MOORE STEPHENS

Company Registration No. 03618056 (England and Wales)

PREMIER LASER CUTTING LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PREMIER LASER CUTTING LIMITED

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PREMIER LASER CUTTING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**3**		1,124,052		1,279,388
Current assets					
Stocks		82,000		82,000	
Debtors	**4**	796,216		624,342	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,581		506	
		885,797		706,848	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	(1,258,750)		(1,147,997)	
Net current liabilities			(372,953)		(441,149)
Total assets less current liabilities			751,099		838,239
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**6**		(198,433)		(348,770)
Provisions for liabilities			(57,794)		(79,533)
Net assets			494,872		409,936
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**7**		25,519		25,519
Share premium account			1,250		1,250
Capital redemption reserve			5,231		5,231
Profit and loss reserves			462,872		377,936
Total equity			494,872		409,936

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 30 September 2017 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

S R Marsh
Director

Company Registration No. 03618056

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Premier Laser Cutting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Whittle Road, Phoenix Parkway, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN17 5DT.

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, The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of Premier Laser Cutting Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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.

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 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:

Freehold land and buildings	2% per annum straight line
Plant and equipment	10% per annum straight line
Fixtures and fittings	10% per annum straight line
Computers	33% per annum straight line
Motor vehicles	25% per annum 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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). 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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

1.6 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.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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, and bank loans, 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 direct issue 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.

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. 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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 the profit and loss account 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 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 22 (2016 - 24).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 October 2016	709,271	1,262,369	121,947	59,715	127,289	2,280,591
Additions	-	-	467	5,690	-	6,157
At 30 September 2017	709,271	1,262,369	122,414	65,405	127,289	2,286,748
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 October 2016	149,312	601,319	114,549	59,715	76,308	1,001,203
Depreciation charged in the year	14,185	122,362	2,737	1,897	20,312	161,493
At 30 September 2017	163,497	723,681	117,286	61,612	96,620	1,162,696
Carrying amount						
At 30 September 2017	545,774	538,688	5,128	3,793	30,669	1,124,052
At 30 September 2016	559,959	661,050	7,398	-	50,981	1,279,388

4 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	462,278	438,720
Other debtors	333,938	185,622
	796,216	624,342

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	86,052	86,806
Trade creditors	376,679	325,814
Other taxation and social security	242,029	239,243
Other creditors	553,990	496,134
	1,258,750	1,147,997

Included within other creditors are amounts advanced under debt factoring arrangements amounting to £396,031 (2016: £349,203).

Bank loans of £86,052 (2016: £86,806) are secured on the asset to which the loan relates.

Included within other creditors are amounts relating to hire purchase balances of £141,548 (2016: £127,735) which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	97,227	169,837
Other creditors	101,206	178,933
	198,433	348,770

Bank loans of £97,227 (2016: £169,837) are secured on the asset to which the loan relates.

Included within other creditors are amounts relating to hire purchase balances of £101,206 (2016: £178,933) which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
25,519 Ordinary shares of £1 each	25,519	25,519
	25,519	25,519