Registered number 06805107 (England & Wales)

Sonic Megastore Limited
Directors Report and Audited Accounts
For the Year Ended
31 January 2018

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KJA Kilner Johnson Limited Chartered Accountants Cleckheaton

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### **Company Information**

Director

Parshotam Lal Showan

**Statutory Auditors** 

KJA Kilner Johnson Limited

Network House

West 26 Cleckheaton West Yorkshire BD19 4TT

**Bankers** 

Lloyds Bank Plc

1st Floor, Lisbon House 116 Wellington Street

Leeds

West Yorkshire

LS1 4LT

Registered office

Ingleby Road

Bradford

West Yorkshire BD8 9AN

Registered number

06805107

(England & Wales)

### **Director's Report**

The director presents his report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2018.

### **Principal activities**

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of the supply of domestic electrical appliances and consumer electronics.

### **Directors**

The following persons served as directors during the year:

Parshotam Lal Showan

### Disclosure of information to auditors

The director confirms that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 26 October 2018 and signed on its behalf.

Parshotam Lal Showan

Director

### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the accounts in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these accounts, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### Strategic Report

The director presents his strategic report for the year ended 31 January 2018.

### Review of the business

The company's principal activities during the year continued to be that of the supply of domestic electrical appliances and consumer electronics.

### **Results and Performance**

The results of the company as set out on page 8 show a profit on ordinary activities before tax of £995,942 (2017: £1,351,711).

During the year the company has seen an increase in competition but has focused on retaining gross profit margin.

### **Business Environment**

The company sees growth opportunity for the brand in its customer base.

### Strategy

The business strategy for 2018 and beyond sees us focus on delivering profitable and sustainable growth through our business activities in the electrical retailing industry.

### **Key Performance indicators**

The board monitors the progress of the company by reference to the following KPI's;

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover	12,791,635	14,933,726
Gross profit percentage	26.41%	25.01%
Operating profit/(loss) percentage	7.79%	9.05%

### Principal risks and uncertainties.

The process of risk management is through a number of formal documented policies and procedures, along with robust internal controls set by the Board and are under constant review. Compliance with regulation, legal and ethical standards along with clear purpose and values is a high priority for the board.

The principal risks to our business are around significant commodity price movements, competitor activity and sector dynamics.

### **Future developments**

The company feels that it is well placed to grow its customer base profitably and sustainably.

This report was approved by the board on 26 October 2018 and signed on its behalf.

Parshotam Lal Showan

Director

### Independent auditors' report to the members of Sonic Megastore Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Sonic Megastore Limited for the year ended 31 January 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Opinion on the accounts

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2018 and of its profit for the vear then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusion relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
  accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

### Independent auditors' report to the members of Sonic Megastore Limited

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

James R Kilner BSc FCA
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
KJA Kilner Johnson Limited
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

26 October 2018

 Network House West 26 Cleckheaton West Yorkshire BD19 4TT

# Income Statement for the year ended 31 January 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	2	12,791,635	14,933,726
Cost of sales		(9,413,877)	(11,198,126)
Gross profit		3,377,758	3,735,600
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(2,485,425) 70,000	(2,489,915) 70,000
Operating profit	3	962,333	1,315,685
Income from investments Interest receivable Interest payable	6	33,197 1,788 (1,376)	31,679 8,021 (3,674)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		995,942	1,351,711
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(190,967)	(269,803)
Profit for the financial year		804,975	1,081,908

# Statement of Financial Position as at 31 January 2018

	Notes		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets			L		L
Tangible assets	8		111,259		141,803
Investments	9		305,174		271,977
		_	416,433	<del>-</del>	413,780
Current assets			. •		
Stocks	10	3,237,130		3,143,623	
Debtors	11	125,246		247,716	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,191,523		934,695	
		4,553,899		4,326,034	
Creditors: amounts falling o					
within one year	12	(1,546,040)		(1,815,881)	
Net current assets			3,007,859		2,510,153
Total assets less current liabilities		-	3,424,292		2,923,933
nabindes			0, 12 1,202		2,020,000
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	14		(15,451)		(20,067)
Net assets		-	3,408,841	- -	2,903,866
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		332,000		332,000
Other reserves	16		68,000		68,000
Profit and loss account	17		3,008,841		2,503,866
Total equity		_	3,408,841		2,903,866

