BORDER AUTOMOTIVE LTD

Company Registration No. 06555321 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Amended

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BORDER AUTOMOTIVE LTD

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Amended

BORDER AUTOMOTIVE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		21,687		24,398
Tangible assets	4		23,001		24,397
			44,688		48,795
Current assets					
Stocks		136,000		160,534	
Debtors	5	123,679		118,490	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,108		-	
		267,787		279,024	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(228,556)		(224,776)	
Net current assets			39,231		54,248
Total assets less current liabilities			83,919		103,043
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(111,516)		(125,335)
Provisions for liabilities			(4,370)		(4,635)
Net liabilities			(31,967)		(26,927)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			(31,969)		(26,929)
Total equity			(31,967)		(26,927)

Amended

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

For the financial year ended 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

BORDER AUTOMOTIVE LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2018

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 31 May 2019

Mr F J Bothwell
Director

Company Registration No. 06555321

Amended

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Border Automotive Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is March Way, Battlefield Enterprise Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY1 3JE.

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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues 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.

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 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. In accordance with it's policy, the Company reviews the estimated useful life of it's goodwill on an ongoing basis. This review indicated that the goodwill had a shorter life than previously stated in the previous financial statements. As a result, effective from 1 August 2016, the Company changed it's estimates of the goodwill to better reflect the estimated periods during which this goodwill will remain an asset to the Company. The purchased goodwill was previously amortised over 20 years and this has now been reduced to 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Amended

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 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:

Plant and machinery	20% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles	20% Reducing Balance

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.

1.6 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). 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

Archived

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2017 - 12).

Unaudited

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	45,181
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 August 2017	20,783
Amortisation charged for the year	2,711
At 31 July 2018	23,494
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2018	21,687
At 31 July 2017	24,398

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 August 2017	67,959
Additions	7,650
Disposals	(10,000)
At 31 July 2018	65,609
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 August 2017	43,562
Depreciation charged in the year	7,394
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(8,348)
At 31 July 2018	42,608
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2018	23,001
At 31 July 2017	24,397

Amended

5 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	117,595	111,004
Corporation tax recoverable	3,608	3,562
Other debtors	2,476	3,924
	123,679	118,490

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	**£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	60,326	30,816
Trade creditors	144,960	166,744
Corporation tax	-	5,360
Other taxation and social security	13,510	10,780
Other creditors	9,760	11,076
	228,556	224,776

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	**£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	104,163	117,395
Other creditors	7,353	7,940
	111,516	125,335

8 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	**£**
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	2	2

Amended