

Company Registration No. 02096045 (England and Wales)

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr M Mullen
Mr D Crosby
Mr A L H Jankel
Mrs J Jankel
Mr A Jankel (Appointed 1 October 2018)
Mr P Patel (Appointed 6 September 2019)

Secretary Mr A L H Jankel

Company number 02096045

Registered office Belgrave House
39-43 Monument Hill
Weybridge
Surrey
KT13 8RN

Auditor Ward Williams
Belgrave House
39-43 Monument Hill
Weybridge
Surrey
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Weybridge
Surrey
KT13 8XR

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

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JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2019.

The principal activities of the company continued to be the modification of motor vehicles and the provision of ballistic protection, including blast attenuating seats and the conception, development and delivery of complete survivability solutions, technical consultancy and through life logistical support.

Fair review of the business

Building on the change process from 2018, this year we set about implementing the discoveries that we made through our strategy process that ended in April. Well received throughout the business, defining Purpose, Vision, Mission and Values has brought the whole team, old and new, together with a set of common goals. The strategy actions have been broken into Goals, Objectives and Actions, ranging from 3 years to 12 months and I am delighted to say that by the end of the financial year we had successfully completed over 70% of the actions we set with the rest either in progress or redefined.

Although the market place continues to be challenging with strong competition and limited margins, the team have continued to build on the good work from last year, winning new business and expanding our customer base. Our order book continues to be strong globally, but particularly in Western Europe and despite Brexit.

It is clear that Jankel is shifting from a small business into a medium size business and that this will offer us many new opportunities in the future. The multitude of multi year projects, the growth of our engineering and project management expertise and our enhanced customer focus are strong building blocks.

All of this good work would not be possible without an excellent team. Everyone has worked hard to deliver in a difficult market and our unique customer focus has held us in good stead. I would like to thank the whole Jankel team for their commitment and tenacity – the heart of this business is our team.

Lastly, our thoughts remain with our customer and the extremely challenging task they have to do every day. We wish them well and a safe journey home.

The results for the business are set out on page 6. The directors are satisfied with the year end position and the company's future prospects.

Key Performance Indicators

The directors use and review many performance measures. Four key performance indicators required for the company to meet its objectives are:

2019 2018

Sales	£33.22m	£27.63m
Gross Profit	£8.78	£8.18m
Gross Profit margin	26.4%	29.6%
Net Profit/loss	0.2%	-6.7%

The directors consider the track of these KPI's indicates that the company is achieving its business objectives.

The business has increased its annual turnover by £5.6m up 20%, generating an operating margin of 26.4%. The margin last year included €1.4M license fee sale which did not occur this year. The regularised margin excluding the license sale last year equates to 25.3%. Hence Jankel has improved the operating margin by 1.1%, as well as lowering overhead costs. The company has seen a positive increase in Net profit and generated a positive cash flow of £3.67M in the year.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Principal risks and uncertainties

Financial risk management

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, bank overdrafts, trade creditors and trade debtors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds for the company's operations and to finance them. The principal risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, currency risk, credit risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Liquidity risk

The company is funded mainly by retained earnings. Its funding requirements are reviewed regularly by the directors and the finance department of Jankel Armouring Ltd to ensure the company has sufficient funds for operations. In respect of bank balances the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts. Future large orders are being funded via the Bank and UKEF, which enables the business to accept larger export orders.

Currency risk

The company is exposed to transaction foreign exchange risk. Wherever possible the company seeks to hedge currency risks by matching outflows with inflows.

Credit risk

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. Jankel Tactical Systems continues to meet its obligations in servicing its loan with Jankel on both interest and capital, US defence and procurement policy may cause a risk to Jankel if Jankel Tactical Systems is adversely affected by reduced orders.

Trade creditors

Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Cash flow interest rate risk

The directors have considered the interest rate risk and concluded that the company is not exposed to a significant level of interest risk and consequently no risk management tools have been used.

Research and development

Activities continue to concentrate on a new product pipeline that is considered by the directors to be of key importance to the business strategy for growth. The directors believe that products currently in the development pipeline should enable the company to grow and compete for the foreseeable future.

