

Company Registration No. 01636930 (England and Wales)

MOLYGRAN & CO. LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PM+M Solutions for Business LLP
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MOLYGRAN & CO. LIMITED

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The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements:	
Detailed trading and profit and loss account	-

MOLYGRAN & CO. LIMITED

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MOLYGRAN & CO. LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		758,981		702,250
Current assets					
Stocks		25,449		29,238	
Debtors	5	141,293		128,546	
Cash at bank and in hand		20,352		71,752	
		<u>187,094</u>		<u>229,536</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(294,822)</u>		<u>(256,774)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(107,728)</u>		<u>(27,238)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			651,253		675,012
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(236,802)		(273,285)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(43,481)</u>		<u>(48,843)</u>
Net assets			<u>370,970</u>		<u>352,884</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		69		69
Capital redemption reserve			31		31
Profit and loss reserves			<u>370,870</u>		<u>352,784</u>
Total equity			<u>370,970</u>		<u>352,884</u>

MOLYGRAN & CO. LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2018

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 May 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 May 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P L Eastham
Director

Company Registration No. 01636930

MOLYGRAN & CO. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Molygran & Co. Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O Pm+M, Greenbank Technology Park, Challenge Way, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 5QB.

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.

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 during the year, 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.

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% straight line for buildings, nil for land
Plant and equipment	15% 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 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

1.5 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.

MOLYGRAN & CO. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

MOLYGRAN & CO. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 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 fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 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.

2 Exceptional costs/(income)

	2018 £	2017 £
Building costs	-	273,851

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 14 (2017 - 11).

MOLYGRAN & CO. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 June 2017	437,870	496,995	934,865
Additions	16,338	66,992	83,330
At 31 May 2018	454,208	563,987	1,018,195
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 June 2017	84,450	148,165	232,615
Depreciation charged in the year	5,535	21,064	26,599
At 31 May 2018	89,985	169,229	259,214
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2018	364,223	394,758	758,981
At 31 May 2017	353,420	348,830	702,250

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	133,061	120,729
Corporation tax recoverable	-	102
Other debtors	5,632	5,115
Prepayments and accrued income	2,600	2,600
	141,293	128,546

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	11,876	-
Obligations under finance leases	13,336	14,255
Other borrowings	1,341	773
Trade creditors	201,084	174,494
Taxation and social security	25,434	12,712
Other creditors	35,676	52,540
Accruals and deferred income	6,075	2,000
	294,822	256,774

Bank borrowings are secured on assets owned by the company.

MOLYGRAN & CO. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018**

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	204,353	227,500
Obligations under finance leases	32,449	45,785
	<u>236,802</u>	<u>273,285</u>

Bank borrowings are secured on assets owned by the company.

8 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
69 Ordinary shares of £1 each	69	69
	<u>69</u>	<u>69</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.