### Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

### Financial Statements for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

<u>for</u>

### **Speedboard Assembly Services Limited**

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## **Speedboard Assembly Services Limited**

### <u>Company Information</u> for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

DIRECTORS: Mr N Owen Ms F E E Frykstrand Mr H Nygren

ma Road
sor
shire
BHU

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 04849220 (England and Wales)

**SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:** Philippa Duckworth BSc FCCA

**AUDITORS:** 

Wilson Partners Limited Chartered Accountants 5a Frascati Way Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 4UY

#### Strategic Report for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

The directors present their strategic report for the period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018.

### **REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

On 1st November NOTE acquired all shares in Speedboard Assembly Services Ltd.

Speedboard has been developing successfully for several years. The company has a costeffective

production methodology, several surface mounting lines and a high level of expertise in box build

(complete products).

Customers are found primarily in advanced communication, surveillance, security and medical technology.

The operations are conducted in Windsor outside London and the number of employees amounts to

approximately 100.

Speedboard's business model is reminiscent of NOTE's, and builds on long-term customer relationships,

high quality services and good delivery precision, which strengthens the customers' competitiveness.

Speedboard's former co-owner Neil Owen will continue to act as Managing Director of the company, and

Richard Watson, Finance Director, will remain for a while to ensure a smooth transition process.

As a result of the change of ownership the financial year for Speedboard has changed from July to June, to January to December. Consequently, these accounts are for 6 months only to align the years.

The six months from July to December delivered record sales and profitability, continuing the 4 year trend of steady growth.

2019 will see Speedboard integrate into NOTE's operating model. Activities include for example; IT support and management being run centrally, supplier contracts being harmonised, ISO9001 being changed from

BSI to LRQA along with Speedboard attaining ISO14001 accreditation for the first time.

Based on our discussions with customers, the outlook for 2019 and beyond looks very promising. We

continue to attract and secure the small number of additional new opportunities we seek to help diversify

the customer base here in Windsor. We will also begin to explore other group wide opportunities that can be managed from Windsor

be managed from Windsor.

#### Strategic Report for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The risks and uncertainties listed 6 months ago still remain and are detailed below. However, as we near the point of Brexit additional uncertainty and potential risk looms large. Customers are demanding "stock-piling" of core products which we service via KANBAN. This will result in higher levels of stock and a corresponding strain on cash flow. In addition, we will need to call in components earlier than normal to mitigate from the risk of a "No-deal" Brexit and possible delays in ports. This will add to stock and cash flow demand.

Other than Brexit, the main risk is the loss or failure of one or more major customer. To help reduce this

risk the financial health of all our customers is closely monitored.

The supply chain for electronic components remains a significant problem with manufactures extending

lead-times, increasing prices and in some cases putting product on allocation which restricts availability.

We are working very closely with customers and suppliers however we are now seeing limited negative

impact on our deliveries to customers

Other risks include reduced margins due to price pressure / cost increases, the failure of critical IT systems

and the normal perils of fire, flooding etc. The directors are satisfied that there are suitable plans in place

and enough resilience in the business to deal with these risks were they to materialise.

### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND INDICATORS

The directors maintain detailed budgets and monthly accounts and operate a selection of KPIs to help

monitor the business performance and opportunities for improvement.

The directors consider that the company's key financial performance indicators in the current economic

climate are those that communicate the profitability and strength of the company as a whole, these being

pre-tax profit and net assets.

Pre-tax profit for the period was £716,098

Net assets at the period end were £3,913,990

Given the improvements being made in efficiencies, the quality of our customers, the continued

investment in equipment and staff and the general economic outlook despite Brexit, the directors expect

to see a further year of satisfactory trading results in the coming year.

### ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS:

Mr N Owen - Director

24 September 2019

### <u>Report of the Directors</u> for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the period under review was that of contract assembly of printed circuit boards and associated final product assembly.

### DIVIDENDS

The total distribution of dividends for the period ended 31 December 2018 will be £ 29,000 .

