

Company registration number: 02522950

(England and Wales)

GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Unaudited filleted financial statements

for the year ended

30 June 2023

GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

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GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr D J Alexander	
	Mr J O Alexander	
	Mrs O J Alexander	(Resigned 9 April 2023)
Secretary	D J Alexander	
Company number	02522950	
Registered office	Nags Corner	
	Wiston Road	
	Nayland	
	Colchester	
	CO6 4LT	
Business address	Nags Corner	
	Wiston Road	
	Nayland	
	Colchester	
	CO6 4LT	
Accountants	Griffin Chapman	
	4 & 5 The Cedars, Apex 12	
	Old Ipswich Road	
	Colchester	
	CO7 7QR	

GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Year ended 30 June 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/>.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED. You consider that GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Griffin Chapman

Chartered Accountants

4 & 5 The Cedars, Apex 12

Old Ipswich Road

Colchester

CO7 7QR

5 October 2023

GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Statement of financial position

30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	139,190		102,061	
		<u> </u>	139,190	<u> </u>	102,061
Current assets					
Stocks		183,645		261,910	
Debtors	6	305,686		197,199	
Cash at bank and in hand		69,689		38,687	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		559,020		497,796	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(429,534)		(452,599)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			129,486		45,197
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total assets less current liabilities			268,676		147,258
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(89,169)		(58,513)
Provisions for liabilities			(28,460)		(15,570)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			151,047		73,175
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		30		30
Capital redemption reserve			100,000		100,000
Profit and loss account			51,017		(26,855)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			151,047		73,175
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 30 June 2023 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.

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 Section 1A of 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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 04 October 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D J Alexander

Director

Company registration number: 02522950

GEOSYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Nags Corner, Wiston Road, Nayland, Colchester, CO6 4LT.

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of the design, supply and installation of geosynthetic membrane systems.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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	-	20 % straight line
Plant and machinery	-	25 % straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	25 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 17 (2022: 16).

5. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 July 2022	11,303	250,692	44,419	113,135	419,549
Additions	-	79,969	1,730	-	81,699
Disposals	-	(20,960)	-	(19,690)	(40,650)
At 30 June 2023	11,303	309,701	46,149	93,445	460,598
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2022	9,225	216,790	37,205	54,268	317,488
Charge for the year	2,025	21,544	1,882	13,662	39,113
Disposals	-	(20,354)	-	(14,839)	(35,193)
At 30 June 2023	11,250	217,980	39,087	53,091	321,408
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2023	53	91,721	7,062	40,354	139,190
At 30 June 2022	2,078	33,902	7,214	58,867	102,061

6. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	280,502	173,124
Other debtors	25,184	24,075
	305,686	197,199

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,003	89,001
Trade creditors	343,719	281,885
Taxation and social security	28,726	25,885
Other creditors	47,086	55,828
	<u>429,534</u>	<u>452,599</u>

The bank overdraft is secured by a charge over the company's assets. The finance leases are secured on the respective assets.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	21,499	31,502
Other creditors	67,670	27,011
	<u>89,169</u>	<u>58,513</u>

The finance leases are secured on the respective assets.

9. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2023		2022	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	30	30	30	30
	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>

10. Operating leases

The company as lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	£	£
Not later than 1 year	-	1,935

11. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2023

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Mr D J Alexander	24	-	(24)	-
Mr J O Alexander	(3,686)	41,258	(28,870)	8,702
	(3,662)	41,258	(28,894)	8,702

2022

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Mr D J Alexander	500	24	(500)	24
Mr J O Alexander	8,660	34,629	(46,975)	(3,686)
	9,160	34,653	(47,475)	(3,662)

No interest is chargeable on directors loan account balances.

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.