

Company registration number 1307059 (England and Wales)

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr K Kimura Mr Y Kagiya K Kimura	(Appointed 28 June 2023)
Secretary	Mr K Kimura	
Company number	1307059	
Registered office	3 Paper Mill Drive Redditch Worcestershire United Kingdom B98 8QJ	
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Suites B & D Burnham Yard Beaconsfield Bucks United Kingdom HP9 2JH	

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

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SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of engineering cutting tool distribution.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £1,253,589. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr K Kimura

Mr A Murayama

Mr Y Kagiya

K Kimura

(Resigned 28 June 2023)

(Appointed 28 June 2023)

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr K Kimura

Director

15 November 2023

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to the member in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Jack Tatschner ACA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

20 November 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Suites B & D
Burnham Yard
Beaconsfield
Bucks
United Kingdom
HP9 2JH

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	3,966,115	3,919,764
Cost of sales		(2,486,454)	(2,464,842)
Gross profit		1,479,661	1,454,922
Administrative expenses		(1,649,012)	(107,011)
Other operating income		5,834	29,854
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(163,517)	1,377,765
Interest receivable and similar income	6	9,369	100
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(154,148)	1,377,865
Tax on (loss)/profit	7	-	15,012
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(154,148)	1,392,877

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
(Loss)/profit for the year	(154,148)	1,392,877
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(154,148)</u>	<u>1,392,877</u>

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	125,936	163,234
Current assets			
Stocks	10	804,615	753,525
Debtors	11	1,136,017	1,313,910
Cash at bank and in hand		659,168	1,901,892
		<u>2,599,800</u>	<u>3,969,327</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(853,661)</u>	<u>(852,749)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,746,139</u>	<u>3,116,578</u>
Net assets		<u>1,872,075</u>	<u>3,279,812</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	600,000	600,000
Profit and loss reserves		<u>1,272,075</u>	<u>2,679,812</u>
Total equity		<u>1,872,075</u>	<u>3,279,812</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 November 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr K Kimura
Director

Company Registration No. 1307059

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2021	600,000	1,286,935	1,886,935
Year ended 31 March 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,392,877	1,392,877
Balance at 31 March 2022	600,000	2,679,812	3,279,812
Year ended 31 March 2023:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(154,148)	(154,148)
Dividends	8	(1,253,589)	(1,253,589)
Balance at 31 March 2023	600,000	1,272,075	1,872,075

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Paper Mill Drive, Redditch, Worcestershire, United Kingdom, B98 8QJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited, incorporated in Japan. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office,

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Straight line over the period of the lease arrangement
Fixtures and fittings	25% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of 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 deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Stock provision

At each reporting date, the group assesses whether stocks are impaired or if an impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock over its estimated selling prices less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Provision has been made for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. This provision is an estimate and the actual costs and timing of future cash flows are dependent on future events and market conditions. Any difference between expectations and the actual future liability will be accounted for in the period when such determination is made. The carrying value of the provision at 31 March 2023 was £51,379 (2022: £67,215).

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	3,718,007	3,600,678
Europe	248,108	319,086
	<u>3,966,115</u>	<u>3,919,764</u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Other revenue		
Interest income	9,369	100
Grants received	5,834	29,854
	<u>15,203</u>	<u>29,954</u>

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Number of production staff	9	8
Number of administrative staff	12	12
	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4	Employees	(Continued)	
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	899,788	868,369
	Social security costs	101,917	95,687
	Pension costs	66,265	69,072
		<u>1,067,970</u>	<u>1,033,128</u>
5	Operating (loss)/profit	2023	2022
	Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	5,175	4,503
	Government grants	(5,834)	(29,854)
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	23,000	18,000
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	50,015	76,395
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(1,545,070)
	Operating lease charges	105,103	106,269
		<u>105,103</u>	<u>106,269</u>
6	Interest receivable and similar income	2023	2022
		£	£
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits	9,369	100
		<u>9,369</u>	<u>100</u>
7	Taxation	2023	2022
		£	£
	Current tax		
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(15,012)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(15,012)</u>

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(154,148)	1,377,865
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	(29,288)	261,794
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(3,516)	(4,478)
Gains not taxable	-	(293,563)
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	(15,012)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	31,465	29,322
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	1,339	6,925
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	-	(15,012)

8 Dividends

	2023 £	2022 £
Interim paid	1,253,589	-

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	81,203	298,644	379,847
Additions	2,202	10,515	12,717
At 31 March 2023	83,405	309,159	392,564
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2022	17,071	199,542	216,613
Depreciation charged in the year	9,604	40,411	50,015
At 31 March 2023	26,675	239,953	266,628
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2023	56,730	69,206	125,936
At 31 March 2022	64,132	99,102	163,234

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

10 Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	804,615	753,525

11 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	907,640	1,021,240
Corporation tax recoverable	-	47,095
Amounts owed by group undertakings	186,301	184,584
Other debtors	12,831	9,145
Prepayments and accrued income	29,245	51,846
	1,136,017	1,313,910

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	28,620	30,291
Amounts owed to group undertakings	666,358	650,301
Taxation and social security	113,527	130,610
Accruals and deferred income	45,156	41,547
	853,661	852,749

13 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023 £	2022 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	66,265	69,072

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

14 Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
600,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	600,000	600,000
	600,000	600,000

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC HARDMETAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

15 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	97,945	113,582
Between two and five years	237,095	259,774
In over five years	100,438	153,030
	<u>435,478</u>	<u>526,386</u>

16 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

17 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company of Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal Limited is Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited, incorporated in Japan.

The largest and smallest group in which Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal Limited is a member and for which consolidated accounts are drawn up is that headed by Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited.

The consolidated accounts of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited, 5-33, Kitahama 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka, Japan.

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.