

Company Registration No. 02175879 (England and Wales)

**MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**



# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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**Directors** Mr Stuart Hopkin  
Mrs Emma Neath  
Mr Gary Frost

**Company number** 02175879

**Registered office** Newstead House  
Pelham Road  
Nottingham  
NG5 1AP

**Auditor** Rogers Spencer  
Newstead House  
Pelham Road  
Nottingham  
NG5 1AP

**Business address** Nottingham Airport  
Tollerton Lane  
Tollerton  
Notts  
NG12 4GA

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# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

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# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### **Fair review of the business**

The company has experienced another difficult trading period with turnover of £9.9m (2018: £10.0m) and a profit of £244k (2018: £68k).

The day to day UK and European operations have continued to make a healthy profit, following the reductions in costs in the USA, the USA project was close to breakeven for this period.

In the UK we have continued to expand into different markets working with customers in both the retail and healthcare sectors.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The Board has identified the following factors as principal potential risks to the successful operation of the business. This list is not exhaustive as there may be potential risks that are not yet known to the Board.

#### **Economic and market risks**

Exchange rates continue to cause margin fluctuations with the large value of USD purchases.

There is still a large amount of uncertainty around the Brexit process and this will continue to affect exchange rates, and could also affect overseas sales.

#### **Employees**

The employees of the company are key to the success of the business. Good relations with employees and investing in their training and development are essential to the efficiency and sustainability of the Company's operations. The Company's employment policies and remuneration packages are designed to be competitive with other companies.

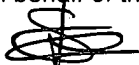
#### **IT systems**

A failure in IT systems could have a significant impact on our business. The Company has controls in place to maintain the integrity and efficiency of its systems which are regularly updated and tested.

### **Key performance indicators**

The directors use the standard key performance indicators to monitor the performance of the company. These include gross profit percentage, net profit percentage and gearing ratio.

On behalf of the board



Mr Stuart Hopkin

Director

15/9/20

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the manufacture and sale of educational furniture and the import, export and sale of the company's LapCabby range (laptop & tablet storage trolleys and devices).

### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr Stuart Hopkin  
Mrs Emma Neath  
Mr Gary Frost

### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

### Research and development

Research and development will continue as in previous years. The LapCabby side of the business is always evolving to ensure that our range meets the needs of our customers and the end users.

### Future developments

During the first half of 2020 Covid-19 affected businesses across the world in various ways.

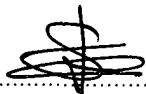
Although to date we have managed to continue trading throughout, our traditional sales were greatly reduced during April & May and began to recover in June before return to normal levels in July.

During these quieter months we concentrated on our sales into the healthcare market, and diversified to ensure that 2020 will still be a profitable year.

### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Mr Stuart Hopkin

Director

15/9/20

# **MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019***

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The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements 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 financial statements 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 financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements 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 financial statements 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.

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

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#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Monarch Acoustics Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for 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.

#### Conclusions 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.

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.

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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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 strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBERS OF MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and 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 financial statements 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, 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: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

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 auditor's 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.



Alistair Allcock (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Rogers Spencer

15/09/20  
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Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor

Newstead House  
Pelham Road  
Nottingham  
NG5 1AP



# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	9,854,700	9,974,524
Cost of sales		(6,332,670)	(6,304,542)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3,522,030</b>	<b>3,669,982</b>
Administrative expenses		(2,846,815)	(3,410,250)
Other operating expenses		(107,092)	(37,429)
Exceptional item	4	-	(496)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>568,123</b>	<b>221,807</b>
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(223,884)	(186,226)
Fair value losses on financial instruments	10	(77,400)	-
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>266,839</b>	<b>35,581</b>
Tax on profit	11	(22,740)	32,154
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>244,099</b>	<b>67,735</b>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	12		61,298		55,873
Tangible assets	13		1,048,533		1,263,814
			<u>1,109,831</u>		<u>1,319,687</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	15	1,987,177		2,067,015	
Debtors	16	3,698,306		3,860,624	
Cash at bank and in hand		41,238		4,859	
		<u>5,726,721</u>		<u>5,932,498</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	18	(4,127,728)		(4,522,631)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>1,598,993</u>		<u>1,409,867</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>2,708,824</u>		<u>2,729,554</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	19		(176,527)		(430,857)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	21		(60,719)		(71,219)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>2,471,578</u></u>		<u><u>2,227,478</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	24		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,471,478</u>		<u>2,227,378</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>2,471,578</u></u>		<u><u>2,227,478</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15/09/20 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr Stuart Hopkin  
Director

