

BARRIC LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

BARRIC LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04239530

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	-	65,359
Tangible assets	5	271,027	298,928
		<u>271,027</u>	<u>364,287</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	571,519	590,153
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	649,525	674,769
Cash at bank and in hand	8	119,457	300
		<u>1,340,501</u>	<u>1,265,222</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(965,619)	(923,164)
Net current assets		<u>374,882</u>	<u>342,058</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>645,909</u>	<u>706,345</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(48,394)	(94,043)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	13	(50,199)	(58,121)
		<u>(50,199)</u>	<u>(58,121)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>547,316</u></u>	<u><u>554,181</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		546,316	553,181
		<u><u>547,316</u></u>	<u><u>554,181</u></u>

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 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 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

BARRIC LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04239530

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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 on 26 June 2019.

Mr M Bayley
Director

Mr P Kibble
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares. It is both incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Vincennes Road, Diss, Norfolk, IP22 4WY.

The company's principal activity is that of manufacturing electronic components. Its principal place of business is also the registered office.

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 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the manufacture and sale of electrical components is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.9 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.

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	- Equally over the lease term
Plant and machinery	- 25% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	- 33% Straight Line
Office equipment	- 33% Straight Line
Computer equipment	- 33% Straight Line
Other fixed assets	- 33% Straight Line

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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 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.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.16 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 51 (2017 - 53).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 October 2017	656,159
At 30 September 2018	656,159
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2017	590,800
Charge for the year	65,359
At 30 September 2018	656,159
Net book value	
At 30 September 2018	-
At 30 September 2017	<u>65,359</u>

BARRIC LIMITED

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

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2017	47,147	713,290	30,175	71,205	861,817
Additions	10,798	8,709	-	2,658	22,165
Disposals	(4,574)	(11,915)	-	(948)	(17,437)
At 30 September 2018	53,371	710,084	30,175	72,915	866,545
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2017	40,494	451,716	13,592	57,086	562,888
Charge for the year on owned assets	6,239	30,672	3,558	9,597	50,066
Disposals	(4,574)	(11,915)	-	(948)	(17,437)
At 30 September 2018	42,159	470,473	17,150	65,735	595,517
Net book value					
At 30 September 2018	11,212	239,611	13,025	7,180	271,028
At 30 September 2017	6,653	261,574	16,583	14,118	298,928

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Long leasehold	11,212	6,653
	<u>11,212</u>	<u>6,653</u>

BARRIC LIMITED

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

6. Stocks

	2018	2017
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	571,519	590,153
	<u>571,519</u>	<u>590,153</u>

An impairment loss of £4,958 (2017 - £1,478) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

7. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	642,398	659,671
Other debtors	-	7,581
Prepayments and accrued income	7,127	7,517
	<u>649,525</u>	<u>674,769</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	119,457	300
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(19,349)
	<u>119,457</u>	<u>(19,049)</u>

BARRIC LIMITED

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

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	-	19,349
Payments received on account	357,906	361,700
Trade creditors	218,432	276,796
Corporation tax	20,648	-
Other taxation and social security	172,523	75,679
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	54,024	70,639
Other creditors	3,858	94,625
Accruals and deferred income	138,228	24,376
	<u>965,619</u>	<u>923,164</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	48,394	94,043
	<u>48,394</u>	<u>94,043</u>

11. Hire purchase and finance leases

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	32,423	32,423
Between 1-5 years	21,907	21,907
Over 5 years	-	21,863
	<u>54,330</u>	<u>76,193</u>

BARRIC LIMITED

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

12. Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>119,457</u>	<u>300</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash and cash equivalents.

13. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
At beginning of year	(58,122)
Charged to profit or loss	7,923
At end of year	<u><u>(50,199)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(50,199)	(58,122)
	<u><u>(50,199)</u></u>	<u><u>(58,122)</u></u>

14. Pension commitments

.The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £45,804 (2017 - £44,674). Contributions totalling £3,858 (2017 - £7,943) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

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.