

Company Registration No. 04756561 (England and Wales)

**PAINTSHIELD LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**PAINTSHIELD LIMITED**

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# PAINTSHIELD LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3	1,178,955		1,231,035	
Investments	4	2,897		2,927	
		<u>1,181,852</u>		<u>1,233,962</u>	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		6,000		6,000	
Debtors	5	42,067		60,841	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,707		49	
		<u>55,774</u>		<u>66,890</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(291,304)</u>		<u>(376,597)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(235,530)		(309,707)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>946,322</u>		<u>924,255</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(264,929)		(125,174)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>681,393</u>		<u>799,081</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8	10,000		10,000	
Revaluation reserve	9	740,630		848,120	
Profit and loss reserves		(69,237)		(59,039)	
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>681,393</u>		<u>799,081</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 March 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.

# **PAINTSHIELD LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2019***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 October 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr T Wakeford

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04756561**

# PAINTSHIELD LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Paintshield Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 4 Morley Court, Morley Way, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 7BW.

#### 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, 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 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as noted below.

The company has adopted a policy of revaluing patterns that have been redeveloped, and therefore no depreciation is charged. The valuation is based on an amount per pattern when created and an estimated useful life of 6 years.

Plant and machinery	25% p.a. reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% p.a. reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% p.a. reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% p.a. 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.

#### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

# PAINTSHIELD LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.5 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

# PAINTSHIELD LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

# PAINTSHIELD LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **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.

#### **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 profit and loss account for the period.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2018 - 7).



# PAINTSHIELD LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £	Patterns £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2018	291,524	1,071,880	1,363,404
Additions	142,969	-	142,969
Disposals	(67,530)	(107,490)	(175,020)
	<u>366,963</u>	<u>964,390</u>	<u>1,331,353</u>
At 31 March 2019	366,963	964,390	1,331,353
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2018	132,368	-	132,368
Depreciation charged in the year	47,387	-	47,387
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(27,357)	-	(27,357)
	<u>152,398</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>152,398</u>
At 31 March 2019	152,398	-	152,398
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2019	<u>214,565</u>	<u>964,390</u>	<u>1,178,955</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>159,155</u>	<u>1,071,880</u>	<u>1,231,035</u>

The patterns are created within the business, and as noted in the accounting policies the patterns are revalued every year by the directors with no depreciation charged. The basis of the valuation is in accordance with the market value of the patterns agreed as part of the demerger in 2007.

### 4 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	<u>2,897</u>	<u>2,927</u>

# PAINTSHIELD LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

<b>4</b>	<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	<b>(Continued)</b>	
	<b>Movements in fixed asset investments</b>		<b>Shares in group undertakings</b>
			<b>£</b>
	<b>Cost or valuation</b>		
	At 1 April 2018		2,927
	Disposals		(30)
			<hr/>
	At 31 March 2019		2,897
			<hr/>
	<b>Carrying amount</b>		
	At 31 March 2019		2,897
			<hr/>
	At 31 March 2018		2,927
			<hr/>
<b>5</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
	Trade debtors	5,972	9,229
	Corporation tax recoverable	17,197	25,522
	Other debtors	18,898	26,090
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		42,067	60,841
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>6</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	32,976
	Trade creditors	54,268	188,193
	Taxation and social security	2,444	1,143
	Other creditors	234,592	154,285
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		291,304	376,597
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>7</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Other creditors	264,929	125,174
		<hr/>	<hr/>

# PAINTSHIELD LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 8 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>		
10,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 9 Revaluation reserve

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	848,120	942,950
Revaluation during the year	(107,490)	(94,830)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At end of year	740,630	848,120
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 10 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

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

	2019 £	2018 £
	126,400	36,874
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 11 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

	2019 £	2018 £
Aggregate compensation	35,771	31,385
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

