

Company registration number: 07957009

GT Motorcycles (2012) Ltd

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2023

GT MOTORCYCLES (2012) LTD

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Mr S A Haith
	Mr M W Grainger
Company number	07957009
Registered office	Plym House
	3 Longbridge Road, Marsh Mills
	Plymouth
	PL6 8LT
Business address	10-12 Elburton Road
	Plymstock
	Plymouth
	PL9 8JQ
Accountants	Westcotts
	Plym House
	3 Longbridge Road, Marsh Mills
	Plymouth
	PL6 8LT

GT MOTORCYCLES (2012) LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	30,000	40,000
Tangible assets	6	2,285,363	2,265,998
		<u>2,315,363</u>	<u>2,305,998</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		2,472,427	1,458,673
Debtors	7	133,295	33,309
Cash at bank and in hand		86,711	293,419
		<u>2,692,433</u>	<u>1,785,401</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,195,808)	(1,170,820)
Net current assets		<u>496,625</u>	<u>614,581</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,811,988</u>	<u>2,920,579</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(2,479,926)	(2,622,303)
Provisions for liabilities	11	(132,064)	(132,064)
Net assets		<u>199,998</u>	<u>166,212</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	102	102
Profit and loss account	13	199,896	166,110
Shareholders funds		<u>199,998</u>	<u>166,212</u>

For the year ending 31 March 2023 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 Section 1A of 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 11 December 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S A Haith

Director

Company registration number: 07957009

GT MOTORCYCLES (2012) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Plym House, 3 Longbridge Road, Marsh Mills, Plymouth, PL6 8LT.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is trading as a main dealer for multiple motorcycle franchises.

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. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company is a going concern. This is dependent on the continued financial support of the directors, which has been agreed.

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.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's 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.

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 % straight line
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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 is subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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:

Freehold property	-	Not depreciated
Plant and machinery	-	15 % reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance

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.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a 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.

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 38 (2022: 47).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	100,000	100,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2022	60,000	60,000
Charge for the year	10,000	10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	70,000	70,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2023	30,000	30,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	40,000	40,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2022	2,122,430	129,247	246,475	82,713	2,580,865
Additions	-	7,761	20,180	29,285	57,226
Disposals	-	-	-	(14,495)	(14,495)
At 31 March 2023	2,122,430	137,008	266,655	97,503	2,623,596
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2022	-	100,144	154,422	60,301	314,867
Charge for the year	-	5,528	16,830	12,064	34,422
Disposals	-	-	-	(11,056)	(11,056)
At 31 March 2023	-	105,672	171,252	61,309	338,233
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2023	2,122,430	31,336	95,403	36,194	2,285,363
At 31 March 2022	2,122,430	29,103	92,053	22,412	2,265,998

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	72,318	33,309
Other debtors	60,977	-
	133,295	33,309

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	86,711	293,419

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	192,825	40,000
Trade creditors	1,783,266	847,093
Accruals and deferred income	7,000	61,427
Social security and other taxes	12,686	21,958
Other creditors	200,031	200,342
	<u>2,195,808</u>	<u>1,170,820</u>

Honda Finance Europe plc hold a mortgage debenture over the assets of the company as security for any amounts due to them.

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	106,667	146,667
Other creditors	2,373,259	2,475,636
	<u>2,479,926</u>	<u>2,622,303</u>

The bank loan of £200,000 was received in November 2020 and was provided by Lloyds Bank plc under the Government's Bounce Back Loans initiative. As such, the loan benefits from a Government guarantee.

11. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note)	Total
	£	£
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	132,064	132,064

12. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2023		2022	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100	100	100
A Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	1	1	1	1
B Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>

13. Reserves

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

14. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

2023

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Director	(2,675,636)	-	102,377	(2,573,259)
Director	(342)	(51,500)	51,811	(31)
	<u>(2,675,978)</u>	<u>(51,500)</u>	<u>154,188</u>	<u>(2,573,290)</u>

2022

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Director	(2,778,800)	-	103,164	(2,675,636)
Director	(549)	(26,000)	26,207	(342)
	<u>(2,779,349)</u>	<u>(26,000)</u>	<u>129,371</u>	<u>(2,675,978)</u>

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.