

Anyplant Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Atkinson Saul Fairholm Limited
21A Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1XP

Anyplant Limited

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Anyplant Limited

Company Information

Directors

R Page

M D Page

**Company
secretary**

K Welburn

Registered office

11 Waterloo Lane

Skellingthorpe

Lincoln

LN6 5SJ

Accountants

Atkinson Saul Fairholm Limited

21A Newland

Lincoln

LN1 1XP

Anyplant Limited

(Registration number: 03694054) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	66,174	81,174
Current assets			
Stocks	5	169,124	105,274
Debtors	6	85,460	49,107
Cash at bank and in hand		67,029	9,774
		<hr/> 321,613	<hr/> 164,155
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<hr/> (210,852)	<hr/> (161,282)
Net current assets		<hr/> 110,761	<hr/> 2,873
Total assets less current liabilities		176,935	84,047
Provisions for liabilities		<hr/> (13,234)	<hr/> (16,234)
Net assets		<hr/> <hr/> 163,701	<hr/> <hr/> 67,813
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<hr/> 163,601	<hr/> 67,713
Total equity		<hr/> <hr/> 163,701	<hr/> <hr/> 67,813

For the financial year ending 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the and the Director's Report and the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

The notes on pages [4](#) to [9](#) form an integral part of these financial statements.

Anyplant Limited

(Registration number: 03694054) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28 September 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

R Page

Director

The notes on pages [4](#) to [9](#) form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Anyplant Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

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:

11 Waterloo Lane
Skellingthorpe
Lincoln
LN6 5SJ

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 28 September 2017.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The date of transition is 1 January 2015. The transition to FRS 102 has resulted in a small number of changes in accounting policies to those used previously.

The nature of these changes and their impact on opening equity and profit for the comparative period are explained in the notes disclosed below.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services 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.

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.

Anyplant Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

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:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	33% reducing balance
Office equipment	33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. 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.

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.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. 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.

Anyplant Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

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. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital payments outstanding.

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.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

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.

Anyplant Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors with contracts of employment) during the year was 0 (2015 - 0).

Anyplant Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2016	6,297	33,889	132,580	172,766
Additions	-	32,720	42,538	75,258
Disposals	-	(33,490)	(69,500)	(102,990)
At 31 December 2016	6,297	33,119	105,618	145,034
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2016	6,094	8,373	77,125	91,592
Charge for the year	68	8,180	21,240	29,488
Eliminated on disposal	-	(8,373)	(33,847)	(42,220)
At 31 December 2016	6,162	8,180	64,518	78,860
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2016	135	24,939	41,100	66,174
At 31 December 2015	203	25,516	55,455	81,174

5 Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Other inventories	169,124	105,274

6 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	59,460	44,607
Other debtors	26,000	4,500
Total current trade and other debtors	85,460	49,107

7 Creditors

Anyplant Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	-	8,677
Trade creditors		94,165	49,358
Taxation and social security		1,767	14,927
Other creditors		114,920	88,320
		<u>210,852</u>	<u>161,282</u>

8 Loans and borrowings

	2016 £	2015 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	-	8,677

9 Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 were prepared under previous UK GAAP. The transition date to FRS 102 is 1 January 2015.

No transitional adjustments to prior year figures are required.