Garnett Wire Limited

Registered number: 02624315

Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

GARNETT WIRE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R J Goodall M K Trivedi S L Shah A Dahotre I Broadbent V Vazhapulli (appointed 31 August 2017)
Company secretary	R J Goodall
Registered number	02624315
Registered office	Mazars House Gelderd Road Gildersome Leeds West Yorkshire LS27 7JN
Independent auditor	Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor One St Peter’s Square Manchester M2 3DE

GARNETT WIRE LIMITED

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements 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 to 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

The directors who served during the year were:

R J Goodall
M K Trivedi
S L Shah
M Carline (resigned 30 April 2017)
A Dahotre
I Broadbent
V Vazhapulli (appointed 31 August 2017)

Going concern

The use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. The company’s projections, taking account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance, show that the company will continue to operate within its current facilities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 25 May 2018 and signed on its behalf.

R J Goodall
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GARNETT WIRE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Garnett Wire Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 FRS 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 March 2018 and of its profit for the year 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 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.

Use of the audit 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 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 members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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 included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report 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.

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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 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 specific by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies’ exemption in preparing the Directors’ Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GARNETT WIRE LIMITED

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, 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 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.

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 auditor’s report.

Neil Barton (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

One St Peter’s Square
Manchester
M2 3DE

Date: 25 May 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	**4**	1,146,264	1,136,767
Cost of sales		(944,740)	(945,234)
Gross profit		201,524	191,533
Distribution costs		(20,924)	(29,032)
Administrative expenses		(148,209)	(191,646)
Operating profit/(loss)		32,391	(29,145)
Interest receivable and similar income		108	457
Interest payable and expenses		(1,541)	(819)
Profit/(loss) before tax		30,958	(29,507)
Tax on profit/(loss)	**7**	(6,582)	10,519
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		24,376	(18,988)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

GARNETT WIRE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02624315

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**8**		156,204		176,547
			156,204		176,547
Current assets					
Stocks	**9**	350,132		312,016	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	**10**	231,377		274,633	
Cash at bank and in hand	**11**	99,677		120,839	
		681,186		707,488	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**12**	(126,112)		(185,465)	
Net current assets			555,074		522,023
Total assets less current liabilities			711,278		698,570
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**13**		(5,271)		(14,916)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	**15**	(25,971)		(27,994)	
			(25,971)		(27,994)
Net assets			680,036		655,660
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			350,000		350,000
Profit and loss account			330,036		305,660
			680,036		655,660

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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 25 May 2018.

R J Goodall
Director
The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2017	350,000	305,660	655,660
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	24,376	24,376
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	24,376	24,376
At 31 March 2018	350,000	330,036	680,036

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	350,000	1,174,648	1,524,648
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(18,988)	(18,988)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(18,988)	(18,988)
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(850,000)	(850,000)
At 31 March 2017	350,000	305,660	655,660

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Garnett Wire Limited ("the Company"), is limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office is Mazars House, Gelderd Road, Gildersome, Leeds, LS27 7JN. The principal place of business is Woodroyd Mills, South Parade, Cleckheaton, BD19 3AF, UK.

The Company is 60% owned by The Indian Card Clothing Company Limited, a company incorporated in India. The Indian Card Clothing Company Limited prepares financial statements which consolidate the results of the Company and its subsidiaries. Copies of the Group's financial statements may be obtained from The Indian Card Clothing Company Limited, at their registered office which is Off Mumbai-Pune Highway, Near H.A. Factory, Nehru Nagar Road, Pimpri, Pune 411 018, India.

The primary economic environment in which the Company operates is governed by Pounds Sterling, and as such, the Company's financial statements have been prepared and presented in this currency.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. The company's projections, taking account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance, show that the company will continue to operate within its current facilities.

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 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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property improvements	-	10% straight line
Plant & machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan 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 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.

2.15 Interest income

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

2.16 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 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.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies

In applying the Company’s accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors’ judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the accounting policies

The critical judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are discussed below:

(i) Bad debt provisions
Provision is made, net of VAT, for any overdue invoices where the directors consider there to be a significant risk of loss. The Directors make this judgement based on historic experience of customers, current communication with customers and financial information in the public domain.

(ii) Slow moving and obsolete stock provisions
Provision is made for stock which is slow moving or not usable, a provision percentage is applied based on the judgement of Directors as to the likelihood of being able to use the stock item.

