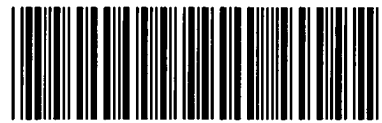


Company Registration No. 08957651 (England and Wales) (England and Wales)

GOODMAN DONALD GROUP LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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GOODMAN DONALD GROUP LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	W B Norman A R Norman B E Slade-Jones
Company number	08957651 (England and Wales)
Registered office	Tricor Suite 4th Floor 50 Mark Lane London EC3R 7QR

GOODMAN DONALD GROUP LTD

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GOODMAN DONALD GROUP LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks		165,954		109,844	
Debtors	3	50,525		8,304	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,968		2,832	
		<u>224,447</u>		<u>120,980</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(247,062)</u>		<u>(114,142)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(22,615)</u>		<u>6,838</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5	40,000		40,000	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(62,615)</u>		<u>(33,162)</u>	
Total equity			<u>(22,615)</u>		<u>6,838</u>

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 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

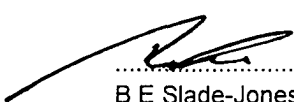
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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 and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24/1/2018 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
W B Norman
Director


.....
B E Slade-Jones
Director

Company Registration No. 08957651 (England and Wales)

GOODMAN DONALD GROUP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Goodman Donald Group Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Tricor Suite, 4th Floor, 50 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7QR.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Goodman Donald Group Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have assessed the going concern status of the company and are of the opinion that with the continued financial support of its parent, creditors and bankers, the company will be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due and they are confident that such financial support will be available for the foreseeable future. In addition, there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. As such they consider the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods, excluding value added tax.

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 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.

GOODMAN DONALD GROUP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.6 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

GOODMAN DONALD GROUP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 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 1 (2016 - 1).

3 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	39,654	6,518
Other debtors	10,871	1,786
	<u>50,525</u>	<u>8,304</u>

GOODMAN DONALD GROUP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	10,380	6,394
Amounts due to group undertakings	218,623	98,297
Other taxation and social security	10,612	2,179
Other creditors	7,447	7,272
	<u>247,062</u>	<u>114,142</u>

Included in other creditors is a balance of £3,472 (2016: £3,472) owed to W B Norman, a director.

5 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 40,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>

6 Events after the reporting date

There were no events since the year end which materially affected the company.

7 Parent company

Goodman Donald Group Pte Ltd (incorporated in Singapore) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

8 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is W B Norman and A Norman by virtue of their majority shareholding in the company's parent company, Goodman Donald Pte Ltd (incorporated in Singapore).