# BOND FABS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

•		201	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	3		16,978		19,418	
Tangible assets	4		9,616		12,322	
		•	26,594		31,740	
Current assets						
Stocks		1,085		1,635		
Debtors	5	60,381		43,688		
Cash at bank and in hand		1		1		
		61,467		45,324		
Creditors: amounts falling due within		(70.050)		(77 700)	•	
one year	6	(79,658)		(77,780)		
Net current liabilities			(18,191)		(32,456)	
Total assets less current liabilities			8,403		(716)	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(6,603)		(9,673)	
Provisions for liabilities			(1,549)		(2,116)	
Net assets/(liabilities)			251		(12,505)	
ivet assets/(liabilities)					====	
Capital and reserves		·				
Called up share capital	8		100		100	
Capital redemption reserve			50		50	
Profit and loss reserves			101		(12,655)	
Total equity	,		251		(12,505)	
					====	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

## **AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Craig Kinsey

Director

Company Registration No. 05241932

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Bond Fabs Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 8E Lady Ann Mills, Lady Ann Road, Batley, WF17 0PS.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £.

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

#### 1.2 Reporting period

The previous financial statements were prepared for a period of for fifteen months in order to align the period end with the corporation tax financial year. Accordingly, the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover 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.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years

## 1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery 25% Reducing balance
Office equipment 25% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% Reducing balance

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 fixed 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks 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 and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks 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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.9 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 balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 creditors 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.10 Taxation

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

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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.

#### 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.

#### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

#### 1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3	Intangible fixed assets		•
	-	,	Goodwill £
	Cost		-
	At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018		48,800
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2017 Amortisation charged for the year		29,382 2,440
	Amortisation charged for the year		
	At 31 March 2018	,	31,822
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2018		16,978
	At 31 March 2017		19,418
	7. C 1 March 2011		====
4	Tangible fixed assets		
-•	Turigible fixed doorte	Plant and mad	-
	Cost		£
	At 1 April 2017		36,697
	Additions		429
	At 31 March 2018		37,126
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2017		24,375
	Depreciation charged in the year		3,135
	At 31 March 2018		27,510
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2018		9,616
	At 24 March 2017		40.222
	At 31 March 2017		12,322 ———
5	Debtors		
		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	55,374	39,704
	Other debtors	5,007	3,984
		60,381	43,688
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	•	2018	2017	
		£	£	
	Bank loans and overdrafts	4,126	15,481	
	Trade creditors	44,202	29,590	
	Taxation and social security	20,442	17,298	
	Other creditors	10,888	15,411	
		79,658	77,780	
		<u></u>	<del></del>	

Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

The bank overdraft is secured by personal guarantees given by the company directors.

#### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		2018 £	2017 £
	Other creditors	6,603	9,673
8	Called up share capital	2018 £	2017 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	· <del>-</del>	_
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
		100	100

#### 9 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for its property. Leases are negotiated for an average term of 2 years and rentals are fixed for an average of 2 years with an option to extend for a further 2 years at the prevailing market rate.

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

2018	2017	
£	£	
,198	12,396	

#### 10 Directors' transactions

As at 31 March 2018, C Kinsey owed the company £2,403 (2017 - £1,773) in respect of a director's loan. Interest has been charged on the amount borrowed at the official rate as published by H M Revenue & Customs.