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VADERSTAD LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors Ms C Stark

Car Drai

C Stark M J W Alsop

Mrs E Prince

Company secretary Registered office Unit 1

Ellesmere Business Park

Grantham Lincs NG31 7XT

Streets Audit LLP **Auditor**

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor

Windsor House A1 Business Park at Long Bennington

Notts NG23 5JR

Bankers Danske Bank

ICB London

75 King William Street

London England EC4N 7DT

STRATEGIC REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Vaderstad Limited is the oldest subsidiary of the Vaderstad Group, a family run business situated in Sweden. The Vaderstad group now consists of 13 fully operational subsidiary companies throughout the world and the brand continues to be based on the core values of its founder - to supply modern agriculture with highly efficient machinery and methodology.

Over the past twenty five years Vaderstad Limited has established itself as one of the UK's leading suppliers of soil cultivation and seed drilling equipment within the farming industry. More recently the group has continued to focus on product development, resulting in the production of farming machinery which not only delivers excellent operational results but also has a positive environmental impact by reducing the carbon footprint.

The success of the company to date is based not only on the brand values within the group but also the continued development of the quality of service provided by its dealer network along with innovative marketing and cross-industry partnerships.

Business review

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The company has continued to deliver mid-high market farming equipment at competitive prices. All of the products that the company sells are supplied by the parent company, Vaderstad AB. The uncertainties of Brexit have been mitigated by farmers choosing to invest now, while they know what government support they will receive and while they know what criteria are required to qualify for that support.

Within the UK subsidiary a programme of dealer targets and a renewed focus on the management of each sales territory has raised the overall standards of dealer performance and commitment to the brand. Action is being taken regarding any dealer that consistently under performs; two dealers have been replaced in the financial year.

The range and quality of the product offering has continued to develop throughout 2018; new features and options on the core Rapid, TopDown and Carrier ranges have given farmers justification to replace older models and to invest in the future by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of their crop establishment systems.

The Tempo range of precision planters has continued to develop apace and enjoys an enviable reputation for speed and accuracy in the establishment of oilseed rape and sugar beet as well as maize. As the demographics of UK agriculture accelerate towards a smaller number but greater size of farm businesses we are increasingly aware of the on-going demand for machines of a wider working width than we currently manufacture. Some long standing customers have moved to other brands who already have wider systems in their product portfolios.

The financial results for the financial period to 30 September 2018 reflect the general strength of the market; any negative effects of reduced yields and reduced crop quality brought about by the drought were largely offset by strengthened commodity prices and reduced harvest and crop drying costs. The strength of the market has been aided generally by the effects of the weak pound on the trading and export of used machinery. On-going reduced stocks of new and used equipment have allowed dealers to trade more sustainably and more pro-actively. Very modest price increases again have continued to improve our relative price competitiveness.

Sales of spare parts were slow during the first three quarters but picked up strongly in the last quarter due to the hard and dry field conditions brought about by the summer drought; soil engaging parts wore out quickly and the strength of cultivator tines was severely tested. The Group target of 20% for

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

parts income as a proportion of total income was reached; the figure of 23% is particularly satisfying given the strong growth in machine turnover.

In addition to sales volume, the key performance indicators of the business tend to be those that reflect the financial performance as a whole, as outlined below:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover	19,921,940	17,069,828
Turnover growth %	14	15
Gross margin %	12	11
Net profit / (loss) before tax	628,115	307,703

Gross profit for machines improved over the previous year; the smaller number and younger age of machines carried as the demonstration fleet inventory reduced the depreciation required as an amount and as a proportion of machine sales.

Gross profit for spare parts also improved, due to the mix of products supplied and the mix of order types received.

Although operating costs finished above budget, they were within budget as a percentage of total income and they are considered to be under good control.

The resultant pre-tax profit, both as an amount and as a percentage of income, is cause for some satisfaction and gives us confidence in our actions.