Company Registration No. 02175879

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	28		1,428,187		(2,052)
Interest paid			(223,884)		(186,226)
Income taxes (paid)/refunded			(121,387)		25,197
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>			1,082,916		(163,081)
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of intangible assets		(48,118)		(41,203)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(68,999)		(114,049)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-		70,000	
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>			(117,117)		(85,252)
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Repayment of borrowings		(446,756)		445,973	
Repayment of bank loans		(145,734)		39,774	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(336,930)		(349,079)	
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities</b>			(929,420)		136,668
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>			36,379		(111,665)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			4,859		116,524
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>			41,238		4,859

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Monarch Acoustics Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Newstead House, Pelham Road, Nottingham, NG5 1AP.

#### 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.

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 freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Monarch SPV Limited, registered in the United Kingdom. Monarch SPV Limited is the parent undertaking which consolidates the financial information of the company. The ultimate controlling party is considered to be Monarch SPV Limited. Therefore, the company has taken advantage of the exemption available under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements itself.

Copies of the group's financial statements may be obtained from Monarch SPV Limited, at their principal place of business which is Unit 2, Nottingham Airport, Tollerton Lane, Tollerton, Nottingham, NG12 4GA.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 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 and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Development Costs	33.3% straight line
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#### 1.6 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line
Computer equipment	33.3% 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.

#### 1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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 (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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.

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

##### **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.

##### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

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

##### **1.11 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.

##### **1.12 Taxation**

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

##### ***Current tax***

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### ***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

##### **1.13 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.

##### **1.14 Retirement benefits**

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



# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.15 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### 1.16 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Sale of goods	9,854,700	9,974,524
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
	2019 £	2018 £
UK & ROI	8,189,905	8,225,782
EU	1,127,866	1,008,995
Non-EU	536,929	739,747
	9,854,700	9,974,524

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 4 Exceptional item

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Costs in relation to the EFRB Scheme	-	496

### 5 Operating profit

	2019	2018
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	107,092	37,429
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,100	10,250
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	116,775	143,299
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	167,506	157,252
(Loss)/profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(37,826)
Amortisation of intangible assets	42,693	74,761
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	4,179,207	4,064,464

### 6 Auditor's remuneration

	2019	2018
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
<b>For audit services</b>		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	9,100	10,250

### 7 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Office	26	28
Drivers	9	8
Production	48	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>89</b>

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

<b>7</b>	<b>Employees</b>	<b>(Continued)</b>	
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Wages and salaries	2,134,072	2,509,440
	Social security costs	200,583	174,561
	Pension costs	107,654	45,594
		<u>2,442,309</u>	<u>2,729,595</u>
<b>8</b>	<b>Directors' remuneration</b>		
		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>121,540</u>	<u>181,484</u>
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2018 - 3).		
<b>9</b>	<b>Interest payable and similar expenses</b>		
		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
	Interest on invoice finance arrangements	38,141	38,210
	<b>Other finance costs:</b>		
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	47,109	46,657
	Other interest	138,634	101,359
		<u>223,884</u>	<u>186,226</u>
<b>10</b>	<b>Amounts written off investments</b>		
	<b>fixed asset investments</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Fair value gains/(losses) on financial instruments</b>		
	Loss on hedging instrument in a fair value hedge	<u>(77,400)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>11</b>	<b>Taxation</b>		
		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Current tax</b>		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	<u>33,240</u>	<u>(29,413)</u>

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 11 Taxation

(Continued)

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(10,500)	(2,741)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total tax charge/(credit)	22,740	(32,154)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before taxation	266,839	35,581
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	50,699	6,760
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	(10,150)	44,287
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	10,501	(31,288)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	8,111	14,205
Research and development tax credit	(25,921)	(56,284)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(10,500)	(2,741)
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	(7,187)
Exceptional item	-	94
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	22,740	(32,154)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 12 Intangible fixed assets

	Development Costs £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2019	754,776
Additions - internally developed	48,118
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	802,894
	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2019	698,903
Amortisation charged for the year	42,693
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	741,596
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2019	61,298
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2018	55,873
	<hr/>

# **MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)** **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

### **13 Tangible fixed assets**

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 January 2019	1,017,401	1,020,588	84,855	89,561	101,570	2,313,975
Additions	19,288	30,162	7,340	9,700	2,509	68,999
At 31 December 2019	1,036,689	1,050,750	92,195	99,261	104,079	2,382,974
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>						
At 1 January 2019	162,252	715,728	73,961	83,407	14,812	1,050,160
Depreciation charged in the year	103,200	145,388	3,332	6,446	25,915	284,281
At 31 December 2019	265,452	861,116	77,293	89,853	40,727	1,334,441
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
At 31 December 2019	771,237	189,634	14,902	9,408	63,352	1,048,533
At 31 December 2018	855,149	304,859	10,894	6,154	86,758	1,263,814

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 13 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2019 £	2018 £
Plant and machinery	750,693	1,010,108
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	167,506	157,252

### 14 Subsidiaries

These financial statements are separate company financial statements for Monarch Acoustics Limited.

