Registered number: 08426140

WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED

FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08426140

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4	·	2,104		2,514
		-	2,104	-	2,514
Current assets					
Stocks	5	370,861		301,301	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	20,269		35,843	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,241		16,298	
	•	392,371	_	353,442	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(434,680)		(681,265)	
Net current liabilities	•		(42,309)		(327,823)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	(40,205)	-	(325, 309)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(395,691)		-
Net liabilities		-	(435,896)	- ·	(325,309)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		33,442		33,442
Profit and loss account			(469,338)		(358,751)
		-	(435,896)		(325,309)

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 on 19 December 2019.

M J Peck Director

The notes on pages 2 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. General information

World of Outdoors Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of the company's registered office is Greenwood House, Greenwood Court, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP32 7GY.

The address of the company's principal place of business is Vision House, Jon Davey Drive, Treleigh Industrial Estate, Redruth, Cornwall, TR16 4AX.

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 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered the loss for the year and the balance sheet deficit position which indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt over the company's ability to continue as a going concern; however, they consider this basis appropriate as the parent company has given sufficient assurances over ongoing support for the foreseeable future.

2.3 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.

2.4 Interest income

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

2.6 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 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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings
Computer equipment

25% on a reducing balance basis

33% using the straight-line method

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.

2.8 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 first in, first out 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

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 the 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.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2018 - 7).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2018	4,820	2,909	7,729
	Additions	468	. -	468
	At 31 March 2019	5,288	2,909	8,197
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2018	3,656	1,559	5,215
	Charge for the year on owned assets	291	587	878
	At 31 March 2019	3,947	2,146	6,093
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2019	1,341 	763	2,104
•	At 31 March 2018	1,164	1,350	2,514
5.	Stocks			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale		370,861	301,301
6.	Debtors			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors		19,269	34,843
	Other debtors		1,000	1,000
			20,269	35,843

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	249,067	124,233
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	106,004	507,271
	Other taxation and social security	23,614	33,435
	Other creditors	48,895	13,326
	Accruals and deferred income	7,100	3,000
		434,680	681,265
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	395,691	-
		395,691	-
9.	Share capital		
		2019	2018

10. Pension commitments

Allotted, called up and fully paid

33,442 (2018 - 33,442) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each

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 £4,131 (2018 - £2,196). Contributions totalling £483 (2018 - £327) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

£

33,442

£

33,442

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

11. Related party transactions

Safety Care Limited

The company's holding company.

During the year the company purchased goods from Safety Care Limited to the value of £nil (2018 - £nil). At the year end there was a balance of £nil (2018 - £14,301) owed by the company and included in creditors.

During the year Safety Care Limited made a further loan to the company of £45,000 (2018 - £107,000) and £54,030 (2018 - £63,000) was repaid. At the year end there was an outstanding balance of £395,691 (2018 - £395,691). During the year, interest was charged of £9,030 (2018 - £6,020). No repayment terms have been agreed.

Gloveman Supplies Limited

A company under common control.

During the year the company sold goods to Gloveman Supplies Limited to the value of £493 (2018 - £50), purchased goods to the value of £87,387 (2018 - £205,871) and made payments in respect of rent and rates of £nil (2018 - £24,000) and wages of £55,825 (2018 - £36,000). At the year end there was a balance of £101,204 (2018 - £97,279) owed by the company and included in creditors.

Premium Healthcare Products Limited

A company under common control.

During the year the company made payments for rent and rates to the value of £48,000 (2018 - nil). At the year end there was a balance of £4,800 (2018 - nil) owed by the company.

12. Controlling party

The controlling party is Safety Care Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr L Hapangama.

Lalan Rubbers (PVT) Limited (incorporated in Sri Lanka) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company. The main address of the company is shown below:

95B, Zone A Export Processing Zone Biyagama Malwana Sri Lanka

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

13. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 was unqualified.

In their report, the auditors emphasised that following matter without qualifying their report:

We draw attention to note 2.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the company incurred a net loss during the year ended 31 March 2019 and, as at that date, the company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets. As stated in note 2.2, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set out in note 2.2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The audit report was signed on 19 December 2019 by Christopher Ridgeon (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Whiting & Partners.