Registered number: 06863317

## **SWIFT INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES LTD**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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## SWIFT INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 06863317

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		356,458		466,351
Current assets					
Stocks	5	1,309,973		1,318,055	
Debtors	6	2,305,901		2,137,413	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,164,679		668, 249	
		4,780,553		4,123,717	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,464,937)		(1,529,139)	
Net current assets			3,315,616		2,594,578
Total assets less current liabilities			3,672,074	•	3,060,929
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(76,180)		(145,394)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11		(18,219)		(20, 164)
Net assets			3,577,675		2,895,371
Capital and reserves				·	
Called up share capital			250		250
Profit and loss account			3,577,425		2,895,121
			3,577,675	•	2,895,371

## SWIFT INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 06863317

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

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:

VM James Director

Date: 28/9/2017.

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1. General information

Swift Industrial Supplies Limited, 06863317, is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is Venture Park, Selborne Road, Alton, Hampshire, GU34 3HL.

## 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 financial statements are prepared in GBP rounded to the nearest £.

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 sale of goods 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 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 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 2. **Accounting policies (continued)**

### 2.3 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 straight-line method and reducing balance methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Improvements to Leasehold

- 33% straight line

Plant & machinery Motor vehicles

- 20% reducing balance

- 25% reducing balance

Fixtures & fittings - 20% reducing balance

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.

## 2.4 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 averagebasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting 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.

## 2.5 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.

## 2.6 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

#### 2.8 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.

#### 2.9 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.

### 2.10 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 January 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

#### 2.12 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 Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.13 Interest income

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

#### 2.14 Borrowing costs

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

## 2.15 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

## 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 45 (2015 - 46).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 4. Tangible fixed assets

	L/Term Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2016	360,888	236,925	149,786	201,669	949,268
Additions	60,879	850	20,897	-	82,626
Disposals	-	-	(11,399)	-	(11,399)
At 31 December 2016	421,767	237,775	159,284	201,669	1,020,495
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2016	131,360	169,516	43,948	138,093	482,917
Charge for the year on					
owned assets	129,058	14,062	30,756	11,875	185,751
Disposals	-	-	(4,631)	-	(4,631)
At 31 December 2016	260,418	183,578	70,073	149,968	664,037
Net book value			<del></del>	-	
At 31 December 2016	161,349	54,197	89,211	51,701	356,458
At 31 December 2015	229,528	67,409	105,838	63,576	466,351

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Motor vehicles	83,192	88,788 ———
Stocks		
	2016 £	2015 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,309,973	1,318,055

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £5,455,444 (2015 - £4,836,228).

An impairment loss of £56,213 (2015 - £200,108) was recognised/(reversed) in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

## 6. Debtors

5.

2016 £	As restated 2015 £
1,619,955	1,402,491
568,975	623, 186
64,040	<i>75,726</i>
52,931	36,010
2,305,901	2,137,413
	£ 1,619,955 568,975 64,040 52,931

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7.	Creditors: Amounts	falling	due within	one year
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	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans	29,978	99, 167
Trade creditors	822,148	724,039
Corporation tax	258,342	210,023
Other taxation and social security	237,581	222,164
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	25,000	34,839
Other creditors	25,312	175,233
Accruals and deferred income	66,576	63,674
	1,464,937	1,529,139
8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans	62,624	92,599
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	13,556	52,795
	76,180	145,394

## **Secured loans**

The bank loan is secured by the way of the First Legal Mortgage over the property of Paul David James and Catharina Susan James known as Whitehouse Farm Buildings and Land and Adjoining Millstone Park, Selbourne Road, Alton, Hampshire.

The loan is being repaid by monthly repayments of £2,696, inclusive of interest, commencing one month after drawing.

Interest on the Loan will be charged at 2.5% per annum over the Bank of England Base Rate as published.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Amounts falling due within one year	_	~
	Bank loans	29,978	99,167
	Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
	Bank loans	30,890	30,053
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
	Bank loans	31,734	62,546
		92,602	191,766
10.	Hire purchase and finance leases		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Within one year	25,000	34,839
	Between 2-5 years	13,556	52,795
		38,556	87,634
11.	Deferred taxation		
		2016 £	2015 £
	At beginning of year	(20,164)	(33,760)
	Charged to other comprehensive income	1,945	13,596
	At end of year	(18,219)	(20, 164)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 11. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(18,631)	(20, 164)
Short term timing differences	412 	

#### 12. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions (money purchase) 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 £29,700 (2015: £14,172). Contributions totalling £Nil (2015: £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

## 13. Auditors' information

The audit report in respect of these financial statements was unqualified with no emphasis of matter. The senior statutory auditor was Stephen Morgan FCA of Wise & Co.