Registration number: 2182529

Ariat Europe Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2019



Critchleys Audit LLP Registered Auditors Beaver House 23-38 Hythe Bridge Street Oxford Oxon OX1 2EP

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Company Information

Directors

E Cross

T A Levy A V Hagen K Willemite

Registered office

Princes Manor Barns

Reading Road Harwell Oxon OX11 0LU

Auditors

Critchleys Audit LLP

Registered Auditors Beaver House

23-38 Hythe Bridge Street

Oxford Oxon OX1 2EP

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

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

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of the sale, marketing and distribution of equestrian related products.

Fair review of the business

The business has undergone a year of further investment in a turbulent year for the retail industry and tough economic conditions. However sales growth has been achieved as a result of prior year investment and a full year of Ariat.com. The brand already has a high profile in the Equestrian market in the UK and continues to enhance its presence and status in Europe as well. The Directors anticipate continued growth in the coming year and an expanding product offering.

The main financial key performance indicators that are used to monitor business performance are sales, gross profit margin, EBITDA and inventory turnover. The directors are fully satisfied with the results for the year against key performance indicators.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Ariat Europe's business activities expose it primarily to the financial changes in foreign currency exchange rates. This risk increased due to the Brexit decision and its implications, which at this stage, is still very difficult to fully assess.

The business principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade debtors and trade creditors. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the business operations.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that all of the business cash balances are held in such a way that achieves a competitive rate of interest. Liquidity is guaranteed by parent company by providing company internal loans at market competitive interest rate.

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. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debtors. We have been prudent with regard to our bad debt provision.

Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meets amounts due.

Approved by the Board on 23 August 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

K Willemite Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

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

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

F Cross

T A Levy

A V Hagen

K Willemite

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The business' principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade debtors and trade creditors. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the business' operations.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that all of the business' cash balances are held in such a way that achieves a competitive rate of interest.

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. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debtors.

Trade creditors' liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Approved by the Board on 23 August 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

K Willemite Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 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; 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ariat Europe Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ariat Europe Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2019, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 June 2019 and of its loss 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ariat Europe Limited

Opinion on other matter 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 Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and 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 our 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, set out on page 4, 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ariat Europe Limited

Andrew Rodzynski (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Critchleys Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Beaver House 23-38 Hythe Bridge Street Oxford Oxon OX1 2EP

23 August 2019

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	15,266,210	14,017,156
Cost of sales		(8,265,136)	(8,370,404)
Foreign exchange gain		474,437	330,974
Gross profit		7,475,511	5,977,726
Distribution costs		(2,060,129)	(1,683,109)
Administrative expenses		(5,950,341)	(5,510,443)
Operating loss	4	(534,959)	(1,215,826)
Other interest receivable and similar income	5	3,905	1,970
		3,905	1,970
Loss before tax		(531,054)	(1,213,856)
Taxation	9	6,907	(2,480)
Loss for the financial year		(524,147)	(1,216,336)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

(Registration number: 2182529) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			•
Tangible assets	10	482,098	600,938
Current assets			
Stocks	11	5,351,091	4,886,391
Debtors .	12	2,074,326	2,062,555
Cash at bank and in hand		899,112	2,138,909
		8,324,529	9,087,855
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(4,693,740)	(2,051,759)
Net current assets		3,630,789	7,036,096
Total assets less current liabilities		4,112,887	7,637,034
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(3,000,000)
Net assets		4,112,887	4,637,034
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	6,000,436	6,000,436
Share premium reserve		219,685	219,685
Other reserves		508,965	508,965
Profit and loss account		(2,616,199)	(2,092,052)
Total equity		4,112,887	4,637,034

Approved and authorised by the Board on 23 August 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

K Willemite

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation £	Profit and loss account	Total
At 1 July 2018 Loss for the year	6,000,436	219,685	508,965	(2,092,052) (524,147)	4,637,034 (524,147)
At 30 June 2019	6,000,436	219,685	Foreign	(2,616,199)	4,112,887
	Share capital	Share premium	currency translation £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 July 2017 Loss for the year New share capital subscribed	Share capital £ 436 - 6,000,000	Share premium £ 219,685			

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page $10\,$

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items	(524,147)	(1,216,336)
Depreciation and amortisation 4	324,179	279,511
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	(2,633)	(2,590)
Finance income 5	(3,905)	(1,970)
Income tax expense 9	(6,907)	2,480
Debt for equity swap	<u>-</u>	6,000,000
	(213,413)	5,061,095
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(464,700)	600,290
Decrease in trade debtors 12	347	148,945
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	2,641,981	(5,549,099)
Cash generated from operations	1,964,215	261,231
Income taxes paid 9	(5,211)	<u> </u>
Net cash flow from operating activities	1,959,004	261,231
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received 5	3,905	1,970
Acquisitions of tangible assets	(205,339)	(282,312)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	2,633	2,590
Net cash flows from investing activities	(198,801)	(277,752)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of inter-company borrowing	(3,000,000)	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,239,797)	(16,521)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2017	2,138,909	2,155,430
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2018	899,112	2,138,909

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Princes Manor Barns Reading Road Harwell Oxon OX11 0LU UK

