# WIPER SUPPLY SERVICES LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		173,645		178,606
		•	173,645	-	178,606
Current assets					
Stocks		758,417		656,048	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,158,951		1,327,834	
Cash at bank and in hand		132,726		73,391	
	•	2,050,094	-	2,057,273	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(237,237)		(245,500)	
Net current assets			1,812,857		1,811,773
Total assets less current liabilities		-	1,986,502	-	1,990,379
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(2,195)		(11,161)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(31,162)		(28,365)	
			(31,162)		(28,365)
Net assets		-	1,953,145	-	1,950,853
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		2		2
Profit and loss account			1,953,143		1,950,851
		-	1,953,145	-	1,950,853

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject

to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of

Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of

Ireland.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A Farleigh	P Samuels
Director	Director

Date: 5 August 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 1. General information

Wiper Supply Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Palladium House, 1-4 Argyll Street, London, W1F 7LD.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling  $(\mathfrak{L})$ . Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\mathfrak{L}$ .

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'other operating income'.

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT and trade discounts.

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.5 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.

#### 2.6 Retirement benefits

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by the company during the year in accordance with FRS 17.

#### 2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the appropriate method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements - 10%

per annum on cost

Plant and machinery - 25%

per annum on cost

Motor vehicles - 25%

on a reducing balance basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

#### 2.8 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.

#### 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.10 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The Company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### **Financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

#### Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

#### 2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 22 (2019 - 23).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

4.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Long-term leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 May 2019	40,414	751,656	173,228	965,298
	At 30 April 2020	40,414	751,656	173,228	965,298
	Depreciation				
	At 1 May 2019	40,414	645,299	100,979	786,692
	Charge for the year on owned assets	-	4,961	-	4,961
	At 30 April 2020	40,414	650,260	100,979	791,653
	Net book value				
	At 30 April 2020	<u> </u>	101,396	72,249	173,645
	At 30 April 2019		106,357	72,249	178,606
5.	Debtors				
				2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors			748,513	671,079
	Other debtors			410,438	656,755

1,158,951

1,327,834

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	94,741	(6,859)
	Corporation tax	54,012	506
	Other taxation and social security	70,792	26,304
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	8,966	8,966
	Other creditors	8,726	216,583
		237,237	245,500
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,195	11,161
		2,195	11,161
8.	Hire purchase and finance leases  Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Finance leases	8,966	8,966
	Finance leases 1-2 yrs	2,195	11,161
		<u>11,161</u> =	20,127
9.	Deferred taxation	<u>11,161</u> _	20,127
9.	Deferred taxation	11,161	20,127 2020
9.	Deferred taxation	11,161	
9.	Deferred taxation  At beginning of year	11,161	2020 £ (28,365)
9.		11,161	2020 £

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 9. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(31,162)	(28,365)
	(31,162)	(28,365)

#### 10. Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 (2019 - 2) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	2	2

#### 11. Related party transactions

Included within other debtors is an amount of £Nil (2019: £150,000) owed by a company that was under common control. There was no fixed date of repayment and interest was charged at the rate of 5% per annum. An amount of £44,500 relating to this loan was written off during the year, when the related company ceased to trade.

Transactions with the company that was under common control amounted to £2,400 (2019: £4,800) for warehouse staff services, included in direct costs.

#### 12. Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £220,000 (2019 - £100,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Included within other creditors is the total amount of £8,726 (2019: £18,547) owed to the directors. The loans are provided interest free and are unsecured. There are no formal terms and conditions regarding repayment of the loans.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.