	Company Registration No. 2512530 (England and Wales)
UNAUD FOR THE Y	CHEMCOLLOIDS LIMITED ITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
PAGES	FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

### **CONTENTS**

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

		20	2018		17
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment	3		4,492		1,729
Current assets Inventories Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	4	705,487 671,125 222,905		639,764 688,108 256,221	
Current liabilities	5	1,599,517 (269,228)		1,584,093 (251,604)	
Net current assets			1,330,289		1,332,489
Total assets less current liabilities			1,334,781		1,334,218
Provisions for liabilities	6		(661)		(98)
Net assets			1,334,120		1,334,120
Equity Called up share capital	7		1 000		1 000
Called up share capital Retained earnings	,		1,000 1,333,120		1,000 1,333,120
Total equity			1,334,120		1,334,120

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 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.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 February 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S L Walton

Director

Company Registration No. 2512530

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Chemcolloids Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 1, Crossley Stud Farm, Buxton Road, Congleton, Cheshire, CW12 2 PN.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

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  $\pounds$ .

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

#### 1.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Leasehold improvements

Plant and machinery Over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment Over 5 years

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 non-current 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).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Inventories

Inventories 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 inventories to their present location and condition.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

#### 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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 trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

#### 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 income statement 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 taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

#### 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 non-current 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

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.

#### 1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2017 - 7).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3	Property, plant and equipment			
			Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2017	1,660	70,327	71,987
	Additions		4,315	4,315
	At 30 September 2018	1,660	74,642	76,302
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 October 2017	1,660	68,598	70,258
	Depreciation charged in the year		1,552	1,552
	At 30 September 2018	1,660	70,150	71,810
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2018		4,492	4,492
	At 30 September 2017	<del></del> -	1,729	1,729
				===
4	Trade and other receivables			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2018 £	2017 £
	Amounts failing due Within one year.		-	-
	Trade receivables		500,343	353,350
	Other receivables		170,782	334,758
			671,125	688,108
5	Current liabilities			
			2018	2017
			£	£
	Trade payables		96,650	151,963
	Taxation and social security		139,013	87,928
	Other payables		33,565	11,713
			269,228	251,604

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

#### 6 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	661	98
Movements in the year:		2018 £
Liability at 1 October 2017 Charge to profit or loss		98 563
Liability at 30 September 2018		661
Called un charo canital		
Called up share capital	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid	1.000	1 000
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000