

Company Registration No. 05819228 (England and Wales)

ABSOLUTE POWDER COATINGS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ABSOLUTE POWDER COATINGS LIMITED

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ABSOLUTE POWDER COATINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		73,988		62,624
Current assets					
Stocks		7,400		4,900	
Debtors	4	66,791		61,197	
Cash at bank and in hand		2		12,848	
		<u>74,193</u>		<u>78,945</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(78,848)</u>		<u>(88,555)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(4,655)</u>		<u>(9,610)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			69,333		53,014
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(4,909)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(10,548)</u>		<u>(3,013)</u>
Net assets			<u>58,785</u>		<u>45,092</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Revaluation reserve			27,303		-
Profit and loss reserves			<u>31,382</u>		<u>44,992</u>
Total equity			<u>58,785</u>		<u>45,092</u>

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 May 2019 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.

ABSOLUTE POWDER COATINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Robertson
Director

Company Registration No. 05819228

ABSOLUTE POWDER COATINGS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 June 2017	100	-	26,868	26,968
Year ended 31 May 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	52,720	52,720
Dividends	-	-	(34,596)	(34,596)
Balance at 31 May 2018	100	-	44,992	45,092
Year ended 31 May 2019:				
Profit for the year	-	-	17,986	17,986
Other comprehensive income:				
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	33,707	-	33,707
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	(6,404)	-	(6,404)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	27,303	17,986	45,289
Dividends	-	-	(31,596)	(31,596)
Balance at 31 May 2019	100	27,303	31,382	58,785

ABSOLUTE POWDER COATINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Absolute Powder Coatings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Water End Barns, Water End, Eversholt, Bedfordshire, MK17 9EA.

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 have been prepared with early application of the FRS 102 Triennial Review 2017 amendments in full.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration 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.

1.3 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% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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).

1.5 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.

ABSOLUTE POWDER COATINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

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 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

ABSOLUTE POWDER COATINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 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 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.

1.10 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.

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

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 profit or loss 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 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 leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2018 - 6).

ABSOLUTE POWDER COATINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2018	163,193
Additions	8,887
Disposals	(59,460)
Revaluation	33,707
	<u>146,327</u>
At 31 May 2019	<u>146,327</u>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 June 2018	100,569
Depreciation charged in the year	19,457
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(47,687)
	<u>72,339</u>
At 31 May 2019	<u>72,339</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2019	<u>73,988</u>
At 31 May 2018	<u>62,624</u>

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	53,160	46,718
Other debtors	-	1,328
Prepayments and accrued income	13,631	13,151
	<u>66,791</u>	<u>61,197</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,153	-
Obligations under finance leases	1,695	17,390
Trade creditors	23,562	17,537
Corporation tax	17,742	25,369
Other taxation and social security	12,816	12,197
Other creditors	7,618	4,766
Accruals and deferred income	12,262	11,296
	<u>78,848</u>	<u>88,555</u>

ABSOLUTE POWDER COATINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	-	4,909
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Called up share capital

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

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
In over five years	220,021	252,521
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>220,021</u>	<u>252,521</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </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.