

WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED

**FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08426140

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	3,487	1,874
		<u>3,487</u>	<u>1,874</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	474,058	546,701
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	73,427	59,444
Cash at bank and in hand		9,421	30,461
		<u>556,906</u>	<u>636,606</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(726,783)	(630,366)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(169,877)</u>	<u>6,240</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(166,390)</u>	<u>8,114</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(535,691)	(535,691)
Net liabilities		<u><u>(702,081)</u></u>	<u><u>(527,577)</u></u>

WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08426140

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	33,442	33,442
Profit and loss account		(735,523)	(561,019)
		<u>(702,081)</u>	<u>(527,577)</u>

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: 29 December 2023

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. General information

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

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 company has reported a loss of the year of £174,504 (2022 - profit of £65,722) and has net liabilities of £702,081 (2022- £527,577) 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 and ultimate parent company has given sufficient assurances over ongoing support for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

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 2023

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 2023

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.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2022 - 4).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2022	6,928	3,026	9,954
Additions	2,791	-	2,791
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	9,719	3,026	12,745
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2022	5,169	2,911	8,080
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,138	40	1,178
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	6,307	2,951	9,258
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	<u>3,412</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>3,487</u>
<i>At 31 March 2022</i>	<u>1,759</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>1,874</u>

WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5. Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>474,058</u>	<u>546,701</u>

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	71,129	43,952
Other debtors	2,298	15,492
	<u>73,427</u>	<u>59,444</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	137,825	206,657
Amounts owed to group undertakings	516,092	394,676
Other taxation and social security	2,688	2,236
Other creditors	58,128	13,039
Accruals and deferred income	12,050	13,758
	<u>726,783</u>	<u>630,366</u>

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>535,691</u>	<u>535,691</u>

WORLD OF OUTDOORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
33,442 (2022 - 33,442) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>33,442</u>	<u>33,442</u>

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 £3,994 (2022 - £3,554). Contributions totalling £626 (2022 - £532) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

11. Related party transactions

Safety Care Limited

The company's holding company.

At the year end there was an outstanding balance of £535,691 (2022 - £535,691). During the year, interest was charged of £9,030 (2022 - £9,030). It has been agreed that this balance will not be repaid within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Gloveman Supplies Limited

A company under common control.

During the year the company sold goods to Gloveman Supplies Limited to the value of £nil (2022 - £4), purchased goods to the value of £356,846 (2022 - £178,844) and made payments in respect of rent and rates of £41,448 (2022 - £48,000) and wages of £79,404 (2022 - £60,000).

At the year end there was a balance of £516,092 (2022 - £394,676) due to this company.

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

11672

Sri Lanka

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

13. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 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 at 31 March 2023 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 29 December 2023 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.