Other Strategic Information

Greenhouse gases are not relevant and do not pose a strategic risk.

Brexit is a possible risk to all UK firms, however Jankel continues to win European contracts and will approach each contract with a flexible approach to reduce any Brexit issues when these issues are known.

By order of the board

Mr A Jankel

Director

30 June 2020

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be the modification of motor vehicles and the provision of ballistic protection, including blast attenuating seats and the conception, development and delivery of complete survivability solutions, technical consultancy and through life logistical support.

Directors

There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under the Companies Act 2006.

Mr M Mullen

Mr D Crosby

Mr A L H Jankel

Mrs J Jankel

Mr A Jankel

(Appointed 1 October 2018)

Mr P Patel

(Appointed 6 September 2019)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditors, Ward Williams, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the board

Mr A Jankel

Director

30 June 2020

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 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.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jankel Armouring Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows 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 30 September 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.

Emphasis of matter

We draw your attention to the comments relating to the recoverability of long term trade receivables in note 15 of the financial statements. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

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.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the 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 strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 either 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: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our 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.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED**

**Richard Hayward (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ward Williams**

30 June 2020

**Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor**

Belgrave House
39-43 Monument Hill
Weybridge
Surrey
KT13 8RN

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Revenue	3	33,221,606	27,626,274
Cost of sales		(24,951,102)	(19,441,820)
Gross profit		8,270,504	8,184,454
Administrative expenses		(9,015,622)	(10,192,057)
Operating loss	4	(745,118)	(2,007,603)
Investment income	7	405,293	218,800
Finance costs	8	(183,988)	(214,038)
Loss before taxation		(523,813)	(2,002,841)
Tax on loss	9	667,618	154,453
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		143,805	(1,848,388)

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit/(loss) for the year	143,805	(1,848,388)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>143,805</u>	<u>(1,848,388)</u>

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	10		4,354,652		4,044,798
Property, plant and equipment	11		965,682		1,132,404
			<u>5,320,334</u>		<u>5,177,202</u>
Current assets					
Inventories	14	5,584,161		7,975,870	
Trade and other receivables falling due after more than one year	15	4,572,243		4,359,921	
Trade and other receivables falling due within one year	15	11,769,546		13,480,675	
Cash and cash equivalents		1,082,476		276,887	
		<u>23,008,426</u>		<u>26,093,353</u>	
Current liabilities	16	<u>(13,097,844)</u>		<u>(16,183,444)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>9,910,582</u>		<u>9,909,909</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>15,230,916</u>		<u>15,087,111</u>
Equity					
Called up share capital	20		100		100
Retained earnings	21		15,230,816		15,087,011
Total equity			<u>15,230,916</u>		<u>15,087,111</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Jankel
Director

Company Registration No. 02096045

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2017	100	16,935,399	16,935,499
Year ended 30 September 2018:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,848,388)	(1,848,388)
Balance at 30 September 2018	100	15,087,011	15,087,111
Year ended 30 September 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	143,805	143,805
Balance at 30 September 2019	100	15,230,816	15,230,916

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019		2018	
		£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	27	4,494,094		488,130	
Interest paid		(183,988)		(214,038)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>4,310,106</u>		<u>274,092</u>	
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(523,877)		(3,869,372)	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(125,797)		(476,534)	
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,227		144,438	
Interest received		-		186,453	
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(648,447)</u>		<u>(4,015,015)</u>	
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		-		(356,035)	
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>-</u>		<u>(356,035)</u>	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>3,661,659</u>		<u>(4,096,958)</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(8,214,750)		(4,117,792)	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>(4,553,091)</u></u>		<u><u>(8,214,750)</u></u>	
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand		1,082,476		276,887	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		<u>(5,635,567)</u>		<u>(8,491,637)</u>	

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Jankel Armouring Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Belgrave House, 39-43 Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 8RN.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 pound.

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

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

A significant segment of the company's revenue is derived from long-term contracts with governments to design, develop, manufacture or modify defence products. As the nature of these contracts has increased in complexity with their varied performance obligations the company has taken the opportunity to develop and expand on its accounting policy on revenue recognition. The directors do not see this as representing any change of accounting policy and does not lead to any material restatement of its prior year financial statements.

