ELVSTROM SAILS UK LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

| | 201 | 18 | 201 | 7 |
|------|-------------|---|---|--|
| otes | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | | | | |
| 3 | | 368 | | 1,435 |
| | | | | |
| | 53,411 | | 48,904 | |
| 4 | 166,928 | | 96,299 | |
| | 21,041 | | 38,080 | |
| | 241,380 | | 183,283 | |
| 5 . | (510 786) | | (476 623) | |
| J | (319,760) | | (470,023) | |
| | | (278,406) | | (293,340) |
| | | (278,038) | | (291,905) |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 6 | | 575,090 | | 575,090 |
| | | (853,128) | | (866,995) |
| | | (278 038) | | (291,905) |
| | | (270,000) ====== | | (231,300) |
| | 3 4 5 | 53,411 4 166,928 21,041 241,380 5 (519,786) | 3 368 53,411 166,928 21,041 241,380 5 (519,786) (278,406) (278,038) (278,038) | state factor 3 368 4 166,928 |

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 30 September 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 21112 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

N Bjerregaard Director

Company Registration No. 01136087

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Elvstrom Sails UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is HYS, Unit 2, Port Hamble, Hamble, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 4NN.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the continued support of the company's ultimate parent company, Elvstrom Sails A/S and other creditors. The directors have no reason to believe that this support will not continue.

If this continued support was not forthcoming the going concern basis would not be appropriate, and adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of the assets to their realisable amounts and reclassify long term liabilities as current liabilities. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a withdrawal of this support.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade and settlement discounts. Revenue is recognised on the raising of a sales invoice.

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:

Improvements to leasehold property

33.33% straight line

Plant and machinery

10%, 20% and 33.33% straight line

Motor vehicles

20% 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.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2017 - 4).

3 Tangible fixed assets

| · | Land and buildings | Plant and machinery etc | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost | | | |
| At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018 | 1,175 | 47,628 | 48,803 |
| | | | |
| Depreciation and impairment | | | |
| At 1 October 2017 | 1,175 | 46,193 | 47,368 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | - | 1,067 | 1,067 |
| | | | |
| At 30 September 2018 | 1,175 | 47,260 | 48,435 |
| | | | |
| Carrying amount | | | |
| At 30 September 2018 | - | 368 | 368 |
| | | | = |
| At 30 September 2017 | - | 1,435 | 1,435 |
| | | | |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

| 4 Debtor | s | - | |
|------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | | 2018 | 2017 |
| Amour | nts falling due within one year: | £ | £ |
| Trade o | debtors | 163,701 | 92,726 |
| Prepay | ments and accrued income | 3,227 | 3,573 |
| | | 166,928 | 96,299 |
| | | | |
| 5 Credito | ors: amounts falling due within one year | | |
| | | 2018 | 2017 |
| | | £ | £ |
| Trade o | creditors | 12,226 | 16,651 |
| | ts due to group undertakings | 487,481 | 440,365 |
| Other to | axation and social security | 13,931 | 15,311 |
| Other o | reditors | 1,848 | . 996 |
| Accrua | ls and deferred income | 4,300 | 3,300 |
| | | 519,786 | 476,623 |
| | · | | |
| 6 Called | up share capital | | |
| | | 2018 | 2017 |
| 0 1 | | £ | £ |
| | ry share capital | | |
| | and fully paid | | |
| 575,090 | O ordinary shares of £1 each | 575,090 ——— | 575,090 ——— |
| | | 575,090 | 575,090 |
| | | | |
| 7 Operat | ing lease commitments | | |
| Lessee | | | |
| At the r | reporting end date the company had outstanding committee. It is a committee on the company had outstanding committee. | itments for future minimum leas | e payments |
| undern | iori-caricellable operating leases, as follows. | 2018 | 2017 |
| | | £ | £ |
| 9.8.44.4.1 | | | 40.05- |
| | one year | 11,669 | 13,369 |
| Betwee | n two and five years | | 11,141 |
| | | 11,669 | 24,510 |
| | | | |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

8 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Sobstad Sailmakers (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Unit 2, Hamble Yacht Services, Port Hamble, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 4NN. Sobstad Sailmakers (UK) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Elvstrom Sails A/S, a company incorporated in Denmark.