
S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	-	-
Tangible assets	5	595,587	618,653
		<u>595,587</u>	<u>618,653</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	307,998	298,636
Debtors	7	1,616,266	1,123,928
Cash at bank and in hand	8	638,659	301,602
		<u>2,562,923</u>	<u>1,724,166</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(610,458)	(633,173)
Net current assets		<u>1,952,465</u>	<u>1,090,993</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
		<u>2,548,052</u>	<u>1,709,646</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(210,916)	(238,103)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(6,127)	(6,703)
Other provisions	13	(23,666)	(5,896)
		<u>(29,793)</u>	<u>(12,599)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,307,343</u></u>	<u><u>1,458,944</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		2,306,343	1,457,944
		<u><u>2,307,343</u></u>	<u><u>1,458,944</u></u>

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The directors consider 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 the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

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 by:

M E Bylett
Director

Date: 15 December 2023

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 profit or loss 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 2023

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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.6 Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Interest income

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

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.9 Borrowing costs

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

2.10 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, 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 profit or loss.

2.14 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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 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.

2.19 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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.

2.20 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 16 (2022 - 17).

S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4. Intangible assets

	Patents and know how £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022	35,000
At 31 March 2023	<u>35,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2022	35,000
At 31 March 2023	<u>35,000</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2023	<u><u>-</u></u>
At 31 March 2022	<u><u>-</u></u>

S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5. **Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2022	701,096	741,835	8,724	1,451,655
Additions	4,495	5,947	-	10,442
At 31 March 2023	<u>705,591</u>	<u>747,782</u>	<u>8,724</u>	<u>1,462,097</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	158,431	666,113	8,458	833,002
Charge for the year on owned assets	14,029	19,412	67	33,508
At 31 March 2023	<u>172,460</u>	<u>685,525</u>	<u>8,525</u>	<u>866,510</u>
Net book value				
At 31 March 2023	<u>533,131</u>	<u>62,257</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>595,587</u>
<i>At 31 March 2022</i>	<u>542,665</u>	<u>75,722</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>618,653</u>

6. **Stocks**

	2023 £	2022 £
Raw materials and consumables	307,998	298,636
	<u>307,998</u>	<u>298,636</u>

S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	153,634	123,954
	153,634	123,954
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	1,387,369	920,314
Other debtors	41,780	42,844
Prepayments and accrued income	33,483	36,816
	1,616,266	1,123,928

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	638,659	301,602
	638,659	301,602

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	27,499	26,033
Trade creditors	250,404	300,526
Corporation tax	191,765	101,582
Other taxation and social security	9,132	66,753
Other creditors	90,993	106,080
Accruals and deferred income	40,665	32,199
	610,458	633,173

S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	210,916	238,103
	210,916	238,103
	210,916	238,103

Secured loans

Creditors falling due within and after one year include bank loans amounting to £238,415 (2022: £264,136) which are secured on the freehold property.

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	27,499	26,033
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	28,996	27,477
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	181,920	205,519
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	-	5,107
	238,415	264,136
	238,415	264,136

12. Deferred taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
At beginning of year	(6,703)	(9,419)
Credited to profit or loss	576	2,716
	(6,127)	(6,703)
At end of year	(6,127)	(6,703)

S.I.R.S. NAVIGATION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

12. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	6,127	6,703
	6,127	6,703
	6,127	6,703

13. Provisions

	Warranty Provision
	£
At 1 April 2022	5,896
Utilised in year	17,770
	23,666
At 31 March 2023	23,666

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.

14. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2022 - 1,000) Ordinary Shares shares of £1.00 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000

15. Ultimate parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of SIRS Products Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

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