Revenue is recognised as performance obligations are satisfied when control and the associated risk of the goods and services is transferred to the customer either at a point in time (e.g., upon delivery) or over time (e.g. as the company performs under the contract). The company has determined that most of its vehicle contracts satisfy the overtime criteria primarily due to the longevity involved in delivering the contracts; contracts specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset with an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date (typically development or production contracts).

Revenue is only recognised if the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue in the form of fees or royalties for the use of the company's intellectual property is recognised in accordance with the substance of the agreement. Where the licensee is permitted to exploit those rights freely, the company has no remaining obligations to perform over the licence period and payment is not dependent on successful commercial exploitation of those rights, the fee or royalty is, in substance, a sale, and is recognised on transfer of the relevant completed intellectual property. Where the fee or royalty is contingent on the occurrence of a future event, the revenue is recognised only when it is probable that the fee or royalty will be received.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred on individual projects is capitalised and amortised to the profit or loss account in line with estimated unit sales provided this does not give a total period of longer than 10 years. The balance is subject to an annual impairment review.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Land and buildings leasehold	Reducing balance over life of lease
Plant and machinery	Straight line over 3-10 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% to 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicle	20% to 25% reducing balance
Demo & other vehicles	20% Straight line

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 non-current 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.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 Inventories

Inventories 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.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventories 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.

1.8 Construction contracts

For each performance obligation to be recognised over time, the company recognises revenue based the "percentage of completion" method. Revenue and attributable margin are calculated by reference to reliable estimates of the total contract revenue and total expected costs, after making suitable allowances for technical and other risks. Revenue and associated margin are therefore recognised progressively as costs are incurred, and as risks have been mitigated or eliminated. Contract variations may only be included in contract revenue when it is probable that the customer will approve the variation and the amount to be charged for it, and the amount can be reliably measured.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised immediately as an expense.

The terms of some contracts will require that the company calculates the percentage completion on the physical proportion of the contract completed. The company identifies the appropriate treatment prior to the commencement of the contract works based on a review of the commercial terms.

If the overtime criteria for revenue recognition are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time that control is transferred to the customer, which is usually when legal title passes to the customer and the business has the right to payment, for example, on delivery.

The "percentage of completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks and provided it is probable they will be recovered. Where a subcontract manufacturer is used the company considers that costs are incurred at the point that the stock items are delivered to that manufacturer.

1.9 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.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.12 Taxation

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

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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 income statement 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.

Research and development tax credits are recognised only when it is probable that the tax benefit will be received.

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 income statement, 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.

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.15 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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.

1.16 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 income statement for the period.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

In determining appropriate depreciation rates to apply against property, plant and equipment, the directors have used their knowledge and experience of both the company and the industry to assess the useful lives of each individual asset.

Intercompany loans

Loans have been made to two companies in the group with no formal agreement. These loans have been treated as being repayable on demand.

Capitalisation of development costs

Significant research and development expenditure has been incurred for the RRV project and development costs of £4,070,010 were capitalised, £3,704,098 of which relates to the prior year. Overruns in the timing of the development phase resulted in development expenditure being incurred after the commencement of production and the delivery of vehicles. The directors have used their judgements to determine the point at which development activities ceased.

Provision for slow moving inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value includes, where necessary, provisions for slow moving and obsolete stocks. Calculation of these provisions requires judgements to be made in areas such as forecast customer demand, changes in technological advancement, and the competitive, political and economic environment.

