28,200
At 30 September 2019	1,061,642	242,287	1,303,929
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2018	58,442	116,914	175,356
Depreciation charged in the year	20,904	29,188	50,092
At 30 September 2019	79,346	146,102	225,448
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2019	982,296	96,185	1,078,481
At 30 September 2018	975,000	91,646	1,066,646

Freehold Land and buildings were revalued at £990,000 on 14 May 2019 by Eckersley, independent valuers (not connected with the company) on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost	944,843	944,843
Accumulated depreciation	(77,339)	(58,442)
Carrying value	<u>867,504</u>	<u>886,401</u>

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	241,380	229,158
Corporation tax recoverable	8,478	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	297,382	181,610
Other debtors	38,279	22,215
	<u>585,519</u>	<u>432,983</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	31,255	33,040
Trade creditors	128,263	138,214
Corporation tax	-	25,729
Other taxation and social security	14,860	38,776
Other creditors	79,924	91,215
	<u>254,302</u>	<u>326,974</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	8	<u>84,860</u>	<u>107,036</u>

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

8 Loans and overdrafts

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	116,115	139,991
Bank overdrafts	-	85
	<u>116,115</u>	<u>140,076</u>
Payable within one year	31,255	33,040
Payable after one year	84,860	107,036
	<u>84,860</u>	<u>107,036</u>

The bank loans of £116,115 (2018: £139,991) are secured by a debenture over the company and a legal charge over the property.

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2019 £	2018 £
Warranty provision	25,000	50,000
Deferred tax liabilities	39,526	33,234
	<u>64,526</u>	<u>83,234</u>

Movements on provisions apart from retirement benefits and deferred tax liabilities:

	Warranty provision £
At 1 October 2018	50,000
Utilisation of provision	(25,000)
At 30 September 2019	<u>25,000</u>

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

10 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	17,334	16,400
Revaluations	22,192	16,834
	<u>39,526</u>	<u>33,234</u>
		2019 £
Movements in the year:		
Net liability at 1 October 2018		33,234
Charge to profit or loss		934
Charge to other comprehensive income		5,358
		<u>39,526</u>
Net liability at 30 September 2019		<u>39,526</u>

11 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary 'A' Shares of 1p each	100	100
10,000 Ordinary 'B' Shares of 1p each	100	100
	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

12 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.

The senior statutory auditor was Peter Taaffe FCA CTA DChA.
The auditor was BWM.

SPECIALISED INFLATABLE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

13 Events after the reporting date

Since the year end the emergence of the Covid-19 infection has impacted on operations and the company's supply chain. The company has been able to continuing trading throughout the lockdown and action has been taken to protect the workers by organising homeworking wherever possible and observing social distancing and strict hygiene arrangements in the workplace. It is too early to assess what overall impact the pandemic will have on the business but the company has already seen some customers being forced to defer delivery dates due to lockdowns closing their premises and some difficulties in obtaining components from suppliers both in the UK and overseas. The directors are cautiously optimistic that the effect will be limited if the lockdown of business is eased and will be able to cover any shortfalls in cashflows by using the Government emergency funding schemes.

14 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions to which it is entitled regarding transactions with its parent, subsidiary and other 100% owned subsidiary companies within the group.

15 Directors' transactions

The company paid dividends during the year to Chris Chadwick, a director, of £17,070 (2018 - £34,140).

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.