

EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2015 TO 31 OCTOBER 2016
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EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R A Badminton
C P Northmore

Company number 04190190

Registered office 51 North Hill
Plymouth
PL4 8HZ

Accountants Riley
51 North Hill
Plymouth
PL4 8HZ

EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

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EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		3,753		4,191
Tangible assets	4		29,830		47,892
			<u>33,583</u>		<u>52,083</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		-		147,383	
Debtors	5	127,064		76,520	
Cash at bank and in hand		159,098		126,608	
		<u>286,162</u>		<u>350,511</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(121,533)		(179,187)	
Net current assets			<u>164,629</u>		<u>171,324</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>198,212</u>		<u>223,407</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(1,111)
Net assets			<u><u>198,212</u></u>		<u><u>222,296</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			20,000		20,000
Capital redemption reserve			150		150
Profit and loss reserves			178,062		202,146
Total equity			<u><u>198,212</u></u>		<u><u>222,296</u></u>

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

For the financial Period ended 31 October 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

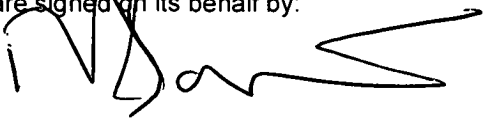
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2016

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 May 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



R A Badminton
Director

Company Registration No. 04190190

EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Evo Distribution Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 51 North Hill, Plymouth, PL4 8HZ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the Period ended 31 October 2016 are the first financial statements of Evo Distribution Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102 1A Small Entities, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Licences and patents	20 years straight line
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1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	25% reducing balance
Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

1.11 Taxation

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

EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

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

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Leases

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

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

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was 5 (2015 - 6).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 July 2015 and 31 October 2016	8,747
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2015	4,556
Amortisation charged for the Period	438
At 31 October 2016	4,994
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2016	3,753
At 30 June 2015	4,191

EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 July 2015	19,089	181,467	200,556
Additions	-	1,312	1,312
Disposals	-	(1,384)	(1,384)
At 31 October 2016	19,089	181,395	200,484
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2015	11,045	141,619	152,664
Depreciation charged in the Period	2,519	15,738	18,257
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(267)	(267)
At 31 October 2016	13,564	157,090	170,654
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2016	5,525	24,305	29,830
At 30 June 2015	8,044	39,848	47,892

5 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	31,698	48,945
Amounts due from group undertakings	62,733	-
Other debtors	18,371	15,681
	112,802	64,626
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset	14,262	11,894
Total debtors	127,064	76,520

EVO DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	42,737	42,958
Other taxation and social security	39,427	32,468
Other creditors	39,369	103,761
	<u>121,533</u>	<u>179,187</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Other creditors	-	1,111
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,111</u>

8 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is the parent company, SM Group (Europe) Ltd, by virtue of its 100% shareholding due to a share for share exchange which took place on 23 November 2015. The registered office of SM Group (Europe) Ltd is Mercator House, Technology Zone, Plymouth International Business Park, Plymouth, PL6 5XP.