Construction contracts

A significant segment of the company's revenue is derived from long-term contracts with governments to design, develop, manufacture or modify defence products. As the nature of these contracts has increased in complexity with their varied performance obligations the company has taken the opportunity to develop and expand on its accounting policy on revenue recognition. The directors do not see this as representing any change of accounting policy and does not lead to any material restatement of its prior year financial statements.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Recoverability of loans to connected company

Determining when and to what extent the loans will be recovered from the connected company requires an estimate of the financial strength and cash generation of that company. The independent status of the connected company is such that the financial information available on which to base this estimate is limited. The connected company has made no repayments of the capital balance or any interest during the year. During the year ended 30 September 2018, it was agreed that a minimum of US\$ 250,000 per annum would be paid per year end in addition to the outstanding interest, and the connected company confirmed its intention to continue with this repayment programme. However no capital or interest payments were made during the year ended 30 September 2019. The amount due at the year end was £4,572,243 (2018: £4,359,921) plus interest of £371,750 (2018: £182,550). However the directors are of the opinion that the timing of the recovery of the loans does not impact upon the company's current or future activities and the repayment of the loans is not factored into its cashflows for the foreseeable future.

Loans to a connected company

A loan to a connected company has been made without formal repayment terms. In calculating the amortised cost of this loan, assumptions have been made as to when repayments will be made. Additionally, assumptions have been made as to the market rate of interest of a similar debt instrument, used in the calculation of the amortised cost.

Amortisation of intangible assets

The company has established an amortisation method that reflects the pattern in which it expects to consume the asset's future economic benefits. The amortisation charge is recognised in the profit and loss account based on a calculation of the number of units sold in the period over the number of units expected to be sold over the life of the project. The company uses judgement to assess the life of the project and the units that will be sold in that period.

Impairment of Intangible Assets

The directors carry out an annual impairment review. Determining whether intangible assets are impaired requires an estimation of the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to each separable asset. Given the nature of the company's business there can be a degree of uncertainty attached to the flow of future economic benefits as this requires an estimate of the economic conditions, technological advances and political climate that will exist over the useful life of the assets.

Construction contracts

The company uses the "percentage of completion method" to determine the appropriate amount of revenue to recognise in any given period. This requires the company to estimate the total contract cost at a point in time.

3 Revenue

An analysis of the company's revenue is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Sale of goods	33,221,606	27,626,274

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

3 Revenue	(Continued)	
	2019	2018
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	192,971	186,454
	<u>192,971</u>	<u>186,454</u>
	2019	2018
	£	£
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
UK	18,943,323	5,656,460
Rest of World	5,805,622	7,946,624
Europe	8,472,661	14,023,190
	<u>33,221,606</u>	<u>27,626,274</u>

Revenue recognised during the year on long term contracts is £30,226,256 (2018: £25,011,269)

4 Operating loss	2019	2018
	£	£
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:		
Exchange losses	364,265	123,812
Research and development costs	40,979	-
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	975	17,390
Depreciation of owned property, plant and equipment	291,292	291,509
Amortisation of intangible assets	214,023	978,949
(Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	364,239
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	22,614,637	14,248,427
Operating lease charges	416,093	414,087
	<u>23,328,264</u>	<u>16,439,313</u>

Included within administrative expenses is a research and development cost write off of £nil (2018: £656,921) for expenditure incurred for projects that did not materialise.

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £151,943 (2018 - £91,465).

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Production	44	46
Administration	80	79
	<u>124</u>	<u>125</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	5,611,178	4,763,463
Social security costs	576,568	509,293
Pension costs	214,325	300,137
	<u>6,402,071</u>	<u>5,572,893</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	573,777	360,394
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	32,320	13,957
	<u>606,097</u>	<u>374,351</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 4 (2018 - 2).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	187,698	151,856
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	11,619	9,004
	<u>200,317</u>	<u>160,860</u>

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

7	Investment income	2019 £	2018 £
	Interest income		
	Other interest income	192,971	186,454
	Other income from investments		
	Exchange differences	212,322	32,346
	Total income	<u>405,293</u>	<u>218,800</u>
8	Finance costs	2019 £	2018 £
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	183,679	214,038
	Other interest on financial liabilities	309	-
		<u>183,988</u>	<u>214,038</u>
9	Taxation	2019 £	2018 £
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(697,935)	-
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	30,317	(154,453)
	Total current tax	<u>(667,618)</u>	<u>(154,453)</u>
	The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Loss before taxation	<u>(523,813)</u>	<u>(2,002,841)</u>
	Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(99,524)	(380,540)
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	46,435	97,228
	Unutilised tax losses carried forward	35,443	94,014
	Adjustments in respect of prior years (for R&D)	30,317	(154,453)
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	17,646	189,298
	Research and development tax credit	(697,935)	-
	Taxation credit for the year	<u>(667,618)</u>	<u>(154,453)</u>

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

9 Taxation (Continued)

The company have estimated tax losses of £3,408,077 (2018: £3,338,073) available to carry forward.

