Registered number: 02590508

JJS MANUFACTURING (BEDFORD) LIMITED (FORMALLY PARAGON ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS LIMITED)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

S J Dabson

C M Johnson

Registered number

02590508

Registered office

Paragon House Wolseley Road Kempston Bedford MK42 7UP

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

The Pinnacle

160 Midsummer Boulevard

Milton Keynes MK9 1FF

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc 111 High Street

Bedford MK40 1NJ

Solicitors

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CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic Report	1 - 2
Directors' Report	3 - 5
Independent Auditor's Report	6 - 8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12 - 28

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Introduction

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Business review

The company continued to extend its component supply chain activities by the ongoing development of its component sourcing, verification and counterfeit detection services and focusing on strong partnerships with leading companies in key market sectors. The electronic component market has seen supply shortages and currency movements leading to increasing costs, however, with careful planning and buying, along with efficiency increases, the company managed to minimise the impact on customer pricing.

The company continues to seek ways to innovate and improve operational efficiency, whilst delivering services of the highest quality, in order to meet or exceed our customers' exacting requirements for quality, cost and OTIF (on time delivery in full).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors constantly review risks and uncertainties that face the business, key examples being the loss of a major customer and failure of a major supplier. The company reduces these risks by endeavouring to ensure that individual customers do not represent more than 20% of group turnover and ensuring multiple sourcing from suppliers wherever possible. The company has continued to invest significantly in information technology to streamline and manage increasingly complex demands of customers. The failure of these systems would significantly hamper the operation of the business. Therefore, the company has an array of dual redundancy and warm backup solutions for critical hardware and software to ensure that the integrity of data is, as far as is technically feasible, never compromised.

The directors recognise that cyber-attacks are becoming more common place and the group are placing significantly more emphasis on cyber security with the appointment of a Security and Compliance Manager to audit, maintain and enhance our cyber security systems.

Volatility in the currency markets can lead to pressure on margins, but the group reduces these through long term agreements with suppliers wherever possible. In addition, the companies look to forward buy currencies' where practical, together with building in cost flexibility in the Service Level Agreements we hold with customers. This helps to manage such risks within customer designated third party suppliers.

Supplier payment policy

It is the company's policy to negotiate payment terms with its suppliers in all sectors to ensure that they know the terms on which payments will take place when the business is agreed. It is the Company's policy to abide by these terms and ensure that all procurement activities are conducted in a fair, objective and transparent manner by using best practice in the application of ethical standards.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Financial key performance indicators

The Directors measure financial performance (sales, gross margin, stock turns, cash flow), and customer and employee satisfaction, as indicators of the success of the group. The internal systems and processes are aligned to these KPI's and enable the management team to monitor movement and progress against them.

Brexit

Whilst there is still significant uncertainty about Brexit and its implications the Directors believe the company, as part of the group, is well placed to accommodate and adjust to changes as they may happen. The Groups multi site strategy, including sites based within the EU, enables the company to offer various options to both our customers and our suppliers. The company has pro actively discussed Brexit strategies with all its customers and suppliers and, where necessary, taken action up to, and including putting reasonable buffer stocks in place.

Covid-19

In common with most other businesses, the Company has been impacted by Covid-19 but, due to the variety of markets our customers operate within, and the emphasis being on food distribution, medical and pharmaceutical industries the groups businesses have remained operating throughout the period. The mix of sales has changed but we are still anticipating a strong year in comparison to 2019. The directors and management are fully aware of the risks Covid-19 still presents and are following the relevant government advice and changing working practices where necessary to mitigate those risks and ensure the safety of our employees and those associated with the business whilst continuing to service our customers.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

C M Johnson

Director

Date:

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

On 29 August 2019, the Company changed name to JJS Manufacturing (Bedford) Limited from Paragon Electronic Components Limited.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £295,286 (2018 - £757,348).

During the year, a dividend of £750,000 was paid (2018 - £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of the report were:

S J Dabson

C M Johnson

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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.

Future developments

The company's focus will continue to be on developing strong partnerships with customers in key sectors such as industrial, instrumentation, transportation, medical, high-end communications, aerospace and defence. The directors are satisfied that the benefits of the on-going investments and the resulting efficiencies mean that the company is well placed to capitalise on these opportunities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Research and development activities

Product development and innovation is a continuing process. The Company is committed to the development of new products to enhance the organic growth of the business. During the year £nil (2018: £171,505) was written off to the profit and loss account.