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VADERSTAD LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Risk assessment

Our business is not without risk and uncertainty. The fortunes of our business in the most part are dictated by the state of the UK farming industry, which can be affected by a number of factors including crop prices, extreme weather conditions and the general economic environment. We also face the ongoing risk of loss of market share due to the continued level of competition in the market place. We also see on-going competition on spare part sales in the form of much cheaper spare parts which are not genuine. Our assessment on the key risks are as follows.

Business risk

We continue to recognise and mitigate our business risks as far as possible with the ongoing development of our product range, working closely with our customers and dealer network and improving on the already excellent reputation of the Vaderstad brand.

Financial risk

The financial performance of the company, in particular its operating profitability and cash flow, are closely monitored by the directors. In doing so the directors are of the opinion that financial risks facing the company can be identified and dealt with effectively.

Credit risk

The company seeks to manage its credit risk by dealing with established customers or otherwise checking the credit-worthiness of new customers, establishing clear contractual relationships with those customers and by identifying and addressing any credit issues arising in a timely manner.

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably. Short-term flexibility is achieved by overdraft facilities.

Exchange rate risk

The company seeks to minimise exchange rate risk by utilising intra-group cash pooling arrangements.

Future outlook

The outlook for the 12 month financial year from October 2018 to September 2019 is one of general confidence and ambition. The Pre-Season sales campaign to the dealer network, again on the back of a low stock base, is on target to be successful again, with machine orders expected to reach 70% of the annual budget by the end of December 2018. We do not anticipate financial growth from machine sales in the coming year as we are forecasting very similar numbers of machines and price inflation is calculated at just 0.4% over our product mix. Some increase in spare parts income is expected due to the growing machine park, but the weather and ground conditions can affect this negatively as easily as it can positively. Recent changes to our distribution network are expected to raise the overall levels and consistency of our dealers' performance, and the push to improve our own activities and operations are expected to deliver another solid set of results.

With continued development of our product range and our dealer network we expect to remain one of the UK's leading suppliers of farm equipment for years to come.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

This report was approved by the board of directors on .5 - 12 - 18. and signed on behalf of the

board by:

M J W Alsop Director

Registered office:

Unit 1

Ellesmere Business Park

Grantham

Lincs

NG31 7XT

DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2018.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Ms C Stark C Stark M J W Alsop

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 to set out in the company's strategic report information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 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 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 judgments 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of
 any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that
 information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 5-12-18... and signed on behalf of the board by:

M J W Alsop Director

Registered office:

Unit 1

Ellesmere Business Park

Grantham

Lincs

NG31 7XT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF VADERSTAD LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Opinion

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We have audited the financial statements of Vaderstad Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2018 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, 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).

This report is made solely to the company's member, 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 member 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 member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF VADERSTAD LIMITED (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Other information

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The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 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 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 MEMBER OF VADERSTAD LIMITED (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 either 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF VADERSTAD LIMITED (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

MARK BRADSHAW (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Streets Audit LLP Chartered accountant & statutory auditor Windsor House A1 Business Park at Long Bennington Notts NG23 5JR

5/12/2018

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STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Turnover	Note 4	2018 £ 19,921,940	2017 £ 17,069,828
Cost of sales		(17,571,426)	(15,191,155)
Gross profit		2,350,514	1,878,673
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(179,933) (1,544,969)	(145,891) (1,425,880)
Operating profit	5	625,612	306,902
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	2,503	801
Profit before taxation		628,115	307,703
Tax on profit	10	(118,456)	(59,008)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		509,659	248,695
Retained earnings at the start of the year		4,746,027	4,497,332
Retained earnings at the end of the year		5,255,686	4,746,027

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

		2018		2017
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	11		57,899	71,119
Current assets				
Stocks	12	1,678,817		1,876,439
Debtors	13	8,280,799		6,967,875
Cash at bank and in hand		1,160		658
		9,960,776		8,844,972
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(4,452,506)		(3,857,112)
Net current assets			5,508,270	4,987,860
Total assets less current liabilities			5,566,169	5,058,979
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax	15		(10,483)	(12,952)
Net assets			5,555,686	5,046,027
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	19		300,000	300,000
Profit and loss account	20		5,255,686	4,746,027
Shareholder funds			5,555,686	5,046,027

