Filleted Financial Statements

31 March 2019



SADLER TALBOT LTD
Chartered Certified Accountants & statutory auditor
5 Minton Place
Victoria Road
Bicester
Oxon
OX26 6QB

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

	2019			2018
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				•
Intangible assets	5		160,027	32,739
Tangible assets	6		24,482	30,297
			184,509	63,036
Current assets				
Stocks		2,451,482		1,510,396
Debtors	7	1,904,366		1,558,706
Cash at bank and in hand		317,975		132,117
		4,673,823		3,201,219
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	5,048,849		3,092,555
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(375,026)	108,664
Total assets less current liabilities			(190,517)	171,700
Provisions				
Other provisions			_	4,866
Net (liabilities)/assets			(190,517)	166,834
, ,			`	
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	9		1,800,000	1,800,000
Profit and loss account			(1,990,517)	(1,633,166)
Shareholders (deficit)/funds			(190,517)	166,834

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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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.

Mr J Ghuman Director

Company registration number: 02609110

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is 24-26 Blacklands Way, Abingdon Business Park, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 1DY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Warranty provision

The company offers product dependant warranty ranging from one to five years. The provision reflects an average period of three years and the average labour costs. Replacement parts are reimbursed by the parent company and therefore ignored.

Going concern

The company has the continued support of the ultimate parent company, A & D Company Limited.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 10% straight line
Approval costs - Between 5 & 10 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold Property - 10%/20% straight line
Plant & Machinery - 20% straight line
Motor Vehicles - 20% straight line
Equipment - 20% straight line

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 20 (2018: 18).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

5. Intangible assets

				Goodwill £	Approval costs	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2018 Additions Additions from internal d	evelopments		_ 131,579 _	73,712 - 14,963	73,712 131,579 14,963
	At 31 March 2019			131,579	88,675	220,254
	Amortisation At 1 April 2018 Charge for the year			10,965	40,973 8,289	40,973 19,254
	At 31 March 2019			10,965	49,262	60,227
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2019			120,614	39,413	160,027
	At 31 March 2018			_	32,739	32,739
6.	Tangible assets					
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2018 Additions Disposals	16,255 - -	30,329 - -	78,850 20,931 (78,850)	213,587 1,833 —	339,021 22,764 (78,850)
	At 31 March 2019	16,255	30,329	20,931	215,420	282,935
	Depreciation At 1 April 2018 Charge for the year Disposals At 31 March 2019	16,255 - - 16,255	30,329 - - - 30,329	55,891 3,837 (55,891) 3,837	206,249 1,783 — 208,032	308,724 5,620 (55,891) 258,453
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 March 2019			17,094	7,388	24,482
	At 31 March 2018		-	22,959	7,338	30,297
7.	Debtors					
	Trade debtors Other debtors				2019 £ 1,545,326 359,040 1,904,366	2018 £ 1,333,383 225,323 1,558,706

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,200,000	1,100,000
Trade creditors	527,324	239,746
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the		
company has a participating interest	3,090,929	1,516,883
Social security and other taxes	47,175	23,975
Other creditors	183,421	211,951
•	5,048,849	3,092,555

The bank loan is secured by the ultimate parent company, A & D Company Limited.

9. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	1,800,000	1,800,000.00	1,800,000	1,800,000.00

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019	2018 £
	£	
Not later than 1 year	94,474	88,714
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	377,896	377,896
Later than 5 years	94,474	188,948
	566,844	655,558

11. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 6 August 2019 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr K J Stirrat, for and on behalf of Sadler Talbot Ltd.

12. Related party transactions

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by A & D Company Limited, incorporated in Japan. The consolidated accounts of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from 3-23-14 Higashi, Toshima, Tokyo 170-0013, Japan. No other group accounts include the results of the company

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 8 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company