

Company registration number: 03771701

C. R. Hollands Industrial Supplies Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 July 2018

C. R. HOLLANDS INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES LIMITED

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C. R. HOLLANDS INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 JULY 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6	70,000		80,000	
Tangible assets	7	730,212		697,935	
Investments	8	125,000		125,000	
		<u> </u>	925,212	<u> </u>	902,935
Current assets					
Stocks		701,300		684,952	
Debtors	9	1,561,588		1,316,139	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,635		22,254	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		2,284,523		2,023,345	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(2,496,562)		(2,310,083)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current liabilities			(212,039)		(286,738)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
			713,173		616,197
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(69,220)		(58,164)
Provisions for liabilities			(25,442)		(31,544)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			618,511		526,489
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account	12		618,411		526,389
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			618,511		526,489
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 April 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P Hollands

Director

Company registration number: 03771701

C. R. HOLLANDS INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is C. R. Hollands Industrial Supplies Limited , 64 High Street, Bideford, Devon, EX39 2AR.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of trading in tooling goods.

2. Statement of compliance

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

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. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the companies interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

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 a revalued amount, 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 years straight line

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 are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance
User defined asset	-	25 % straight line

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

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

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. 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 are 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 stocks to their present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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 in finance costs 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 (2017: 21).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2018 £	2017 £
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	76,612	69,299
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(6,102)	10,911
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on profit	70,510	80,210
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	449,999	1	450,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amortisation			
At 1 August 2017	370,000	-	370,000
Charge for the year	10,000	-	10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 July 2018	380,000	-	380,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2018	69,999	1	70,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 July 2017	79,999	1	80,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

7. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 August 2017	642,514	270,270	167,500	107,390	1,187,674
Additions	-	73,845	65,890	836	140,571
Disposals	-	-	(67,222)	-	(67,222)
At 31 July 2018	642,514	344,115	166,168	108,226	1,261,023
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2017	175,905	136,604	76,358	100,872	489,739
Charge for the year	12,852	31,127	32,126	3,656	79,761
Disposals	-	-	(38,689)	-	(38,689)
At 31 July 2018	188,757	167,731	69,795	104,528	530,811
Carrying amount					
At 31 July 2018	453,757	176,384	96,373	3,698	730,212
At 31 July 2017	466,609	133,666	91,142	6,518	697,935

8. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	125,000	125,000
Impairment		
At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2018	125,000	125,000
At 31 July 2017	125,000	125,000

9. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,503,512	1,282,530
Other debtors	58,076	33,609
	<u>1,561,588</u>	<u>1,316,139</u>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,129,205	914,686
Trade creditors	1,011,642	1,070,228
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	146,644	126,114
Accruals and deferred income	12,110	22,877
Social security and other taxes	133,046	127,769
Other creditors	63,915	48,409
	<u>2,496,562</u>	<u>2,310,083</u>

C. R. Hollands Industrial Supplies (South Wales) Limited has given an unlimited guarantee supported by a debenture as security for a bank loan taken out by its parent company C R Hollands Industrial Supplies Limited.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	7,917
Other creditors	69,220	50,247
	<u>69,220</u>	<u>58,164</u>

C. R. Hollands Industrial Supplies (South Wales) Limited has given an unlimited guarantee supported by a debenture as security for a bank loan taken out by its parent company C R Hollands Industrial Supplies Limited.

12. Reserves

Profit and loss account: This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

13. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	Loans to / (from) directors at 1 August 2017	Loans to / (from) the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance at 31 July 2018
	£	£	£	£
Director 1	599	(75,000)	71,424	(2,977)
Director 2	(10,758)	(75,000)	75,909	(9,849)
Director 3	(5,820)	(75,000)	69,616	(11,204)
	<u>(15,979)</u>	<u>(225,000)</u>	<u>216,949</u>	<u>(24,030)</u>
	Loans to / (from) directors at 1 August 2016	Loans to / (from) the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance at 31 July 2017
	£	£	£	£
Director 1	(2,471)	(75,000)	78,070	599
Director 2	(10,842)	(75,000)	75,084	(10,758)
Director 3	(14,130)	(75,000)	83,310	(5,820)
	<u>(27,443)</u>	<u>(225,000)</u>	<u>236,464</u>	<u>(15,979)</u>

Directors' loans are repayable on demand and subject to interest on overdrawn balances at the official rate.

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.