The £667,618 credit (2018: £154,153) relates to research and development claims.

10 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2018	7,555,361
Additions - internally developed	523,877
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2019	8,079,238
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2018	3,510,563
Amortisation charged for the year	214,023
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2019	3,724,586
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2019	4,354,652
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 30 September 2018	4,044,798
	<hr/> <hr/>

Development costs have been capitalised on the grounds that they will provide future benefits to the company. The capitalised expenditure is carried forward when its future recoverability can be seen with reasonable assurance and is amortised over the number of units sold, as the company receives economic benefits.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

11 Property, plant and equipment	Land and buildings leasehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Demo & other vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 October 2018	554,223	205,476	588,136	916,987	2,264,822
Additions	-	16,838	27,380	81,579	125,797
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
At 30 September 2019	554,223	222,314	615,516	997,566	2,389,619
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 October 2018	231,623	42,912	470,005	387,878	1,132,418
Depreciation charged in the year	65,549	20,293	37,519	167,931	291,292
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	227	227
At 30 September 2019	297,172	63,205	507,524	556,036	1,423,937
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2019	257,051	159,109	107,992	441,530	965,682
At 30 September 2018	322,600	162,564	118,131	529,109	1,132,404

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

12 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Vtrade Engineering Limited	UK	Ordinary and preference	100.00 0

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

12 Subsidiaries (Continued)

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Capital and Reserves £	Profit/(Loss) £
Vtrade Engineering Limited	(107,649)	(13,121)

13 Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	8,296,986	19,133,506
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	12,815,856	17,515,713

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost includes long term debt of £4,572,243 (2018: £4,359,921) due from connected companies. Interest is being charge at 4% per annum on this balance, and there are no fixed repayment terms. During the year, interest income of £192,971 (2018: £186,454) was recognised in profit or loss.

14 Inventories

	2019 £	2018 £
Work in progress	1,177,513	2,691,808
Finished goods and goods for resale	4,406,648	5,284,062
	<u>5,584,161</u>	<u>7,975,870</u>

15 Trade and other receivables

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	3,516,464	8,672,406
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	5,778,913	374,967
Corporation tax recoverable	822,071	154,453
Amounts owed by group undertakings	50,709	50,709
Other receivables	540,993	1,086,326
Prepayments and accrued income	1,060,396	3,141,814
	<u>11,769,546</u>	<u>13,480,675</u>

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

15	Trade and other receivables	(Continued)	
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
	Trade receivables	4,572,243	4,359,921
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Total debtors	16,341,789	17,840,596
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Trade receivables disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss of £nil (2018: £nil) has been recognised against amounts due from group undertakings.

The non current trade receivables balance of £4,572,243 (2018: £4,359,921) represents amounts due from a connected company. No repayments of the capital or interest balances have been made in the last 2 years. Interest of £371,750 (2018: £182,550) is also outstanding and included within current debtors. The directors are of the opinion that this balance is recoverable in full and as such, no provision for impairment has been made. However, the independent status of the company is such that limited financial information is available on which to base this opinion.

16	Current liabilities		2019	2018
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	17	5,635,567	8,491,637
	Trade payables		3,055,042	5,512,051
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		52,118	52,118
	Taxation and social security		161,885	149,378
	Deferred income		120,103	-
	Other payables		36,963	27,229
	Accruals		4,036,166	1,951,031
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			13,097,844	16,183,444
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

17	Borrowings		2019	2018
			£	£
	Bank overdrafts		5,635,567	8,491,637
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Payable within one year		5,635,567	8,491,637
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The bank overdraft and other loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the property and other assets of the company. The loan is also subject to a guarantee from the Export Credit Guarantee Department amounting to £6,022,940 (2018: £6,022,940). A limited guarantee has been provided by Andrew Jankel of £2,000,000.