### DIRECTORS

Mr N Owen has held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2018 to the date of this report.

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

Mr R K Watson - resigned 31 October 2018 Ms F E E Frykstrand - appointed 31 October 2018 Mr H Nygren - appointed 31 October 2018

### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the

financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law

the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom

Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under

company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they

give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for

that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the

Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the

steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that

information. Page 4

<u>Report of the Directors</u> for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### AUDITORS

The auditors, Wilson Partners Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

### **ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS:**

Mr N Owen - Director

24 September 2019

### <u>Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of</u> <u>Speedboard Assembly Services Limited</u>

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Speedboard Assembly Services Limited (the 'company') for the

period ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income,

Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow

Statement, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting

Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting

Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 - and of its profit

for the period 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 Auditors'

responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the

company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial

statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical

responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have

obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and

our Report of the Auditors 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.

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### <u>Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of</u> <u>Speedboard Assembly Services Limited</u>

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

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the

course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of

the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page four, 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 necessary to enable the preparation

of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to

continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going

concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease

operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 Report of the Auditors. Page 7

### <u>Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of</u> <u>Speedboard Assembly Services Limited</u>

### Use of our 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Philippa Duckworth BSc FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Wilson Partners Limited Chartered Accountants 5a Frascati Way Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 4UY

26 September 2019

#### Income Statement for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

	Notes	Period 1.7.18 to 31.12.18 £	Year Ended 30.6.18 £
TURNOVER	3	7,561,483	13,479,817
Cost of sales GROSS PROFIT		( <u>5,904,787</u> ) 1,656,696	(1 <u>0,762,728)</u> 2,717,089
Administrative expenses		<u>(958,897)</u> 697,799	( <u>1,449,033)</u> 1,268,056
Other operating income OPERATING PROFIT	5	<u>22,165</u> 719,964	79,811 1,347,867
Interest receivable and similar	income	719,964	<u>4</u> 1,347,871
Interest payable and similar expenses <b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>	6	(3,866)	(10,278) 1,337,593
Tax on profit <b>PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL</b>	7 . PERIOD	<u>(144,881)</u> <u>571,217</u>	(319,894) 1,017,699

The notes form part of these financial statements

### Other Comprehensive Income for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

Notes	Period 1.7.18 to 31.12.18 £	Year Ended 30.6.18 £
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	571,217	1,017,699
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	571,217	1,017,699

The notes form part of these financial statements

#### Balance Sheet 31 December 2018

FIXED ASSETS	Notes	31.12.18 £	30.6.18 £
Tangible assets	9	583,324	593,310
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b> Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	10 11	3,447,958 4,606,123 <u>339,227</u> 8,393,308	2,013,466 3,638,923 <u>561,518</u> 6,213,907
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year NET CURRENT ASSETS	12	(4,891,261) <u>3,502,047</u>	(3,273,982) 2,939,925
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURREN LIABILITIES	1	4,085,371	3,533,235
<b>CREDITORS</b> Amounts falling due after more than	13	(19,139)	(33,180)
one year		(/	(,,
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES NET ASSETS	16	<u>(152,242</u> ) <u>3,913,990</u>	<u>(128,282</u> ) <u>3,371,773</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b> Called up share capital Retained earnings <b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>	17 18	20,000 <u>3,893,990</u> <u>3,913,990</u>	20,000 <u>3,351,773</u> <u>3,371,773</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 September 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr N Owen - Director

Mr H Nygren - Director

### <u>Statement of Changes in Equity</u> for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	
Balance at 1 July 2017	20,000	2,500,074	2,520,074
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income Balance at 30 June 2018	20,000	(166,000) 1,017,699 3,351,773	(166,000) 1,017,699 3,371,773
<b>Changes in equity</b> Dividends Total comprehensive income <b>Balance at 31 December 2018</b>	20,000	(29,000) 571,217 3,893,990	(29,000) 571,217 3,913,990