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value. The functional and presentational currency is sterling.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company's ultimate parent undertaking has committed to financially supporting the company on an on-going and indefinite basis therefore the directors can confirm that the company can and will continue to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of merchandise in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Revenue from the sale of merchandise to retailers and other customers is recognised on the day of despatch from Ariat to the customer.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Profit and loss account transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the closing rates at the balance sheet date and the exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Δ	ccet	rlass	2

Leasehold properties Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles Office Equipment

Depreciation method and rate

1

20% straight line 20% straight line 25% straight line 33.3% straight line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off as incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

3 Revenue		
The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing opera	ations is as follows:	
	2019	2018
	£	£
Sale of goods	15,266,210	14,017,156
In the directors opinion disclosure of the company's geographical analysis seriously prejudicial to the company's interest and therefore no such disclosure.		narket would be
4 Operating loss		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation expense	324,179	279,511
Research and development cost	2,735	5,855
Foreign exchange gains	(431,434)	(332,155)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,633)	(2,590)
5 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest income on bank deposits	3,905	1,970
6 Staff costs		
The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as for	ollows:	
	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	2,333,754	2,044,109
Social security costs	380,682	320,193
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	90,822	68,679
	•	

66,945 1,429,024

3,928,950

1,430,587 4,235,845

Redundancy costs

Other employee expense

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Administration and support	13	16
Sales, marketing and distribution	28	25
Other departments	13	10
	54	51
7 Directors' remuneration		
The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration	671,732	627,986
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	26,939	19,783
	698,671	647,769
In respect of the highest paid director:		
	2019	2018
December 1	£	£
Remuneration Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	304,339 11,399	308,476 9,244
8 Auditors' remuneration		
	2019 £	2018 £
Audit of the financial statements	12,000	12,800
9 Taxation Tax charged in the income statement		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Foreign tax	5,211	•
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(12,118)	2,480
Tax (receipt)/expense in the income statement	(6,907)	2,480

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Loss before tax	(531,054)	(1,213,856)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(100,900)	(230,633)
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,642	1,746
Effect of foreign tax rates	5,211	-
Increase in UK deferred tax arising from temporary differences	(12,118)	2,480
Tax increase/(decrease) from effect of capital allowances and		
depreciation	15,101	3,950
Tax increase from effect of unrelieved tax losses carried forward	84,899	225,310
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense	(742)	(373)
Total tax (credit)/charge	(6,907)	2,480
Deferred tax Deferred tax assets and liabilities		
2019		Asset £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital	allowances	49,735
2018		Asset £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital	allowances	37,617

The amount of the net reversal of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities expected to occur during the year beginning after the reporting period is £995 (2018 - £5,484).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

10 Tangible assets

	Leasehold premises £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total .
Cost or valuation					
At 1 July 2018	84,029	236,952	9,530	829,667	1,160,178
Additions	10,427	110,997	9,995	73,920	205,339
Disposals			(9,530)		(9,530)
At 30 June 2019	94,456	347,949	9,995	903,587	1,355,987
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2018	33,519	102,253	9,530	413,938	559,240
Charge for the year	18,036	50,975	2,085	253,083	324,179
Eliminated on disposal			(9,530)	<u> </u>	(9,530)
At 30 June 2019	51,555	153,228	2,085	667,021	873,889
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2019	42,901	194,721	7,910	236,566	482,098
At 30 June 2018	50,510	134,699	_	415,729	600,938

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

11 Stocks			
		2019	2018
		£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	=	5,351,091	4,886,391
12 Debtors			
		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Trade debtors		1,838,562	1,700,012
Other debtors		21,572	108,346
Prepayments		164,457	216,580
Deferred tax assets	9 _	49,735	37,617
	=	2,074,326	2,062,555
13 Cash and cash equivalents			
		2019	2018
Code at house		£	£
Cash at bank	=	899,112	2,138,909
14 Creditors			
		2019	2018
		£	£
Due within one year		£	£
Due within one year Trade creditors		£ 403,872	£ 318,187
		-	
Trade creditors		403,872	318,187
Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties		403,872 3,428,642	318,187 1,154,178
Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes	_	403,872 3,428,642 92,074	318,187 1,154,178 74,186
Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	- -	403,872 3,428,642 92,074 12,759	318,187 1,154,178 74,186 11,233
Trade creditors Amounts due to related parties Social security and other taxes Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	-	403,872 3,428,642 92,074 12,759 756,393	318,187 1,154,178 74,186 11,233 493,975

15 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £90,822 (2018 - £68,679).

Contributions totalling £12,759 (2018 - £11,233) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

16 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		2019		201	18
	No.	£	No.	£		
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	600,043,622	6,000,436.22	600,043,622	6,000,436.22		
17 Loans and borrowings			2019	2018		
			£	£		
Non-current loans and borrowings						
Other borrowings			-	3,000,000		

18 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2	2019	2018	
		£	£	
Not later than one year		206,637	198,310	
Later than one year and not later than five years		130,738	211,318	
		337,375	409,628	

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £262,372 (2018 - £259,070).

19 Related party transactions

Key management personnel

There are no key management personnel requiring disclosure other than the directors of the company whose remuneration is disclosed in the directors' remuneration note.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Ariat International Inc, incorporated in USA.

Lipizzaner Inc. is the ultimate controlling party and there is no majority shareholding in Ariat International Inc.