M J W Alsop

Director

Company registration number: 02768478

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	2018	2017
Cook Store from an autima activities	£ ,	£
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year	509,659	248,695
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	13,220	15,158
Other interest receivable and similar income	(2,503)	(801)
Gains on disposal of tangible assets	_	(2,203)
Tax on profit	118,456	59,008
Accrued expenses	78,573	16,251
Changes in:		
Stocks	197,622	(253,622)
Trade and other debtors	(1,312,924)	9,952
Trade and other creditors	15,985	46,885
Cash generated from operations	(381,912)	139,323
Interest received	2,503	801
Tax paid	(90,075)	(20,312)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(469,484)	119,812
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	_	2,203
Net cash from investing activities		2,203
Cook Some from financing activities		
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from loans from group undertakings	469,986	
Repayments of loans from group undertakings	402,200	(122,320)
		`
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	469,986	(122,320)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	502	(305)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	658	963
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,160	658

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 1, Ellesmere Business Park, Grantham, Lincs, NG31 7XT.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis and in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual outcome may diverge from these estimates if other assumptions are made, or other conditions arise.

Significant judgements

The company does not have a bank account. Instead the company is part of an intra group cash pool, with the cash pool owner being the ultimate parent company Vaderstad AB. Cash balances are shown as intercompany balances, and are included as debtors in note 14 to these financial statements.

• Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The only key estimation that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is the stock provision.

The company sells agricultural machinery and spare parts and its materials can become subject to obsolescence due to manufacturing specifications and other factors. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of certain stock items and the associate provisioning required. When making these assessments management considers the nature and condition of the stocks as well as considering the possible future applications.

For further details refer to the stocks policy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all goods sold, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Turnover is recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations and the risks and rewards attaching to the sale have been transferred to the customer.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Land & Buildings - 4% straight line
Plant & Machinery - 25% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings - 25% straight line
Motor Vehicles - 20% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, on a first-in-first-out basis, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost is based on purchase price.

As part of a group policy demonstrator machine stocks are subject to write down as follows:

Values on machines older than 1 year reduced by 15%.

Values on machines older than 2 years reduced by 30%.

Values on machines older than 3 years reduced by 50%.

As part of a group policy parts stocks are subject to write down as follows:

Values on items remaining in stock after 2 years reduced by 50%.

Values on items remaining in stock after 3 years reduced by 75%.

Values on items remaining in stock after 4 years reduced by 100%.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The company only holds basic financial instruments as defined in FRS 102. The financial assets and financial liabilities of the company and their measurement basis are as follows:

Financial assets - trade and other debtors are basic financial instruments and are debt instruments measured at amortised cost. Prepayments are not financial instruments. Cash at bank is classified as a basic financial instrument and is measured at face value.

Financial liabilities - trade creditors, accruals and other creditors are financial instruments, and are measured at amortised cost. Taxation and social security are not included in the financial instruments disclosure definition.

Defined contribution plans

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme 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 when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

4. **Turnover**

	2018 £	2017
Sale of goods	19,921,940	17,069,828
Turnover relates solely to sales made within the United Kingdom.		

5.

6.

Turnover arises from:

Turnover relates solely to sales made within the Office Kingdom.		
Operating profit		•
Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:	2018	2017
Depreciation of tangible assets Gains on disposal of tangible assets Foreign exchange differences	£ 13,220 — (1,464)	£ 15,158 (2,203) (3,764)
Rent	18,833	18,978
Auditor's remuneration		
	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	10,500	10,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

7. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the

directors, amounted to:	me year,	merading the
	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Production staff	5	5
Distribution staff	9	9
Administrative staff	1	1
Management staff	_3	3
	18	18
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	889,463	810,388
Social security costs	123,281	114,446
Other pension costs	73,666	75,926
-	1,086,410	1,000,760
Directors' remuneration		
The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services w	as:	
	2018 £	2017
Remuneration	113,868	£ 97,386

8.

