Chemtec Center Ltd
Unaudited Filleted Accounts
31 October 2018

WEDNESDAY

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Chemtec Center Ltd Registered number:

02973157

**Balance Sheet** 

as at 31 October 2018

40 41 0 1 001000 120 10					restated
N	lotes		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		6,565		9,847
Tangible assets	4		56,665		73,733
·		•	63,230	_	83,580
Current assets					
Stocks		206,883		206,833	
Debtors	5	65,373		87,985	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,150		8,425	
	-	281,406		303,243	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	6	(433,280)		(423,087)	
Net current liabilities	-		(151,874)		(119,844)
Total assets less current liabilities			(88,644)	_	(36,264)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(21,294)		(29,731)
Net liabilities			(109,938)	_	(65,995)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account			100 (110,038)		100 (66,095)
Shareholders' funds			(109,938)	-	(65,995)

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

M M Setton Director

Approved by the board on 16 August 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the contract.

## Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Improvements to land and buildings	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

#### Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price, less any costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

### **Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

#### **Taxation**

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that 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, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### **Pensions**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

#### Going concern

The company incurred a loss of £43,943 (2017: loss of £35,168) in the year and at the balance sheet date had net liabilities of £109,938 (2017:£65,995). Turnover increased over the previous year and gross profits increased. However, costs also increased. The directors are focussing on turnover and profitability and controlling costs, and have seen an improvement in profitability since the year end. The company is clearly reliant on the continuing support of its bankers and creditors and an improvement in its trading. Based on an anticipated future improvement in trading, controlling of costs and an expectation of the continued support of its bankers and creditors, the directors believe it is appropriate to continue to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

## Prior period adjustment

A prior period adjustment has been included in these financial statements to recognise turnover from service contracts evenly over the period of each contract. No adjustment has been required to the prior year profit and loss. The balance sheets at 31 October 2016 and 31 October 2017 have been amended to include deferred income of £22,000 within other creditors due within one year. This has resulted in an increase in net liabilities of that amount on those two dates.

2	Employees	2018 Number	2017 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	9	8
3	Intangible fixed assets Goodwill:		£
	Cost		
	At 1 November 2017	_	101,300
	At 31 October 2018		101,300
	Amortisation		
	At 1 November 2017		91,453
	Provided during the year	-	3,282
	At 31 October 2018		94,735
	Net book value		
	At 31 October 2018		6,565
	At 31 October 2017		9,847

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 10 years.

## 4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 November 2017	20,000	67,288	95,551	182,839
Additions	<u> </u>	1,409		1,409
At 31 October 2018	20,000	68,697	95,551	184,248
Depreciation				
At 1 November 2017	20,000	55,856	33,250	109,106
Charge for the year		2,903	15,574	18,477
At 31 October 2018	20,000	58,759	48,824	127,583
Net book value				
At 31 October 2018		9,938	46,727	56,665
At 31 October 2017		11,432	62,301	73,733

5	Debtors			2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors			63,864	85,701
	Other debtors		_	1,509	2,284
		•	_	65,373	87,985
					restated
6	Creditors: amounts falling due wit	hin one year		2018	2017
	· ·	•		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			17,722	_
	Obligations under finance lease and	hire purchase o	ontracts	8,395	14,402
	Trade creditors	•		344,339	345,004
	Taxation and social security costs			26,292	23,007
	Other creditors			36,532	40,674
			_	433,280	423,087
	Amounts owed to the company's bar the assets of the company.	nkers are secure	ed by way of a fix	ed and floating c	harge over
7	7 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year  Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts			2018 £	2017 £
				21,294	29,731
8	Loans to/(from) directors				
			Paid to		
		B/fwd	company	Repaid	C/fwd
		£	£	£	£
	MM Setton Director's current account No interest is charged on the current account	3,540	(22,000)	3,173	(15,287)
	_	3,540	(22,000)	3,173	(15,287)

# 9 Other information

Chemtec Center Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

901 Honeypot Lane

Stanmore

Middlesex

HA7 1AR

The registered office is the company's principal place of business.