4. Turnover

60.2% of the company's turnover (2017 - 59.4%) is attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom. All turnover related to the Company's principal activity.

5. Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £	**2017** £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	8,350	8,150
Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of:		
Taxation compliance services	1,050	1,000
All other services	3,550	4,450
	4,600	5,450

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Management	2	2
Production	12	12
	14	14

7. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	9,688	(21,400)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(1,084)	(236)
Total current tax	8,604	(21,636)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,022)	11,117
Total deferred tax	(2,022)	11,117
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	6,582	(10,519)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

There were no factors which materially affected the tax charge for the year which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%). Deferred tax has been provided at the substantively enacted rate of 17% (2017 - 17%).

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property improvem'nt £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2017	60,458	479,637	34,870	574,965
Additions	1,718	4,826	-	6,544
At 31 March 2018	62,176	484,463	34,870	581,509
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2017	-	390,080	8,337	398,417
Charge for the year on owned assets	6,218	14,037	-	20,255
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	-	6,633	6,633
At 31 March 2018	6,218	404,117	14,970	425,305
Net book value				
At 31 March 2018	55,958	80,346	19,900	156,204
At 31 March 2017	60,458	89,557	26,533	176,548

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Motor vehicles	19,900	26,533
	19,900	26,533

9. Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials	210,855	169,767
Work in progress	5,205	4,772
Finished goods and goods for resale	78,378	86,035
Stock held on consignment	55,694	51,442
	350,132	312,016

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £453,739 (2017 - £446,158).

10. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	183,048	195,807
Amounts owed by group undertakings	39,863	9,456
Other debtors	4,886	48,033
Prepayments and accrued income	3,580	21,337
	231,377	274,633

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	99,677	120,839
	99,677	120,839

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	12,714	88,194
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,979	2,670
Corporation tax	9,688	-
Other taxation and social security	6,689	12,602
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	9,821	10,295
Accruals and deferred income	82,221	71,704
	126,112	185,465

Secured loans

The hire purchase liabilities are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under hire purchase contracts	5,271	14,916
	5,271	14,916

Secured loans

The hire purchase liabilities are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

14. Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	99,677	120,839
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	227,798	242,496
	327,475	363,335
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	114,506	187,779
	114,506	187,779

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings and related parties.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors, amounts owed to group companies, hire purchase liabilities and accruals.

15. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
At beginning of year	(27,994)
Charged to profit or loss	2,023
At end of year	(25,971)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(25,971)	(27,994)
	(25,971)	(27,994)

16. Pension commitments

The Company contributes to a defined contributions pension scheme on behalf of its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £11,767 (2017 - £10,616). Contributions totalling £2,007 (2017 - £2,158) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date

17. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	23,893	40,960
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	23,893
	23,893	64,853

	2018 £	2017 £
Other		
Not later than 1 year	4,413	5,469
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,143	6,764
	6,556	12,233

Operating lease rentals recognised as an expense during the period totalled £46,429 (2017: £73,768).

18. Related party transactions

During the year, the company traded with two other UK companies, Joseph Sellers & Son Limited and Shaped Wires Limited, which are under the common control of one of the directors of the company, Mr R J Goodall. The company also traded with The Indian Card Clothing Company Limited, the company with ultimate control of Garnett Wire Limited.

During the year, the company purchased goods and services from Shaped Wires Limited amounting to £399,744 (2017 - £360,787). The company also made sales of goods and services amounting to £7,106 (2017 - £50,387).

During the year, the company purchased goods and services from Joseph Sellers & Son Limited amounting to £36,390 (2017 - £39,844). The company also made sales of goods and services during the year amounting to £5,461 (2017 - £7,166).

During the year, the company purchased goods and services from The Indian Card Clothing Company Limited amounting to £20,915 (2017 - £4,880). The company also made sales of goods and services during the year amounting to £101,599 (2017 - £23,790).

Amounts due from related parties at the year end were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Shaped Wires Limited	2,808	17,561
Jospeh Sellers & Son Limited	-	383
The Indian Card Clothing Company Limited	34,883	6,403
	37,691	24,347

19. Controlling party

The controlling party is The Indian Card Clothing Company, a company incorporated in India, by virtue of holding 60% of the Ordinary share capital of the Company. Their registered office is Off Mumbai-Pune Highway, Near Ha Factory, Nehru Nagar Road, Pimpri, Pune 411018.