18 Deferred taxation

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

18 Deferred taxation (Continued)

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

Deferred tax is not recognised in respect of tax losses of £3,408,077 (2018: £3,338,073) due to uncertainty as to whether they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or future taxable profits.

19 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2019	2018
	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	224,825	300,137
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

20 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The company has only one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

21 Retained earnings

The retained earnings account represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends and other adjustments.

22 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its properties. Leases are negotiated for a term of 10 years.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	234,000	234,000
Between two and five years	936,000	936,000
In over five years	518,016	752,016
	<u>1,688,016</u>	<u>1,922,016</u>

23 Events after the reporting date

Since 30 September 2019, the spread of Covid-19 has severely impacted many economies around the world including the UK. Businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long periods of time while lockdowns and social distancing measures are in place to contain the spread of the virus. These disruptions have resulted in a global economic slowdown.

These restrictions have had an impact on the company's supply chain and caused delays in contracts. Jankel Armouring Limited have also temporarily reduced their work force by 15 through use of the governments Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. Despite this, Jankel Armouring Limited have been able to continue to trade through the period. The company has determined that these events are non-adjusting subsequent events. Accordingly, the financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended 30 September 2019 have not been adjusted to reflect the impact. The duration and impact of the Covid-19 pandemic remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as the impact on the financial position and results of the company for future periods. However the directors have undertaken a review of the business in the current situation and consider it to be appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

24 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2019	2018
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	606,097	433,002

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 section 33 from the requirement to disclose transactions with the group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the immediate parent company. The consolidated financial statements of The Jankel Group Limited are available from Belgrave House, 39-43 Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 8RN.

During the year the company made purchases amounting to £2,520,063 (2018: £136,291) from Jordan Light Vehicle Manufacturing Company Limited (JLVM), a company in which Mrs J A Jankel and A Jankel have an interest. The balance due to JLVM at 30 September 2019 was £1,302,939 (2018: £902,041).

The amount due to JLVM in relation to prior year management charges at 30 September 2019 was £nil (2018: £231,646).

The company made sales to JLVM amounting to £186,145 (2018: £967,317). The amount due to the company at 30 September 2019 in respect of these sales was £583,440 (2018: £361,373).

During the year the company paid rent to Mrs J A Jankel of £180,000 (2018: £180,000) in respect of the business premises.

During the year the company made sales of £1,885,039 (2018: £69,296) to Jankel Holdings Inc and its subsidiary Jankel Tactical Systems LLC (JTS), companies under the control of the Jankel family. A balance of £nil (2018: £3,465) was outstanding at the year end. The company made purchases of £nil (2018: £2,624) from JTS during the year. At the end of the year, a balance of £654 (2018: £654) was due to the company.

In prior years, loans of \$2,200,000 and £3,511,691 were made to JTS. No further amounts were advanced or repaid during the year. Amounts outstanding are included in other debtors. During the year, interest of £189,200 (2018: £182,550) was charged on the loan and £371,750 (2018: £182,550) remains outstanding at the year end

During the year, Mr Andrew Jankel provided a limited guarantee for £2,000,000 for bank facilities.

25 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Closing balance
		£	£	£
	-	-	7,500	7,500
		-	7,500	7,500

JANKEL ARMOURING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

26 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Jankel Investments Limited, a company registered in England & Wales. The immediate parent company is The Jankel Group Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is the Jankel family by virtue of their majority shareholding in The Jankel Group Limited.

27 Cash generated from operations

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	143,805	(1,848,388)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation credited	(667,618)	(154,453)
Finance costs	183,988	214,038
Investment income	(405,293)	(186,454)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	364,239
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	214,023	978,949
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	291,292	291,509
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	2,391,709	(1,155,537)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	2,145,575	1,172,802
Increase in trade and other payables	196,613	811,425
Cash generated from operations	<u>4,494,094</u>	<u>488,130</u>

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