Garnett Wire Limited

Registered number: 02624315

Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

R J Goodall M K Trivedi S L Shah I Broadbent

Company secretary

R J Goodall

Registered number

02624315

Registered office

C/O Mazars LLP 3 Wellington Place

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS1 4AP

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

One St Peter's Square

Manchester M2 3DE

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

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; and
- 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 A Dahotre (resigned 26 May 2018) I Broadbent V Vazhapulli (resigned 31 December 2018)

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 2019

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.

Brexit

The Directors continue to assess the potential implications if the United Kingdom withdraw from the European Union. Although there is an appreciation that there is a level of uncertainty associated, no significant direct implications are expected.

Auditor

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

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

10. May. 2019

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 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, 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 2019 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.

The impact of uncertainties due to Britain exiting the European Union on our audit

The Directors' view on the impact of Brexit is disclosed on page 2.

The terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

We considered the impact of Brexit on the Company as part of our audit procedures, applying a standard firm wide approach in response to the uncertainty associated with the Company's future prospects and performance.

However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible implications for the Company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

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

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 specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- 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.

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.

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: 13 May 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover Cost of sales	3	1,039,928	1,146,264
Gross profit	16	(852,893)	(944,740)
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(19,246) (148,469)	(20,924)
Operating profit	33	19,320	32,391
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and expenses		(1,573)	108 (1,541)
Profit before tax	9	17,747	30,958
Tax on profit	6	(4,315)	(6,582)
Profit for the financial year		13,432	24,376

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

GARNETT WIRE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02624315

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					Ť
Tangible assets	7		135,436		156,204
		7	135,436	25	156,204
Current assets					
Stocks	8	360,869		350,132	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	227,245		231,377	
Cash at bank and in hand		115,078		99,677	
		703,192		681,186	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(122,042)		(126,112)	
Net current assets	ē		581,150		555,074
Total assets less current liabilities		_	716,586	-	711,278
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11				(5,271)
Provisions for liabilities					100.000
Deferred tax	12		(23,118)		(25,971)
Net assets		-	693,468	85 16	680,036
Capital and reserves		Ē		_	
Called up share capital			350,000		350,000
Profit and loss account			343,468		330,036
		, j. 	693,468		680,036

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.

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

10. May 2019

R J Goodall

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	350,000	330,036	680,036
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year		13,432	13,432
At 31 March 2019	350,000	343,468	693,468

The notes on pages 9 to 20 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
At 31 March 2018	350,000	330,036	680,036
		-	

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Gamett Wire Limited ("the Company"), is limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office is 5th Floor, 3 Wellington Place, Leeds, LS1 4AP. 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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. Nonmonetary 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.

2.4 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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 Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

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

Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

2.9 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 Plant & machinery

10% straight line

15% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

2.10 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 reporting 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.14 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.

3. Turnover

51.4% of the company's turnover (2018 - 57.1%) is attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom. All turnover related to the Company's principal activity.

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

4. Auditor's remuneration

	4,700	4,600
All other services	3,625	3,550
Taxation compliance services	1,075	1,050
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	8,600	8,350
	2019 £	2018 £

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 16 (2018 - 18).

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

6. Taxation

2019	2018 £
-	-
7,168	9,688
*	(1,084)
7,168	8,604
(2,853)	(2,022)
(2,853)	(2,022)
4,315	6,582
	7,168 7,168 7,168 (2,853) (2,853)

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% (2018 - 19%). Deferred tax has been provided at the substantively enacted rate of 17% (2018 - 17%).

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

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property improvem'nt £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2018	62,176	484,463	34,870	581,509
Additions	0000000	2,893	0.0017500	2,893
At 31 March 2019	62,176	487,356	34,870	584,402
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	6,218	404,117	14,970	425,305
Charge for the year on owned assets	6,218	12,468	1 =	18,686
Charge for the year on financed assets	120		4,975	4,975
At 31 March 2019	12,436	416,585	19,945	448,966
Net book value				
At 31 March 2019	49,740	70,771	14,925	135,436
At 31 March 2018	55,958	80,346	19,900	156,204

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Motor vehicles	14,925	19,900
	14,925	19,900

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

8. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 €
Raw materials	213,657	210,855
Work in progress	6,156	5,205
Finished goods and goods for resale	93,535	78,378
Stock held on consignment	47,521	55,694
	360,869	350,132

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £370,270 (2018 - £453,739)

9. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	217,074	183,048
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,541	39,863
Other debtors	2,120	4,886
Prepayments and accrued income	1,510	3,580
	227,245	231,377

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

2019 £	2018 £
18,662	12,714
8,391	4,979
7,168	9,688
9,802	6,689
5,863	9,821
72,156	82,221
122,042	126,112
	£ 18,662 8,391 7,168 9,802 5,863 72,156

Secured loans

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

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

11. C	reditors:	Amounts	falling	due after	more than	one year
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	2019 £	2018 £
Net obligations under hire purchase contracts		5,271
	•	5,271

2019

2018

12. Deferred taxation

	£	£
At beginning of year	(25,971)	(27,994)
Charged to profit or loss	2,853	2,023
At end of year	(23,118)	(25,971)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(23,118)	(25,971)
	(23,118)	(25,971)

13. 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 £19,482 (2018 - £11,767). Contributions totalling £2,316 (2018 - £2,007) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

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

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 €
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	20,480	20,480
	20,480	20,480
Other	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	2,143	4,413
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		2,143
	2,143	6,556

Operating lease rentals recognised as an expense during the period totalled £45,373 (2018: £46,429).

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

15. 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 £319,543 (2018 - £399,744). The company also made sales of goods and services amounting to £8,318 (2018 - £7,106).

During the year, the company purchased goods and services from Joseph Sellers & Son Limited amounting to £36,262 (2018 - £36,390). The company also made sales of goods and services during the year amounting to £5,627 (2018 - £5,461).

During the year, the company purchased goods and services from The Indian Card Clothing Company Limited amounting to £11,587 (2018 - £20,915). The company also made sales of goods and services during the year amounting to £32,098 (2018 - £101,599).

Amounts due from / (to) related parties at the year end were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Shaped Wires Limited Joseph Sellers & Son Limited The Indian Card Clothing Company Limited	16,614 3,256 (1,850)	2,808 34,883
	18,020	37,691

16. 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.

Garnett Wire Limited

Management information

For the year ended 31 March 2019

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 €
Turnover		1,039,928	1,146,264
Cost of sales		(852,892)	(944,739)
Gross profit	S.	187,036	201,525
Gross profit %		18.0 %	17.6 %
Less: overheads			
Selling and distribution expenses		(19,246)	(20,924)
Administration expenses		(148,470)	(148,210)
Operating profit		19,320	32,391
Interest receivable		8.0	108
Interest payable		(1,573)	(1,541)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		(4,315)	(6,582)
Profit for the year		13,432	24,376

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	£	L
Sales	1,039,928	1,146,264
	1,039,928	1,146,264
	2019	2018
Cost of sales	£	£
Opening stocks	350,132	312,016
Closing stocks	(313,348)	(350,132)
Purchases	333,486	491,855
Packaging	21,303	17,412
Wages and salaries	287,047	291,074
National insurance	24,277	24,908
Commissions payable	29,974	27,239
Rent and rates	46,200	44,593
Light, heat and power	12,749	15,277
Plant maintenance	12,559	12,413
Depreciation of plant and equipment	12,468	14,037
Process costs	16,346	16,244
Consumables and tooling	19,699	27,803
	852,892	944,739
	2019 £	2018 £
Selling and distribution expenses		~
Motor vehicle depreciation	4,975	6,633
Motor running costs	9,986	9,014
Motor vehicle leasing	4,285	5,277
	19,246	20,924
	-	

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019	2018
W. W. C. W. C.	£	£
Administration expenses		
Directors salaries	36,615	43,726
Directors pension costs	7,286	6,291
Employers N.I contributions	3,980	3,236
Staff pension costs	6,736	5,476
Entertainment	2.	256
Printing, postage and stationery	4,519	3,156
Telephone and fax	4,285	3,934
Audit fees	8,600	8,350
Accountancy	1,600	4,600
Bank charges	728	2,127
Sundry expenses	7,662	7,162
Insurances	21,735	20,299
Depreciation - other fixed assets	6,218	6,218
Management charges	14,400	14,400
Secretarial charges	6,800	6,800
Exhibition expenses	8,706	3,579
Management accounts	8,600	8,600
	148,470	148,210
	2019	2018
nterest receivable	£	£
Bank interest receivable		108
		108
	2019	2018
nterest payable	£	£
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.010473011
fire purchase interest payable	1,573	1,541
	1,573	1,541