
S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01333068

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	19	26
Tangible assets	5	761,908	825,633
		<u>761,927</u>	<u>825,659</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	253,155	232,473
Debtors	7	720,264	682,557
Cash at bank and in hand	8	313,131	168,844
		<u>1,286,550</u>	<u>1,083,874</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(378,052)	(335,030)
Net current assets		<u>908,498</u>	<u>748,844</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,670,425</u>	<u>1,574,503</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(319,855)	(350,071)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	13	(18,482)	(27,000)
Other provisions	14	(23,749)	(21,635)
		<u>(42,231)</u>	<u>(48,635)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,308,339</u></u>	<u><u>1,175,797</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		1,307,339	1,174,797
		<u><u>1,308,339</u></u>	<u><u>1,175,797</u></u>

The director considers that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01333068

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 17 December 2019.

R W Eady Esq
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

1. General information

S.I.R.S. Navigation Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Compass House Bowes Estate, Wrotham Road, Meopham, Kent, DA13 0QB. The principal activity of the company during the year continues to be that of the manufacture of navigation compasses.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Operating leases: the company as lessee

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

2.5 Leased assets: the company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of comprehensive income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.6 Interest income

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees and one for the director. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Patents	-	25 % reducing balance
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2.12 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line and reducing balance method.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Freehold property	- Straight line over fifty years
Plant & machinery	- 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.13 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.14 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.16 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.18 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.19 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 25 (2018 - 23).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4. Intangible assets

	Patents and know how £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	35,000
At 31 March 2019	35,000
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2018	34,974
Charge for the year	7
At 31 March 2019	34,981
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	19
At 31 March 2018	26

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2018	700,627	714,836	78,239	1,493,702
Additions	-	7,349	-	7,349
At 31 March 2019	700,627	722,185	78,239	1,501,051
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	102,363	533,929	31,777	668,069
Charge for the year on owned assets	14,013	41,841	211	56,065
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	3,605	11,404	15,009
At 31 March 2019	116,376	579,375	43,392	739,143
Net book value				
At 31 March 2019	584,251	142,810	34,847	761,908
At 31 March 2018	598,264	180,907	46,462	825,633

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Plant and machinery	10,814	14,418
Motor vehicles	34,214	45,619
	45,028	60,037

S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials	253,155	232,473
	<u>253,155</u>	<u>232,473</u>

7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	260,114	255,759
	<u>260,114</u>	<u>255,759</u>
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	401,338	370,071
Other debtors	33,308	28,122
Prepayments and accrued income	25,504	28,605
	<u>720,264</u>	<u>682,557</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	313,131	168,844
	<u>313,131</u>	<u>168,844</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	24,357	22,710
Trade creditors	221,241	170,536
Corporation tax	81,370	41,199
Other taxation and social security	14,540	12,538
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	5,338	13,712
Other creditors	25,281	68,026
Accruals and deferred income	5,925	6,309
	<u>378,052</u>	<u>335,030</u>

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	319,855	344,733
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	5,338
	<u>319,855</u>	<u>350,071</u>

Secured loans

Creditors falling due within and after one year include bank loans amounting to £344,212 (2018: £367,443) which are secured on the freehold property, and also obligations arising from finance lease contracts amounting to £5,338 (2018: £19,050) which are secured against the assets to which they relate.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	24,357	22,710
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	25,772	24,077
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	86,335	80,927
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	207,748	239,729
	<u>344,212</u>	<u>367,443</u>

12. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	5,338	13,712
Between 1-2 years	-	5,338
	<u>5,338</u>	<u>19,050</u>

13. Deferred taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	(27,000)	(18,408)
Charged to profit or loss	8,518	(8,592)
At end of year	<u>(18,482)</u>	<u>(27,000)</u>

S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

13. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019	<i>2018</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Accelerated capital allowances	18,482	<i>27,000</i>
	<u>18,482</u>	<u><i>27,000</i></u>

14. Provisions

	Warranty Provision
	£
At 1 April 2018	21,635
Additions in year	2,114
	<u>23,749</u>
At 31 March 2019	

Provision is made for claims under warranties given by the company for some of its products. The provision is based on an assessment of future claims with reference to past experience.

15. Share capital

	2019	<i>2018</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2018 - 1,000) Ordinary Shares shares of £1.00 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u><i>1,000</i></u>

16. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of SIRS Products Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The controlling party is Mr R W Eady.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.