

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01643201

Cannock Chemicals Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 September 2017

Cannock Chemicals Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2017

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Cannock Chemicals Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2017

		2017		2016	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6		–		12,500
Tangible assets	7		157,927		177,179
			-----		-----
			157,927		189,679
Current assets					
Stocks		309,173		265,519	
Debtors	8	1,170,242		1,098,332	
Cash at bank and in hand		180,178		276,102	
		-----		-----	
		1,659,593		1,639,953	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	714,691		720,197	
		-----		-----	
Net current assets			944,902		919,756
			-----		-----
Total assets less current liabilities			1,102,829		1,109,435
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			25,331		26,195
			-----		-----
Net assets			1,077,498		1,083,240
			-----		-----
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss account			1,077,398		1,083,140
			-----		-----
Shareholders funds			1,077,498		1,083,240
			-----		-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Cannock Chemicals Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 September 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 January 2018 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M W Malpass

Director

Company registration number: 01643201

Cannock Chemicals Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is North Street Industrial Estate, North Street, Bridgtown, Cannock, Staffs, WS11 3AZ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 October 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 13.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows: Estimated life of fixed assets Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows: Depreciation rates

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	50% straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold improvements	-	2% straight line
Plant & machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

Computer equipment - 25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 14 (2016: 12).

5. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Equity dividends on ordinary shares	25,000	159,500
	-----	-----

Dividends proposed after the year end and not recognised as a liability:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Equity dividends on ordinary shares	25,000	25,000
	-----	-----

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017	100,000

Amortisation	
At 1 October 2016	87,500
Charge for the year	12,500

At 30 September 2017	100,000

Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2017	—

At 30 September 2016	12,500

7. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 Oct 2016	21,180	145,678	33,191	204,307	38,391	442,747
Additions	5,000	2,660	4,330	29,340	6,264	47,594
Disposals	—	—	—	(64,892)	(5,352)	(70,244)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 Sep 2017	26,180	148,338	37,521	168,755	39,303	420,097
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Depreciation						
At 1 Oct 2016	12,025	97,271	27,056	101,220	27,996	265,568
Charge for the year	203	7,514	1,282	24,064	3,806	36,869
Disposals	—	—	—	(34,916)	(5,351)	(40,267)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 Sep 2017	12,228	104,785	28,338	90,368	26,451	262,170
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount						
At 30 Sep 2017	13,952	43,553	9,183	78,387	12,852	157,927
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 Sep 2016	9,155	48,407	6,135	103,087	10,395	177,179
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8. Debtors

2017	2016
£	£

Trade debtors	1,122,424	1,069,476
Other debtors	47,818	28,856
	-----	-----
	1,170,242	1,098,332
	-----	-----

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	454,910	434,525
Corporation tax	14,075	36,483
Social security and other taxes	102,153	83,204
Other creditors	143,553	165,985
	714,691	720,197

10. Called up share capital**Authorised share capital**

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A shares of £ 0.50 each	131	66	131	66
Ordinary B shares of £ 0.50 each	69	35	69	35
	200	100	200	100

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A shares of £ 0.50 each	131	66	131	66
Ordinary B shares of £ 0.50 each	69	35	69	35
	200	100	200	100

11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the beginning of the year Mr M W Malpass ' director's loan account was overdrawn by £5,603. The balance at the year end was £15,598 which was also the maximum amount outstanding during the year.

12. Related party transactions

During the year dividend payments amounting to £3,262 (2016 - £7,875) were made to Mrs C I Malpass, £7,246 (2016 - £17,500) were made to Mr M W Malpass , £7,246 (2016 - £17,500) were made to Mr P M Malpass and £7,246 (2016 - £17,500) were made to Mr A K Malpass who are all directors of the company.

13. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 October 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.