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UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

YORKSHIRE DIAMOND PRODUCTS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02214213

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		9,321		12,303
		_	9,321		12,303
Current assets					
Stocks		15,548		17,984	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	30,013		20,600	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	21		12	
		45,582		38,596	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(52,585)		(37,028)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets	_		(7,003)		1,568
Total assets less current liabilities		_	2,318		13,871
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(917)		(4,583)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	12	(1,771)		(2,570)	
	_		(1,771)		(2,570)
Net (liabilities)/assets		_	(370)	_ _	6,718
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			57		57
Profit and loss account			(427)		6,661
		_	(370)	_	6,718

YORKSHIRE DIAMOND PRODUCTS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02214213

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 comprehensive income 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 9 July 2020.

D W Hall

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1. General information

Yorkshire Diamond Products Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England & Wales. The registered office is Unit 2, 106 Fitzwalter Road, Sheffield, S2 2SP, England.

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 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

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 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.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery - 10%
Motor vehicles - 25%
Fixtures and fittings - 10%
Office equipment - 25%

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.

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 JANUARY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.14 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.

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2019 - 4).

4. Dividends

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary shares	-	3,563
		3,563

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

5. Tangible fixed assets

6.

	fittings £ 8,546 235 ———————————————————————————————————	Motor vehicles £ 12,450	machinery £ 5,513	Cost or valuation
235	235	12,450	5,513	
235	235	12,450	5,513	At 4 Fahruary 2040
26,744		<u>.</u>		At 1 February 2019
26,744	8,781		•	Additions
		12,450	5,513	At 31 January 2020
				Depreciation
14,206	7,396	2,500	4,310	At 1 February 2019
717	417	-	300	Charge for the year on owned assets
2,500	•	2,500	-	Charge for the year on financed assets
17,423	7,813	5,000	4,610	At 31 January 2020
				Net book value
9,321	968	7,450	903	At 31 January 2020
12,303	1,150	9,950	1,203	At 31 January 2019
				Debtors
2019	2020			
£	£			
18,705	28,118			Trade debtors
1,895	1,895			Other debtors
.,_30				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	21	12
	Less: bank overdrafts	(17,768)	(8,228)
		(17,747)	(8,216)
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank overdrafts	17,768	8,228
	Trade creditors	18,523	5,815
	Other taxation and social security	9,544	9,291
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	3,667	3,667
	Other creditors	283	7,227
	Accruals and deferred income	2,800	2,800
		52,585	37,028
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	917	4,583
		917	4,583
10.	Hire purchase and finance leases		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Within one year	3,667	3,667
	Between 1-5 years	917	4,583
		4,584	8,250

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

11. **Financial instruments**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	21	12

12.

Deferred taxation		
		2020 £
At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss		(2,570) 799
At end of year		(1,771)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,771)	(2,570)
	1,771)	(2,570)

Pension commitments 13.

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 £4,294 (2019 - £4,589) .

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.