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Lapcabby USA, Inc.	132 2nd Place, Apartment 3, Carroll Gardens Brooklyn, NY 11231	Common shares	100.00

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Capital and Reserves £	Profit/(Loss) £
Lapcabby USA, Inc.	17,533	2,980

### 15 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	723,936	712,917
Work in progress	49,540	59,783
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,213,701	1,294,315
	1,987,177	2,067,015

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 16 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	965,626	1,361,833
Corporation tax recoverable	-	19,446
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,534,017	2,307,553
Other debtors	39,357	50,530
Prepayments and accrued income	159,306	121,262
	<u>3,698,306</u>	<u>3,860,624</u>

### 17 Loans and overdrafts

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	279,880	425,614
Other loans	2,088,038	2,534,794
	<u>2,367,918</u>	<u>2,960,408</u>
Payable within one year	<u>2,367,918</u>	<u>2,960,408</u>

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

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	17	279,880	425,614
Obligations under finance leases	20	254,330	336,931
Other borrowings	17	2,088,038	2,534,794
Trade creditors		852,742	696,077
Amounts due to group undertakings		29,291	11,004
Corporation tax		33,240	-
Other taxation and social security		379,908	136,321
Other creditors		77,400	140,833
Accruals and deferred income		132,899	241,057
		<u>4,127,728</u>	<u>4,522,631</u>

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.



# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

Notes	2019 £	2018 £
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Obligations under finance leases	20	176,527	430,857
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### 20 Finance lease obligations

	2019 £	2018 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	254,330	336,931
In two to five years	176,527	430,857
	<u>430,857</u>	<u>767,788</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. No restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

### 21 Provisions for liabilities

Notes	2019 £	2018 £
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Deferred tax liabilities	22	60,719	71,219
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### 22 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
ACAs	<u>60,719</u>	<u>71,219</u>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		<b>2019 £</b>
Liability at 1 January 2019		71,219
Credit to profit or loss		<u>(10,500)</u>
Liability at 31 December 2019		<u>60,719</u>

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 23 Retirement benefit schemes

	2019	2018
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	107,654	45,594

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

### 24 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

### 25 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	35,646	6,373
Between two and five years	107,831	237,478
In over five years	1,812,500	2,062,500
	1,955,977	2,306,351

Lease payments recognised as an expense for the period under review totalled £420,799 (2018: £415,341).

### 26 Related party transactions

The company's share capital is owned solely by Monarch Acoustics (SPV) Limited. At the year end Monarch Acoustics (SPV) Limited owed Monarch Acoustics Limited £2,534,017 (2018: £2,307,553).

Monarch Acoustics Limited owns 100% of the issued share capital of Lapcabby USA, Inc.

At the year end, £29,291 was owed by (2018: £11,004) Monarch Acoustics Limited to Lapcabby USA, Inc.

### 27 Foreign currency contracts

During the year, the company participated in foreign exchange option transactions by way of collar and forward options. At the year end, the company was committed to notional amounts totalling £2.75m up to December 2019.

# MONARCH ACOUSTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 28 Cash generated from operations

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the year after tax	244,099	67,735
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation charged/(credited)	22,740	(22,185)
Finance costs	223,884	186,226
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(37,826)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	42,693	74,761
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	284,281	300,551
Amortisation adjustment	-	146,836
Fair value adjustment on financial instruments	77,400	-
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	79,838	(185,744)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	142,872	(732,064)
Increase in creditors	310,380	199,658
<b>Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations</b>	<b>1,428,187</b>	<b>(2,052)</b>

#### 29 Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 January 2019 £	Cash flows £	31 December 2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,859	36,379	41,238
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(2,960,408)	592,490	(2,367,918)
Obligations under finance leases	(767,788)	336,931	(430,857)
	<b>(3,723,337)</b>	<b>965,800</b>	<b>(2,757,537)</b>