

Company Registration No. 06785978 (England and Wales)

**THE DIESEL CAR COMPANY LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# THE DIESEL CAR COMPANY LIMITED

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# THE DIESEL CAR COMPANY LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		3,000		6,000
Tangible assets	4		44,925		40,809
			<u>47,925</u>		<u>46,809</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		852,163		690,162	
Debtors	5	197,834		167,354	
Cash at bank and in hand		79,398		2,256	
		<u>1,129,395</u>		<u>859,772</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(311,050)</u>		<u>(253,016)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>818,345</u>		<u>606,756</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>866,270</u>		<u>653,565</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(666,663)		(496,663)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(8,536)</u>		<u>(7,754)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>191,071</u></u>		<u><u>149,148</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>190,971</u>		<u>149,048</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>191,071</u></u>		<u><u>149,148</u></u>

# **THE DIESEL CAR COMPANY LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2018***

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 21 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J Cole  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 06785978**

# THE DIESEL CAR COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

The Diesel Car Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o HJS Chartered Accountants, 12-14 Carlton Place, Southampton, Hampshire, England, SO15 2EA.

#### 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 certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of second hand cars through the normal course of business. Turnover is shown net of VAT and other sales discounts.

Turnover is recognised when all the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer.

Where cars have not been sold at the period end, this is shown as stock.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 1.4 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:

Plant and machinery	25% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% Reducing balance

# THE DIESEL CAR COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets. A provision is made for any impairment loss and taken to the profit and loss account.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into Basic financial instrument transactions.

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.

##### **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.

# THE DIESEL CAR COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in the tax assessments.

Unrelieved tax losses and other 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.

The company's liability for current and deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### 1.12 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.

#### 1.13 Retirement benefits

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

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2017 - 5).

# THE DIESEL CAR COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	30,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2017	24,000
Amortisation charged for the year	3,000
At 31 March 2018	27,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2018	3,000
At 31 March 2017	6,000

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2017	8,139	73,216	9,067	90,422
Additions	-	12,748	-	12,748
At 31 March 2018	8,139	85,964	9,067	103,170
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2017	6,445	36,440	6,728	49,613
Depreciation charged in the year	424	7,429	779	8,632
At 31 March 2018	6,869	43,869	7,507	58,245
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2018	1,270	42,095	1,560	44,925
At 31 March 2017	1,694	36,776	2,339	40,809

### 5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	141,035	113,265
Other debtors	700	-
Prepayments and accrued income	56,099	54,089
	197,834	167,354



# THE DIESEL CAR COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		-	14,660
Trade creditors		171,602	179,789
Corporation tax		49,362	39,605
Other taxation and social security		8,055	4,406
Other creditors		78,701	11,431
Accruals and deferred income		3,330	3,125
		<u>311,050</u>	<u>253,016</u>

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		<u>666,663</u>	<u>496,663</u>

### 8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

### 9 Related party transactions

At the period end the company owed the directors £21,501 (2017: £3,115).

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.