The notes form part of these financial statements

#### Cash Flow Statement for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

		Period 1.7.18	
		to 31.12.18	Year Ended 30.6.18
1	lotes	£	£
Cash flows from operating act	ivities		
Cash generated from operations	1	(43,263)	217,602
Interest paid		(2,812)	(7,361)
Interest element of hire purchase		(1 05 4)	(2017)
payments paid Tax paid		(1,054) (54,314)	(2,917) (179,562)
Net cash from operating activities		(101,443)	(179,502) 27,762
Net cash nom operating activities		( <u>101,445</u> )	27,702
Cash flows from investing acti	vities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(78,346)	(156,485)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		-	2,200
Interest received			4
Net cash from investing activities		(78,346)	( <u>154,281</u> )
Cash flows from financing acti	vities	(12 502)	(26 107)
Capital repayments in year Equity dividends paid		(13,502) (29,000)	(26,197) (166,000)
Investment in OEIC		(29,000)	48,980
Net cash from financing activities		(42,502)	(143,217)
Net cash nom manenig activities		(12,502)	(1,0,2,1,1)
Decrease in cash and cash equ	ivalents	(222,291)	(269,736)
Cash and cash equivalents at			
beginning	2	561,518	831,254
of period	Z	561,510	051,254
<b></b>			
Cash and cash equivalents at			
end of	2	339,227	561,518
period			

The notes form part of these financial statements

#### Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

#### **RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED** 1. **FROM OPERATIONS**

	Period	
	1.7.18	
	to	Year Ended
	31.12.18	30.6.18
	£	£
Profit before taxation	716,098	1,337,593
Depreciation charges	88,172	163,103
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	160	5,384
Movement in provisions	25,000	-
Finance costs	3,866	10,278
Finance income		(4)
	833,296	1,516,354
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(1,434,492)	41,089
Increase in trade and other debtors	(967,200)	(543,174)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors	1,525,133	(796,667)
Cash generated from operations	(43,263)	217,602

#### 2. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in

respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

### Period ended 31 December 2018

	31.12.18 £	1.7.18 £
Cash and cash equivalents Year ended 30 June 2018	<u>339,227</u>	<u>561,518</u>
	30.6.18 £	1.7.17 £
Cash and cash equivalents	561,518	831,254

### <u>Notes to the Financial Statements</u> for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Speedboard Assembly Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statement have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102

"The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by

the use of fair values for certain financial instruments in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

The functional currency of the company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the

currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS102 requires the use of certain

critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the

company's accounting policies as outlined below.

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### Significant judgements and estimates

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and

other factors, including expectations that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies:

The company does not make significant judgements in applying the company's accounting policies.

Therefore the presentation of financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting policies

includes adequate disclosures.

(b) Key accounting estimates and assumptions:

The company's key source of estimation uncertainty relates to work in progress, and the estimation

of the stage of completion and margin percentage of goods.

### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values,

where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may

vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological

innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value

assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and

projected disposal values.

### **Stock provision**

On an annual basis the company make an assessment of the stock held in excess of existing projects

or with no demand in any projects. Based on this a provision will be included within the financial

statements to reflect what is unlikely to be used. This varies on an annual basis with the directors

required to make an estimate on their potential use.

### Warranty provision

The directors include a warranty provision within the financial statements. This is based on an estimate by the directors to cover the cost of potential spend to repair or replace products within their warranty period.The provision is based on an estimate of the return rate and

the average cost

of rectifying an issue.

### Changes in accounting policies

The cost of fixing faulty equipment which is returned is provided for in a warranty provision. The

provision is based on an estimate of the return rate and the average cost of rectifying an issue.

### Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts receivable during the year for

the manufacture and assembly of electronic equipment, exclusive of value added tax. Income is

recognised on dispatch of completed goods to the customer. Where the sale relates to a KANBAN

agreement the income is recognised at the point the goods have been manufactured and are ready

to be called off by the customer. Page 16

continued...