Parshotam Lal Showan

Director

Approved by the board on 26 October 2018

Registered number: 06805107

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 January 2018

	Share capital	Capital redemption	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 February 2016	400,000	-	2,091,655	2,491,655
Profit for the financial year	-	-	1,081,908	1,081,908
Shares repurchased	-	-	(669,697)	(669,697)
Shares redeemed	(68,000)	68,000	-	-
At 31 January 2017	332,000	68,000	2,503,866	2,903,866
At 1 February 2017	332,000	68,000	2,503,866	2,903,866
Profit for the financial year	-	-	804,975	804,975
Dividends	-	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
At 31 January 2018	332,000	68,000	3,008,841	3,408,841

# Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 January 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Operating activities		£ .	L
Operating profit		962,333	1,315,685
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		27,815	54,292
		990,148	1,369,977
Increase in stocks		. (93,507)	(750,820)
Decrease in debtors		122,470	19,460
Decrease in creditors		(301,844)	(141,305)
		717,267	497,312
Dividends received		33,197	31,679
Interest received		1,788	8,021
Interest paid		<del>-</del>	(934)
Interest element of finance lease payments		(1,376)	(2,740)
Corporation tax paid		(142,244)	(277,077)
Cash generated by operating activities	•	608,632	256,261
Investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		-	26,039
Payments to acquire investments		(33,197)	(31,678)
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		2,729	(16,688)
Cash used in investing activities		(30,468)	(22,327)
Financing activities			
Equity dividends paid		(300,000)	-
Payments to redeem shares		-	(669,697)
Capital element of finance lease payments		(21,336)	(46,167)
Cash used in financing activities		(321,336)	(715,864)
Net cash generated/(used)			
Cash generated by operating activities		608,632	256,261
Cash used in investing activities		(30,468)	(22,327)
Cash used in financing activities		(321,336)	(715,864)
Net cash generated/(used)		256,828	(481,930)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 February		934,695	1,416,625
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 January		1,191,523	934,695
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank		1,191,523	934,695
•			

## Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 January 2018

### 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer.

### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery Motor vehicles Leasehold improvements 20% reducing balance 20% reducing balance Subject to an annual impairment review

### Investments

Investments in unquoted equity instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

### Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method.

The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

## Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 January 2018

### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

#### Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price).

Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

#### **Taxation**

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods.

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 tax assessments.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

### **Provisions**

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

### Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

# Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 January 2018

2	Analysis of turnover	2018 £	2017 £
	Sale of goods Commissions	12,769,406 22,229	14,891,374 42,352
	Odininissions	12,791,635	14,933,726
		12,701,000	11,000,720
	By geographical market:		
	UK	12,791,635	14,933,726
3	Operating profit	2018	2017
	•	. <b>£</b>	£
	This is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets	27,815	43,304
	Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase		
	contracts Auditors' remuneration for audit services	- 4,225	10,988 4,250
	Key management personnel compensation (including directors'	4,225	4,230
	emoluments)	56,930	111,946
	Carrying amount of stock sold	9,032,564	10,849,080
4	Director's emoluments	2018	2017
·		£	£
	Emoluments	56,930	111,946
5	Staff costs	2018	2017
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	1,300,789	1,357,770
	Social security costs	118,684	124,615
•	Other pension costs	5,835	35,075
		1,425,308	1,517,460
	Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
	Sales	54	50

