

Company Registration No. 03589586 (England and Wales)

KNIVETON (UK) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

KNIVETON (UK) LIMITED

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KNIVETON (UK) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			-		10,170
Tangible assets	4	1,440,494		1,339,445	
Current assets					
Stocks		91,535		85,355	
Debtors	5	323,058		344,015	
Cash at bank and in hand		73,793		107,858	
		<u>488,386</u>		<u>537,228</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(452,759)</u>		<u>(420,040)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>35,627</u>		<u>117,188</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,476,121</u>		<u>1,466,803</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(383,165)		(353,767)
Provisions for liabilities			(58,100)		(50,800)
Net assets			<u>1,034,856</u>		<u>1,062,236</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		20,000		20,000
Profit and loss reserves			1,014,856		1,042,236
Total equity			<u>1,034,856</u>		<u>1,062,236</u>

KNIVETON (UK) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 February 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

B A Kniveton
Director

Company Registration No. 03589586

KNIVETON (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kniveton (UK) Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is North Drive, Northfield Industrial Estate, Rotherham, S60 1QF.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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.

1.2 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.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

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.

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:

Freehold Buildings	10% Straight line
Freehold Land	Not depreciated
Plant and machinery	5 to 20% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33.33% Straight line

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 and intangible 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).

KNIVETON (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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.

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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

KNIVETON (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Taxation

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

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 22 (2017 - 21).

KNIVETON (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	203,552
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2017	193,382
Amortisation charged for the year	10,170
At 30 September 2018	203,552
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	-
At 30 September 2017	10,170

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2017	502,612	1,995,775	2,498,387
Additions	-	226,053	226,053
Disposals	-	(1,102)	(1,102)
At 30 September 2018	502,612	2,220,726	2,723,338
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2017	32,683	1,126,259	1,158,942
Depreciation charged in the year	-	124,884	124,884
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(982)	(982)
At 30 September 2018	32,683	1,250,161	1,282,844
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2018	469,929	970,565	1,440,494
At 30 September 2017	469,929	869,516	1,339,445

KNIVETON (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

5	Debtors	2018	2017
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	314,294	337,788
	Prepayments and accrued income	8,764	6,227
		<u>323,058</u>	<u>344,015</u>

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	135,700	101,140
	Trade creditors	130,553	135,603
	Other taxation and social security	51,849	58,598
	Other creditors	119,351	107,830
	Accruals and deferred income	15,306	16,869
		<u>452,759</u>	<u>420,040</u>

Secured creditors amount to £135,700 (2017 - £101,140), these are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Other creditors	<u>383,165</u>	<u>353,767</u>

Secured creditors amount to £383,165 (2017 - £353,767) these are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

8	Called up share capital	2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	20,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
		<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>

