

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07009898

GLOBAL TIMBER PRODUCTS LTD

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 2018

GLOBAL TIMBER PRODUCTS LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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GLOBAL TIMBER PRODUCTS LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	165,576	166,801
Current assets			
Stocks		1,559,175	1,396,222
Debtors	6	2,088,580	1,927,661
Cash at bank and in hand		2,256	1,951
		3,650,011	3,325,834
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(3,050,136)	(2,805,513)
Net current assets		599,875	520,321
Total assets less current liabilities		765,451	687,122
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(17,230)	(15,105)
Provisions		(15,558)	(15,791)
Net assets		732,663	656,226
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		732,563	656,126
Shareholders funds		732,663	656,226

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.

For the year ending 30 September 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 .

GLOBAL TIMBER PRODUCTS LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

30 September 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 June 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

B Brown

Director

Company registration number: 07009898

GLOBAL TIMBER PRODUCTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 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 8 Woodland Road, Stanton, Burton on Trent, DE15 9TH. The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a timber merchants.

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.

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. Significant judgements The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows: Estimated useful lives and residual values of fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets has been based on estimated useful lives and residual values deemed appropriate by the directors. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and revised as appropriate. Revisions take into account estimated useful lives used by other companies operating in the sector and actual asset lives and residual values, as evidenced by disposals during the current and prior accounting periods.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. The company sells timber products. Income is derived from the sale of timber products and is recognised on the delivery of the goods. The turnover reported in the profit and loss account is exclusive of Value Added Tax and is wholly undertaken in the UK.

Corporation tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

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:

Plant and machinery	-	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% - 33% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	33% straight line

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.

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.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

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 22 (2017: 21).

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 October 2017	108,284	90,303	57,993	110,250	366,830
Additions	—	22,571	1,074	20,500	44,145
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At 30 September 2018	108,284	112,874	59,067	130,750	410,975
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Depreciation					
At 1 October 2017	—	57,185	50,222	92,622	200,029
Charge for the year	—	19,483	6,647	19,240	45,370
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At 30 September 2018	—	76,668	56,869	111,862	245,399
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Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2018	108,284	36,206	2,198	18,888	165,576
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At 30 September 2017	108,284	33,118	7,771	17,628	166,801
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Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
At 30 September 2018	10,688	16,993	27,681
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At 30 September 2017	21,375	14,218	35,593
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6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	1,730,562	1,590,412
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	58,000	58,000
Other debtors	300,018	279,249
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	2,088,580	1,927,661
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	145,858	50,619
Trade creditors	1,174,743	1,136,716
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	224,349	108,349
Corporation tax	113,359	184,236
Social security and other taxes	109,397	114,533
Other creditors	1,282,430	1,211,060
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	3,050,136	2,805,513
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Other creditors includes Invoice Finance amounting to £1,205,068 (2017: £1,127,155). The invoice finance creditor is held with RBS Invoice Finance Limited and all monies due are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge dated 10 March 2015 over all the assets of the company. The bank loan is held with The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc and is secured by way of a fixed charge debenture dated 13 November 2014 over the freehold property, 8 Woodland Road, Stanton, Burton-on-Trent. Also a fixed and floating charge dated 30 October 2014 over all property and undertaking of the company. Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	17,230	15,105
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9. Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no significant events up to the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board.

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

2018				
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
B Brown	80,856	103,004	(81,000)	102,860
I Freeman	80,716	102,337	(101,500)	81,553
R Grant	101,401	106,925	(101,500)	106,826
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	262,973	312,266	(284,000)	291,239
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2017				
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
B Brown	61,915	89,411	(70,470)	80,856
I Freeman	86,016	101,648	(106,948)	80,716
R Grant	97,772	109,710	(106,081)	101,401
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	245,703	300,769	(283,499)	262,973
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By virtue of the loan accounts, a liability to taxation exists under S455 CTA 2010 in the sum of £94,653 which will be repaid or discharged when the loans are repaid. The loans are expected to be repaid within nine months of the year end and, as such, no provision for the taxation has been made.

11. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from the disclosures according to FRS 102 Section 33.1A, regarding the transactions between fellow group companies, where the subsidiary party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

12. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is GTP (Midlands) Holding Limited , a company registered in England and Wales.

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.