Employee involvement

The company is committed to ensuring all its employees are fully engaged in the business. All staff members have regular review meetings with their line manager, plus a range of team meetings, together with formal monthly company updates. Employees are actively encouraged to suggest improvements to the business and general environment through the Green Card system. It is an open system that actively rewards any suggestions which are then more formally considered by dedicated site review teams and, where appropriate, actioned with the involvement of the originator. During the year each employee is given the opportunity to attend at least two 'listening days' with a main board director. These take place in a relaxed environment where they are encouraged to provide feedback, positive or negative, on their views of the business. A non-attributable summary of these discussions is then shared across all heads of department to ensure lessons can be learned, and adjustments made where necessary, and that praise and other positive messages can be passed on when appropriate.

Matters covered in the strategic report

As permitted by Paragraph 1A of Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and reports) Regulations 2008 certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the directors' report have been omitted as they are included in the strategic report instead. These matters relate to business review, principle risks and uncertainties, supplier payment policy and key performance indicators.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

Following the year end, an uncertainty has arisen due to the impact of the coronavirus. As this uncertainty only emerged after the year end, the Directors view is that any future significant changes is considered to be a non-adjusting event in relation to these accounts.

The Directors will continue to monitor any impacts of the current coronavirus on the company, but as at the date of signing the accounts do not believe that there has been any significant impact requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

Auditor

The auditor, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

C M Johnson Director

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JJS MANUFACTURING (BEDFORD) LIMITED (FORMALLY PARAGON ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS LIMITED)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JJS Manufacturing (Bedford) Limited (Formally Paragon Electronic Components Limited) (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 30 September 2019 and of its profit 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.

Emphasis of matter - Impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 on the financial statements

In forming our opinion on the company financial statements, which is not modified, we draw your attention to the directors' view on the impact of the COVID-19 as disclosed on page 2, and the consideration in the going concern basis of preparation on page 13 and non-adjusting post balance sheet events on page 27.

Since the balance sheet date there has been a global pandemic from the outbreak of COVID-19, The potential impact of COVID-19 became significant in March 2020 and is causing widespread disruption to normal patterns of business activity across the world, including the UK.

The full impact following the recent emergence of the COVID-19 is still unknown. It is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JJS MANUFACTURING (BEDFORD) LIMITED (FORMALLY PARAGON ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS LIMITED)

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors' have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 Strategic Report or 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 Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JJS MANUFACTURING (BEDFORD) LIMITED (FORMALLY PARAGON ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS LIMITED)

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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 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 for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the Company's members as a body 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 members those matters we are required to state to them 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 members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Stephen Eames (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
The Pinnacle
160 Midsummer Boulevard
Milton Keynes
MK9 1FF

Date: 25 June 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	11,476,134	12,802,694
Cost of sales		(9,883,636)	(10,169,595)
Gross profit		1,592,498	2,633,099
Administrative expenses		(1,219,374)	(1,725,423)
Operating profit	5	373,124	907,676
Interest receivable and similar income	9	518	445
Interest payable and expenses	. 10	(12,793)	(15,001)
Profit before tax		360,849	893,120
Tax (charge)/credit on profit	11	(65,563)	(135,772)
Profit for the financial year		295,286	757,348
	•		

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018 - £NIL).

The notes on pages 12 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Tangible assets	13		192,869		204,628
		•	192,869	-	204,628
Current assets					
Stocks	14	1,439,267		1,288,273	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	4,953,551		4,845,805	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	199,190		232,994	
		6,592,008		6,367,072	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(3,037,864)		(2,346,682)	
Net current assets			3,554,144		4,020,390
Total assets less current liabilities		•	3,747,013	-	4,225,018
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		-		(23,291)
Net assets		•	3,747,013	-	4,201,727
Capital and reserves			_		
Called up share capital	21		51,002		51,002
Share premium account	22		19,000		19,000
Profit and loss account	22		3,677,011		4,131,725
		•	3,747,013	-	4,201,727

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

S J Dabson Director

Date: 25/06/2020

The notes on pages 12 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital		Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 October 2017	£ 51,002	£ 19,000	£. 3,374,377	£ 3,444,379
Comprehensive income for the year	•	,		, ,
Profit for the year	-	-	757,348	757,348
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	757,348	757,348
Total transactions with owners	-	-		-
At 1 October 2018	51,002	19,000	4,131,725	4,201,727
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	295,286	295,286
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	295,286	295,286
Dividends paid	-	-	(750,000)	(750,000)
At 30 September 2019	51,002	19,000	3,677,011	3,747,013

The notes on pages 12 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1. General information

JJS Manufacturing (Bedford) Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Paragon House, Wolseley Road, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7UP. Company number 02590508.

