Registered number: 08426140

WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED

FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08426140

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		2,013		1,215
		-	2,013	-	1,215
Current assets					
Stocks	5	270,509		352,352	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	44,031		37,622	
Cash at bank and in hand		103,754		10,518	
	-	418,294	_	400,492	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(557,915)		(532,154)	
Net current liabilities	-		(139,62 1)		(131,662)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	(137,608)	_	(130,447)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(455,691)		(455,691)
Net liabilities		-	(593,299)	_	(586, 138)

WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08426140

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	33,442	33,442
Profit and loss account		(626,741)	(619,580)
			
		<u>(593,299)</u>	(586,138)

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:

M J Peck

Director

Date: 21 December 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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 profit or loss using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.7 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 profit or loss 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.

2.8 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 - 25% on a reducing balance basis

Computer equipment - 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 profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 4 (2020 - 4).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

4.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Fixtures and fittings	Computer	Total
		mttings £	equipment £	i otai £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2020	5,288	2,909	8,197
	Additions	1,640		1,640
	At 31 March 2021	6,928	2,909	9,837
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2020	4,302	2,680	6,982
	Charge for the year on owned assets	281	561	842
	At 31 March 2021	4,583	3,241	7,824
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2021	2,345	(332)	2,013
	At 31 March 2020	986	229	1,215
5.	Stocks			
			2021	2020
			£	£
	Finished goods and goods for resale		<u>270,509</u>	352,352
6.	Debtors			
			2021	2020
			£	£
	Trade debtors		42,823	36,622
	Other debtors		1,208	1,000
			44,031	37,622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	193,164	200,529
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	339,724	245,359
	Other taxation and social security	1,216	2,242
	Other creditors	12,961	71,774
	Accruals and deferred income	10,850	12,250
		557,915	532,154
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	455,691	455,691
9.	Share capital		
		2021	2020
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	33,442 (2020 - 33,442) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	33,442	33,442

10. 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 £3,011 (2020 - £2,988). Contributions totalling £459 (2020 - £432) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

11. Related party transactions

Safety Care Limited

The company's holding company.

During the year Safety Care Limited made a further loan to the company of £nil (2020 - £60,000).

At the year end there was an outstanding balance of £455,691 (2020 - £455,691). During the year, interest was charged of £9,030 (2020 - £9,030). 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 £13 (2020 - £175), purchased goods to the value of £191,645 (2020 - £168,542) and made payments in respect of rent and rates of £48,000 (2020 - £48,000) and wages of £nil (2020 - £58,692).

At the year end there was a balance of £339,698 (2020 - £245,359) owed by the company and included in creditors.

12. Controlling party

The controlling party is Safety Care Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is L P 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 2021

13. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 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 2021 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 21 December 2021 by Jonathan Moore (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Whitings LLP.

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.