

Moulded Packaging Solutions Limited

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 January 2019

Moulded Packaging Solutions Limited**Registered number:** 05923811**Balance Sheet****as at 31 January 2019**

	Notes	2019	2018
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	586,675	458,916
Investments	4	95,000	245,000
		<u>681,675</u>	<u>703,916</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		391,645	354,116
Debtors	5	455,726	500,733
Cash at bank and in hand		1,035,467	954,625
		<u>1,882,838</u>	<u>1,809,474</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(991,503)	(1,074,813)
Net current assets		<u>891,335</u>	<u>734,661</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,573,010</u>	<u>1,438,577</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(79,096)	(31,777)
Provisions for liabilities		(90,000)	(70,000)
Net assets		<u>1,403,914</u>	<u>1,336,800</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account		1,303,914	1,236,800
Shareholders' funds		<u>1,403,914</u>	<u>1,336,800</u>

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.

A Charlton

Director

Approved by the board on 23 October 2019

Moulded Packaging Solutions Limited

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 January 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 by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

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:

Plant and machinery	15%
Tooling	10%
Computers and office equipment	25%

Investments

Investments in associates are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less 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.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

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.

Average number of persons employed by the company	22	22
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3 Tangible fixed assets

	Tooling £	Plant and machinery etc £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 February 2018	375,729	841,156	43,858	1,260,743
Additions	106,572	154,128	5,359	266,059
At 31 January 2019	482,301	995,284	49,217	1,526,802
Depreciation				
At 1 February 2018	242,828	528,309	30,690	801,827
Charge for the year	27,418	102,633	8,249	138,300
At 31 January 2019	270,246	630,942	38,939	940,127
Net book value				
At 31 January 2019	212,055	364,342	10,278	586,675
At 31 January 2018	132,901	312,847	13,168	458,916

4 Investments

	Investments in associated partnership £
Cost	
At 1 February 2018	1,295,000
	1,295,000
Amortisation	
At 1 February 2018	(1,050,000)
Charge for year	(150,000)
	(1,200,000)
At 31 January 2019	95,000
At 31 January 2018	245,000

The investment is in an associated LLP the members of which are Alan Charlton, Iain McLeod

Anthony Thompson and Moulded Packaging Solutions Limited. Alan Charlton and Iain McLeod are directors of Moulded Packaging Solutions Limited. Moulded Packaging

Solutions Limited has a 50% share in the LLP and does not exercise control.

5 Debtors	2019 £	2018 £
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Trade debtors	441,985	493,885
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,100	1,498
Other debtors	12,641	5,350
	<u>455,726</u>	<u>500,733</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	48,033	34,796
Trade creditors	305,037	294,172
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	117,861	117,274
Corporation tax	87,125	115,212
Other taxes and social security costs	23,960	30,873
Other creditors	409,487	482,486
	<u>991,503</u>	<u>1,074,813</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2019	2018
	£	£

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	<u>79,096</u>	<u>31,777</u>
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8 Other information

Moulded Packaging Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Ennerdale Business Centre

Ennerdale Road

Blyth

Northumberland

NE24 4RT