The Company's principal activities are the provision of electronic component procurement logistics, distribution and allied services.

During the year, the Company changed name to JJS Manufacturing (Bedford) Limited from Paragon Electronic Components Limited.

These financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Monetary amounts in these financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Alcaeus Holdings Limited as at 30 September 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Paragon House, Wolseley Road, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7UP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The Directors have considered the budgets and cashflow forecasts for the company and confirmed that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due and so the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, having considered the impact of Covid-19 as disclosed in the Strategic Report.

2.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

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:

Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings - 15% straight line
Office equipment - 15% straight line
Computer equipment - 25% straight line

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 Comprehensive Income.

2.6 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.

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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 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 Comprehensive Income.

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.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the Balance Sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

2.10 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 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.13 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.14 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.15 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 Comprehensive Income 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

2.17 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.18 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.19 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

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, if the revisions affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key estimates and assumptions made in these accounts are:

Bad debts are provided for on a specific basis, based on management's best estimate of the recoverable amounts.

Stock is provided for using stock movement calculations, with consideration given to expected future movements on specific items.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4.	Turnover		
	An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Provision of electronic components procurement logistics, distribution and allied services	11,476,134	12,802,694
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	United Kingdom Rest of the world	11,476,134 -	12,747,795 54,899
		11,476,134	12,802,694
5.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Research & development charged as an expense		
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	89,901	127,351
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(10,319)	(10,092)
	Exchange differences Other operating lease rentals	58,184 88,950	21,132 91,700
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
.	Addition 3 remaineration	2019 £	2018 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	9,512	9,841
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of:		
	All other services	6,445	14,213

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Mages and salaries 827,306 1,214,336 Social security costs 81,219 127,210 Cost of defined contribution scheme 44,800 59,292 953,325 1,400,838	7.	Employees		
Wages and salaries 827,306 1,214,336 Social security costs 81,219 127,210 Cost of defined contribution scheme 44,800 59,292 59,292 953,325 1,400,838 The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows: 2019 2018 No. No. No. Administration 17 19 Administration 14 20 31 39 8. Directors' remuneration 2019 2018 £ £ Directors' emoluments 147,130 140,798 Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes 16,592 16,592 163,722 157,390 9. Interest receivable		Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
Social security costs				2018 £
Social security costs		Wages and salaries	827,306	1,214,336
### The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows: 2019			81,219	
The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows: 2019 2018 No. No. No.		Cost of defined contribution scheme	44,800	59,292
2019 2018 No. No			953,325	1,400,838
Distribution		The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	the year was as f	ollows:
Distribution				
Administration		Distribution		
8. Directors' remuneration 2019 2018 £ £ £ Directors' emoluments Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes 147,130 140,798 16,592 16,592 163,722 157,390 9. Interest receivable 2019 2018 £ £				
Directors' emoluments Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes 147,130 140,798 16,592 16,592 163,722 157,390 9. Interest receivable 2019 £ £ £			31	39
Directors' emoluments	8.	Directors' remuneration		
Directors' emoluments Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes 147,130 140,798 16,592 16,592 163,722 157,390 9. Interest receivable 2019 £ £				2018
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes 16,592 16,592 163,722 157,390 9. Interest receivable 2019 £ £				
9. Interest receivable 2019 2018 £				
9. Interest receivable 2019 2018 £ £		Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes		
2019 2018 £ £			=======================================	157,390
£ £	9.	Interest receivable		
Other interest receivable 518 445				2018 £
		Other interest receivable	518	445

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

10.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank interest payable	2	57
	Other loan interest payable	9,766	10,365
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,025	4,579
		12,793 ————————————————————————————————————	15,001
11.	Taxation		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	58,942	142,810
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	7,894	3,883
		66,836	146,693
	R&D tax credit	(9,995)	-
	Total current tax	56,841	146,693
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	8,722	(10,921)
	Total deferred tax	8,722	(10,921)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	65,563	135,772

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

11. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	360,849	893,120
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of:	68,561	169,693
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	44	-
R&D tax credit	(9,995)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	7,894	3,883
Adjustments to tax in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	-	17
Fixed asset differences	86	174
Deferred tax not recognised	-	(35,147)
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate	(1,027)	2,540
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate	-	(5,388)
Total tax charge/(credit) for the year	65,563	135,772

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted in September 2016.

12. Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Dividends paid (£14.71 per share)	750,000	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2018	312,631	376,035	343,548	539,482	1,571,696
Additions	15,741	15,449	7,940	43,589	82,719
Disposals	(56,495)	-	-	-	(56,495)
At 30 September 2019	271,877	391,484	351,488	583,071	1,597,920
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2018	182,935	363,126	309,029	511,977	1,367,067
Charge for the year on owned assets	10,365	5,482	14,089	16,197	46,133
Charge for the year on financed assets	43,768	-	-	-	43,768
Disposals	(51,917)	-	-	-	(51,917)
At 30 September 2019	185,151	368,608	323,118	528,174	1,405,051
Net book value					
At 30 September 2019	86,726	22,876	28,370	54,897	192,869
At 30 September 2018	129,696	12,909	34,519	27,505	204,629
-					

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Motor vehicles	61,768	113,474

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

14. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	959,886	943,689
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	332,858	190,411
Finished goods and goods for resale	146,523	154,173
	1,439,267	1,288,273

The value of stock used in cost of sales in the year was £8,347,947 (2018 - £9,158,325).

The amount of stock written off in the year was £41,740 (2018 - £91,546).

15. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	89,280	408,580
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,469,374	4,276,683
Other debtors	324,020	80,205
Prepayments and accrued income	58,013	58,751
Deferred taxation	12,864	21,586
	4,953,551	4,845,805

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	199,190	232,994
Less: bank overdrafts	(13,008)	(113,442)
	186,182	119,552

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

17.	Creditors:	Amounts	falling	due within	one year
11.	Orcultors.	AIIIVUIILO	ianing	ane Mittill	Olic Acai

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	13,008	113,442
Trade creditors	1,635,618	1,744,865
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,187,923	-
Corporation tax	- 14,077	134,917
Other taxation and social security	28,417	177,976
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	23,291	51,896
Other creditors	-	7,467
Accruals and deferred income	135,530	116,119
	3,037,864	2,346,682

Included within bank overdrafts are advances in respect of financed debtors of £NIL (2018 - £113,442) which are secured against the company's debtors ledger.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>-</u>	23,291

19. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

2019 £	2018 £
23,291	51,896
-	23,291
23,291	75,187
	23,291

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

20.	Da	ferred	1 +	tion
ZU.	υe	rerrec	ıtaxa	non

Deferred taxation		
		2019 £
At beginning of year		21,586
Charged to profit or loss		(8,722)
At end of year	=	12,864
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	11,582	19,878
Other short term timing differences	1,282	1,708
	12,864	21,586
Share capital		
	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
51,002 Ordinary shares of £1 each	51,002	51,002

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry voting rights but no right to fixed income.

22. Reserves

21.

Share premium

Share premium represents the difference between the nominal value of shares and the amount paid on issue.

Profit & loss account

This reserve represents the cumulative profits and losses of the company after the payment of dividends.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

23. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company and amounted to £44,800 (2018 - £59,292). There were outstanding contributions at the year end amounting to £7,540 (2018 - £10,050).

24. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 September 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

2019 £	2018 £
78,500	78,500
314,000	314,000
300,917	379,417
693,417	771,917
	78,500 314,000 300,917

25. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance within Section 33 'Related party disclosure' of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group that are wholly owned.

During the year the Company loaned £7,057 to S Dabson, a director of the Company (2018 - £6,467). At the year end the outstanding balance is £56,674 and this amount is included within other debtors (2018 - £49,167). The maximum outstanding during the year was £56,674 (2018 - £49,167).

26. Post balance sheet events

Following the year end, an uncertainty has arisen due to the impact of the coronavirus. As this uncertainty only emerged after the year end, the Directors view is that any future significant changes is considered to be a non-adjusting event in relation to these accounts.

The Directors will continue to monitor any impacts of the current coronavirus on the company, but as at the date of signing the accounts do not believe that there has been any significant impact requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

27. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Paragon Electronics Limited and the ultimate parent company is Alcaeus Holdings Limited, both companies are incorporated in England and Wales.

At 30 September 2019, C M Johnson was considered the ultimate controlling party virtue of his shareholdings in of Alcaeus Holdings Limited.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Alcaeus Holdings Limited. The consolidated accounts of Alcaeus Holdings Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from Paragon House, Wolseley Road, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7UP.