	2018	2017
	£	£
Remuneration	113,868	97,386

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans was as follows:

	2018	2017
·	No.	No.
Defined contribution plans	1	1

Other interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	2,186	801
Interest on repayment of corporation tax		
	2,503	801

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

10. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	121,809	21,271
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(884)	
Total current tax	120,925	21,271
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,469)	37,737
Tax on profit	118,456	59,008

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2017: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19%).

•	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	628,115	307,703
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	119,342	58,464
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(884)	_
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(2)	544
Tax on profit	118,456	59,008
Tax on profit	118,456	59,008

11. Tangible assets

Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total £
286,256	13,480	36,469	21,905	358,110
219,494	13,480	34,068	19,949	286,991
10,850		1,324	1,046	13,220
230,344	13,480	35,392	20,995	300,211
55,912		1,077	910	57,899
66,762		2,401	1,956	71,119
	286,256 219,494 10,850 230,344 55,912	buildings machinery £ 286,256 13,480 219,494 13,480 10,850 - 230,344 13,480 55,912 -	buildings machinery £ £ 286,256 13,480 36,469 219,494 13,480 34,068 10,850 - 1,324 230,344 13,480 35,392 55,912 - 1,077	buildings machinery fittings vehicles £ £ £ £ 286,256 13,480 36,469 21,905 219,494 13,480 34,068 19,949 10,850 — 1,324 1,046 230,344 13,480 35,392 20,995 55,912 — 1,077 910

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VADERSTAD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

11. Tangible assets (continued)

Included within Freehold Property is land to the value of £15,000 (2017: £15,000) which is not depreciated.

2017

104,869

6,967,875

106,427

8,280,799

12. Stocks

13.

	2018	2017
·	£	£
Raw materials and consumables .	720,995	712,329
Finished goods and goods for resale	957,822	1,164,110
	1,678,817	1,876,439
Debtors		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	7,057,804	5,343,189
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,116,568	1,519,817

The above inter company balance reflects the intra-group claim or liability arising from the operation of a cash pool. The intra-group claim or liability arises between the owner of the cash pool and the companies participating.

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Prepayments and accrued income

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	172,963	106,122
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,514,035	3,044,049
Accruals and deferred income	299,103	220,530
Corporation tax	31,809	959
Social security and other taxes	434,596	485,452
	4,452,506	3,857,112

15. Provisions

Deferred tax
(note 16)
£
12,952
(2,469)
10,483

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

16. Deferred tax

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The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

The deserted was message in the statement of manifestar position is	2018	2017
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 15)	10,483	12,952
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differ	rences in respect of:	
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of thining differ	2018	2017
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	10,483	12,952

17. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £73,666 (2017: £75,926).

18. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

The carrying amount for each category of inflational mistrument is as i	onows.	
	2018	2017
	£	£
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised	l cost	
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised		
cost	8,175,532	6,863,664
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(3,986,101)	(3,370,701)
		

19. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

20. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

21. Operating leases

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The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	93,469	81,295
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	114,448	99,025
	207,917	180,320

22. Related party transactions

The company is a 100% subsidiary of Vaderstad AB, a business incorporated in Sweden.

The results of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Vaderstad AB which are available from Vaderstad AB, Sweden and accordingly the disclosure requirements of FRS 102 have been taken on related party transactions within the group.

Key management personnel remuneration totalled £113,868 (2017 - £97,386).

23. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Vaderstad AB, a business incorporated in Sweden. Vaderstad AB is a wholly owned subsidiary of Vaderstad Holdings AB a business incorporated in Sweden. Vaderstad Holdings AB are considered to be the ultimate parent undertaking. The consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Vaderstad AB, Hogstadvagen 2, SE-590 21 Vaderstad, Sweden.