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Plant and machinery - 33% on cost, 25% on cost, 20% on cost and 10% on cost

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

### Stocks and work in progress

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable

value is based on estimated normal selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to

completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where

appropriate. Cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is based on:

<u>Components</u>: Purchase cost on a first in first out basis.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal

level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of

profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

### Taxation

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income

Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity

or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been

enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred

tax is measured

using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that

are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Page 17 continued...

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

#### 2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

### **Foreign currencies**

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling

at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate

of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving

at the operating result.

### Hire purchase / leasing

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of

ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is capitalised in the balance

sheet as a tangible fixed asset at its fair value and is depreciated in accordance with the above

depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included

within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to

the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the

outstanding obligation for future instalments.

### **Operating lease agreements**

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership

remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the

lease.

### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company also now operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to

the group's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they

relate.

Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as

either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the benefit obligation at

the reporting date.

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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 Group after deducting all of its liabilities. (i) Financial assets and liabilities All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss. which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method: (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate. (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged. (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a). (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal

amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.

(e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder

to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to

protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer,

or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from

changes in relevant taxation or law.

(f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided

that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended

term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition

and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or

other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment. With the exception of some

hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair

value through profit or loss. Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions

mentioned above are measured at a get 1( which may be nil) less impairment inued...

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the company transfers to another partv substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. (ii) Investments Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair

value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are

measured at cost less impairment.

In the company balance sheet, investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less

impairment. For investments in subsidiaries acquired for consideration including the issue of shares

qualifying for merger relief, cost is measured by reference to the nominal value of the shares issued

plus fair value of other consideration. Any premium is ignored.

(iii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources

received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

### Confidential invoice discounting

The company has a confidential invoice discounting facility. The accounting policy is to include trade

debtors and the returnable element of the proceeds within current liabilities. Service charges and

interest are charged to the profit and loss account when incurred. Bad debts are borne by the

company and are charged to the profit and loss account when incurred.

### **Current asset investments**

Current asset investments are valued at market value at the year end.

### 3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

Period 1.7.18 to Year Ended 31.12.18 30.6.18 United Kingdom Europe Rest of the world 

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	Period 1.7.18	
	to	Year Ended
	31.12.18 £	30.6.18 £
Wages and salaries	1,163,344	2,202,786
Social security costs	110,267	187,721
Other pension costs	27,932	24,063
	1,301,543	2,414,570
The average number of employees during the period was	as follows: Period 1.7.18	
	to	Year Ended
	31.12.18	30.6.18
Production Administrative Management	95 3 <u>3</u> 101	95 4 <u>5</u> 104

There were no pension liabilities outstanding at the year end.

	Period	
	1.7.18	
	to	Year Ended
	31.12.18	30.6.18
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	<u>46,333</u>	49,777

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 5. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	Period	
	1.7.18	
	to	Year Ended
	31.12.18	30.6.18
	£	£
Other operating leases	96,035	195,968
Depreciation - owned assets	79,334	145,427
Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	8,838	17,676
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	160	5,384
Auditors' remuneration	5,650	9,915
Foreign exchange differences	8,865	10,809

### 6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	Period	
	1.7.18	
	to	Year Ended
	31.12.18	30.6.18
	£	£
CID interest	2,812	7,361
Lease interest	1,054	2,917
	3,866	10,278

### 7. **TAXATION**

### Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the period was as follows:

	Period 1.7.18	
	to 31.12.18 f	Year Ended 30.6.18
Current tax:	±	±
UK corporation tax	145,921	320,378
Deferred Tax	<u>(1,040</u> )	(484)
Tax on profit	144,881	319,894

### <u>Notes to the Financial Statements - continued</u> for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 7. TAXATION - continued

8.

### Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The

difference is explained below:

Profit before tax Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	Period 1.7.18 to 31.12.18 £ 716,098	Year Ended 30.6.18 <u>f</u> 1,337,593
in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	136,059	254,143
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	14,690 _ 1,040	66,481 (246) -
Deferred Tax Group relief Total tax charge	(1,040) (5,868) 144,881	(484) - <u>319,894</u>
DIVIDENDS	Period 1.7.18 to 31.12.18 £	Year Ended 30.6.18 £
Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each Interim	1,500	46,500
Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each Interim	15,000	64,500
Ordinary 'C' shares of £1 each Interim	12,500 29,000	<u>55,000</u> 166,000

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £
COST	
At 1 July 2018	1,911,355
Additions	78,346
Disposals	(997)
At 31 December 2018	1,988,704
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2018	1,318,045
Charge for period	88,172
Eliminated on disposal	(837)
At 31 December 2018	1,405,380
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2018	583,324
At 30 June 2018	593,310

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Plant and machinery £
COST	
At 1 July 2018	
and 31 December 2018	<u>144,864</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2018	53,028
Charge for period	8,838
At 31 December 2018	_61,866
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2018	82,998
At 30 June 2018	91,836

### <u>Notes to the Financial Statements - continued</u> for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 10. **STOCKS**

10.		31.12.18 £	30.6.18 £
	Components Work in progress	1,326,619 <u>2,121,339</u> <u>3,447,958</u>	•
11.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31.12.18 £	30.6.18 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	2,963,168 251,521 <u>1,391,434</u> 4,606,123	324,609
12.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	1,000,125	3,030,323
		31.12.18 £	30.6.18 £
	Hire purchase contracts (see note 14)	27,812	27,273
	Trade creditors Corporation Tax Social security and other taxes VAT	2,762,408 411,985 87,335 6,224	304,244
	Other creditors Accruals & deferred income	1,398,442 <u>197,055</u> <u>4,891,261</u>	224,037 451,587 <u>3,273,982</u>
13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		31.12.18 £	30.6.18 £
	Hire purchase contracts (see note 14)	19,139	33,180

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 14. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	•	urchase tracts
	31.12.18	30.6.18
	£	£
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	27,812	27,273
Between one and five years	19,139	33,180
	46,951	60,453
	Non-ca	ncellable
	operatii	ng leases
	31.12.18	30.6.18
	£	£
Within one year	195,304	195,304
Between one and five years	16,275	113,927
	211,579	309,231

### 15. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	31.12.18	30.6.18
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	46,951	60,453
Invoice discounting	1,029,492	-
-	1,076,443	60,453

Amounts due in respect of invoice financing are secured by a fixed charge over all book debts.

Assets acquired under hire purchase have liabilities secured on those assets.

### 16. **PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

	31.12.18 £	30.6.18 £
Deferred tax	102,242	103,282
Provision for Deferred Tax	50,000	25,000
Warranty provision	152,242	128,282

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 16. **PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued**

17.				Deferred tax £ 103,282 (1,040) 102,242	Warranty provision £ 25,000 25,000 50,000
	Allotted, iss Number: 6,000 4,000 10,000	ued and fully paid: Class: Ordinary 'A' Ordinary 'B' Ordinary 'C'	Nominal value: £1 £1 £1 £1	31.12.18 £ 6,000 4,000 <u>10,000</u> <u>20,000</u>	30.6.18 £ 6,000 4,000 <u>10,000</u> <u>20,000</u>

The A, B and C shares rank pari passu in all respects.

### 18. **RESERVES**

	Retained earnings £
At 1 July 2018	3,351,773
Profit for the period	571,217
Dividends	(29,000)
At 31 December 2018	<u>3,893,990</u>

### 19. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Note Ab (Publ) (incorporated in Sweden ) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

On 31 October 2018 the company was sold and as a result Note Ab (Publ) are the new ultimate controlling party. As a result the year end was changed to the 31 December 2018 to bring the reporting dates inline.

### 20. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the period, a total of key management personnel compensation of  $\pm$  32,568 (2018 -  $\pm$  32,564 ) was paid.

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018

### 21. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is Note Uk Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Note Ab (Publ).