Notes 1	to the Accounts	
for the	year ended 31 January 2	018

6	Interest payable	2018 £	2017 £
	Other loans	<u>-</u>	934
	Finance charges payable under finance leases and hire purchase	·	
	contracts	1,376	2,740
	·	1,376	3,674
7	Taxation	2018 £	2017 £
	Analysis of charge in period	Ł	z
	Current tax:		
	UK corporation tax on profits of the period Adjustments in respect of previous periods	195,287 	277,293 -
		195,583	277,293
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(4,616)	(7,490
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	190,967	269,803
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the explained as follows:		269,803 rporation tax are
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the explained as follows:	standard rate of col	rporation tax are 2017 £
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the	standard rate of con	rporation tax are
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the explained as follows:	standard rate of col	rporation tax are 2017 £
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the explained as follows:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax	standard rate of col 2018 £ 995,942	rporation tax are <b>2017</b> £ 1,351,711
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the explained as follows:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2018 £ 995,942	rporation tax are  2017 £ 1,351,711 20%
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the explained as follows:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	2018 £ 995,942 19%	rporation tax are  2017 £ 1,351,711 20%
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the explained as follows:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of	2018 £ 995,942 19%	rporation tax are  2017 £ 1,351,711 20% £ 270,342
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the explained as follows:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	2018 £ 995,942 19% £ 189,229	rporation tax are  2017 £ 1,351,711 20% £ 270,342
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the explained as follows:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation Difference in effective rate of tax	2018 £ 995,942 19% £ 189,229	rporation tax are  2017 £ 1,351,711 20% £ 270,342
	Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the explained as follows:  Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	2018 £ 995,942 19% £ 189,229	rporation tax are  2017 £ 1,351,711 20% £ 270,342

# Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 January 2018

		•			
8	Tangible fixed assets				
		Land and	Plant and	Motor	
		buildings	machinery	Vehicles	Total
		At cost	At cost	At cost	
	•	£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation				•
	At 1 February 2017	14,000	140,525	225,725	380,250
	Disposals			(121,183)	(121,183)
	At 31 January 2018	14,000	140,525	104,542	259,067
	Depreciation				
	At 1 February 2017	14,000	86,179	138,268	238,447
	Charge for the year	-	16,838	10,977	27,815
	On disposals		(29,842)	(88,612)	(118,454)
	At 31 January 2018	14,000	73,175	60,633	147,808
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 January 2018		67,350	43,909	111,259
	At 31 January 2017	-	54,346	87,457	141,803
	•			2018	2017
				£	£
	Carrying value of plant and machin	erv included above	held under	•	
	finance leases and hire purchase of		-	<u> </u>	43,953
9	Investments			2018	2017
				£	£
	Unlisted investments			305,174	271,977
40	Stocko			2049	2047
10	Stocks			2018 £ .	2017 £
	Finished goods and goods for resal	e		3,237,130	3,143,623
11	Debtors			2018	2017
				£	£
	Trade debtors			125,246	217,715
	Prepayments and accrued income		, _		30,001
	•			125,246	247,716
			-		

Notes to	o the A	ccount	S	
for the v	vear er	ided 31	January	2018

	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018 £	2017 £
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts		21,336
	Trade creditors	746,001	1,348,022
	Corporation tax	331,571	278,232
	Other taxes and social security costs	209,756	74,293
	Other creditors	240,430	89,798
	Accruals and deferred income	18,282	4,200
		1,546,040	1,815,881
13	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase	2018	2017
	contracts	£	£
	Amounts payable:		
	Within one year		21,336
14	Deferred taxation	2018	2017
		£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	15,451	20,067
		2018	2017
		£	£
	At 1 February	20,067	27,557
	Credited to the profit and loss account	(4,616)	(7,490)

15 Share capital	Nominal value	2018 Number	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares	£1 each	332,000	332,000	332,000

# Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 January 2018

_			
40	Other management	2040	2047
16	Other reserves	2018	2017
	Capital redemption reserve	£	£
	Shares redeemed	68,000	68,000
	At 31 January	68,000	68,000
17	Profit and loss account	2018	2017
		£	£
	At 1 February	2,503,866	2,091,655
	Profit for the financial year	804,975	1,081,908
	Share repurchase	<u>-</u>	(669,697)
	Dividends	(300,000)	-
	At 31 January	3,008,841	2,503,866
18	Dividends	2018 £	2017 £
	Dividends on ordinary shares (note 17)	300,000	

### 19 Related party transactions

During the year the company paid a dividend to a director totalling £50,000 (2017: £Nil).

## Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 January 2018

### 19 Controlling party

During the current and previous year the company had no controlling party by virtue of the current shareholdings.

### 20 Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling.

### 21 Legal form of entity and country of incorporation

Sonic Megastore Limited is a limited company incorporated in England.

### 22 Principal place of business

The address of the company's principal place of business and registered office is:

Ingleby Road Bradford West Yorkshire BD8 9AN