Registered number: 02001367

CAPITAL RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

UNAUDITED PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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CAPITAL RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02001367

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		2017 £		2016 £
4		128,784		141,011
	-	128,784	-	141,011
		,		,
5	46,279		65,773	
6	232,902		196,804	
7	121,267		61,712	
	400,448	_	324,289	
8	(161,684)		(130,425)	
		238,764	··	193,864
	_	367,548	-	334,875
10	(7,981)		(9,426)	
		(7,981)		(9,426)
	_ _	359,567	_ 	325,449
	=		=	
		10,000		10,000
		349,567		315,449
	_	359,567	_	325,449
	5 6 7 8	5 46,279 6 232,902 7 121,267 400,448 8 (161,684)	£ 4	£ 4

CAPITAL RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02001367

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

T J Milsom ...

Director

Date: 13/12/2017

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. General information

The company is a private limited company which is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The registered office and principal place of activity is Unit 9-12 Deans Factory Estate, Lambs Lane North, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9XN. The The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the manufacture and wholesale of rubber and plastic items.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long Term Leasehold Property - 2% on cost

Short Term Leasehold Property - 15% reducing balance
Plant & machinery - 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted averagebasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 April 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.15 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2016 - 4).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4. Tangible fixed assets

5.

	Long & Short Term Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2016	198,567	474,034	6,295	678,896
At 31 March 2017	198,567	474,034	6,295	678,896
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016	115,307	421,004	1,574	537,885
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,092	7,955	1,180	12,227
At 31 March 2017	118,399	428,959	2,754	550,112
Net book value				
At 31 March 2017	80,168	45,075	3,541	128,784
At 31 March 2016	83,260	53,030	4,721	141,011
The net book value of land and buildings	may be further anal	ysed as follows:		
			2017 £	2016 £
Long leasehold			80,168	83,260
			80,168	83,260
Stocks				
			2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables			46,279	65,773
			46,279	65,773

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6. [Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
7	Trade debtors	198,127	178,909
(Other debtors	28,933	10,946
F	Prepayments and accrued income	5,842	6,949
		232,902	196,804
7. (Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017 £	2016 £
(Cash at bank and in hand	121,267	61,712
L	Less: bank overdrafts	•	(187,
		121,267	61,525
8. C	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
<u>,</u> E	Bank overdrafts	-	187
T	rade creditors	106,527	76,745
	Corporation tax	17,957	12,457
	Other taxation and social security	25,722	20,795
	Other creditors	1,701	7,239
A	Accruals and deferred income	9,777	13,002
		161,684	130,425

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Financial instruments		
	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	121,267	61,712
	121,267	61,712
	=======================================	

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash or cash equivalents.

10. Deferred taxation

9.

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(9,426)	(11,146)
Charged to profit or loss	1,445	1,720
At end of year	(7,981)	(9,426)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2017 £	2016 £
	(7,981)	(9,426)

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £4,536 (2016 - £3,772). There were no contributions payable to the fund at the balance sheet date in either the current or previous period.

12. Related party transactions

The company rents commercial premises at an annual rent of £29,400 (2016 - £29,400) from the Capital Pension Scheme, a pension scheme of which T.J. Milsom is the sole beneficiary.

Included within debtors is an amount owed to the company by the company director T J Milsom of £29,980 (2016 - £10,946 within creditors owed by the company to T J Milsom).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

13. Controlling party

T.J. Milsom was the controlling party of the company in both the current and prior year by virtue of his 90% holding of the issued share capital.

14. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.