

Company Registration No. 10256677 (England and Wales)

TALOS VEHICLES LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
29 JUNE 2018

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TALOS VEHICLES LTD**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 29 JUNE 2018**

	Notes	29 June 2018		30 June 2017	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		244,435		825
Current assets					
Stocks		75,000		58,700	
Debtors	4	543,277		331,943	
Cash at bank and in hand		136,175		264,229	
		<u>754,452</u>		<u>654,872</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(851,514)</u>		<u>(551,553)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(97,062)</u>		<u>103,319</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>147,373</u>		<u>104,144</u>
Provisions for liabilities	6		<u>(6,046)</u>		<u>-</u>
Net assets			<u><u>141,327</u></u>		<u><u>104,144</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>141,326</u>		<u>104,143</u>
Total equity			<u><u>141,327</u></u>		<u><u>104,144</u></u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 29 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

TALOS VEHICLES LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 29 JUNE 2018

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 June 2019



J Thwaites
Director

TALOS VEHICLES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Talos Vehicles Ltd is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 31 Bretton Street, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, WF12 9BJ.

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.

Going concern

At 29 June 2018, the company had net current liabilities of £97,062 (2017 - net current assets of £103,319). At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources and shareholder support to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	33-50% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.

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).

TALOS VEHICLES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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.

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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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.

TALOS VEHICLES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

TALOS VEHICLES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the period was 1 (period ended 30 June 2017 - 1).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2017	1,650	-	1,650
Additions	26,600	227,968	254,568
At 29 June 2018	28,250	227,968	256,218
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2017	825	-	825
Depreciation charged in the period	4,519	6,439	10,958
At 29 June 2018	5,344	6,439	11,783
Carrying amount			
At 29 June 2018	22,906	221,529	244,435
At 30 June 2017	825	-	825

4 Debtors

	29 June 2018 £	30 June 2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	475,118	279,901
Other debtors	68,159	52,042
	543,277	331,943

TALOS VEHICLES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 JUNE 2018

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	29 June 2018 £	30 June 2017 £
Trade creditors	809,908	520,656
Corporation tax	37,393	28,138
Other taxation and social security	464	260
Other creditors	999	999
Accruals and deferred income	2,750	1,500
	<u>851,514</u>	<u>551,553</u>

6 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	29 June 2018 £	30 June 2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	7	<u>6,046</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 29 June 2018 £	Liabilities 30 June 2017 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>6,046</u>	<u>-</u>
		Period ended 29 June 2018 £
Movements in the period:		
Liability at 1 July 2017		-
Charge to profit or loss		<u>6,046</u>
Liability at 29 June 2018		<u>6,046</u>

TALOS VEHICLES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 JUNE 2018

8 Related party transactions

During the period, the company was charged rent of £60,000 (period ended 30 June 2017 - £nil) by J.Thwaites Limited, a company in which J Thwaites is a director and the sole shareholder. At 29 June 2018, included with trade creditors was £60,000 (30 June 2017 - £nil) due to J.Thwaites Limited.

During the period, the company was charged a management fee of £150,000 (period ended 30 June 2017 - £150,000) by Caged Steel Limited, a company in which J Thwaites is a director and the sole shareholder, for use of tools and equipment. At 29 June 2018, included with trade creditors was £150,000 (30 June 2017 - £150,000) due to Caged Steel Limited.

During the period, the company made loan advances of £28,000 (period ended 30 June 2017 - £3,000) to SXS Racing Ltd, a company in which J Thwaites is a former director and shareholder. A provision of £31,000 (period ended 30 June 2017 - £nil) was recognised during the period due to uncertainty of the recoverability of the amount due from SXS Racing Ltd. At 29 June 2018, included within other debtors was a net amount of £nil (30 June 2017 - £3,000) due from SXS Racing Ltd. No interest was charged on this loan, which is repayable on demand.

During the period, the company paid dividends of £nil (period ended 30 June 2017 - £11,000) to the company's director. At 29 June 2018, included within other creditors was £999 (30 June 2017 - £999) payable to the director. No interest was charged on this balance, which is repayable on demand.