Met-Clad Contracts Limited

Registered number: 03185456

Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 30 November 2018



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors M S Village

M S Village C L Oldham

T C Millichap

Company secretary C L Oldham

Registered number 03185456

Registered office Hazelford Way Newstead Village

Nottingham NG15 0DQ

Business address Hazelford Way

Newstead Village Nottingham NG15 0DQ

Independent auditor Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

6 Dominus Way

Meridian Business Park

Leicester LE19 1RP

Bankers National Westminster Bank plc

18 South Parade Nottingham NG1 2JX

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be that of a roofing and cladding specialist.

Business review

During the year turnover reduced to £17.7m from the previous year's level of just over £19m. Gross margin improved at 23.9% versus 22.3% achieved in the previous year, with the result that the company delivered an operating profit of £487,495 which is comparable with the prior year. These results are in line with the directors' expectations and reflect a concerted focus on careful project management, a strong marketplace and better work mix.

The company's marketplace remains challenging due to the continued uncertainty in the general macro economic climate. However, the Company has a long established customer base and strong reputation for high service levels, accordingly the Directors are optimistic about future prospects.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company makes use of financial instruments principally through the operation of its bank accounts, including an overdraft facility and finance lease agreements and is therefore exposed to interest rate, cash flow and liquidity risk. The Directors' objectives are to retain sufficient liquid funds to enable the Company to meet its day to day obligations as they fall due and to maximise returns on surplus funds.

Political outlook

The directors recognise that there are a number of challenges in both the current economic and political environments, but commit to continuing to manage the company in a prudent manner to best safegaurd the present situation and capitalise when new opportunities arise.

This report was approved by the board on 11 July 2019 and signed on its behalf.

N S Village Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2018.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £359,956 (2017 - £400,750).

Particulars of dividends declared are included in the notes to the financial statements.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

M S Village
C L Oldham
T C Millichap
P Cosford (resigned 18 September 2018)
J Lowe (resigned 18 September 2018)
C Hendrick (resigned 19 September 2018)

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

M S Village Director

Date: 11 July 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MET-CLAD CONTRACTS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Met-Clad Contracts Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 November 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 November 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to Britain exiting the European Union on our audit

The Directors' view on the impact of Brexit is disclosed on page 1.

The terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union, are not clear, and it is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

We considered the impact of Brexit on the Company as part of our audit procedures, applying a standard firm wide approach in response to the uncertainty associated with the Company's future prospects and performance.

However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible implications for the Company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MET-CLAD CONTRACTS LIMITED

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and
 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MET-CLAD CONTRACTS LIMITED

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Stephen English (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
6 Dominus Way
Meridian Business Park
Leicester
LE19 1RP

11 July 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover Cost of sales	4	17,718,232	19,074,126
Gross profit		<u>(13,486,389)</u> <u>4,231,843</u>	4,253,342
Administrative expenses		(3,744,348)	(3,714,853)
Operating profit	5	487,495	538,489
Interest receivable and similar income	8	223	43
Interest payable and expenses	9	(31,317)	(26,622)
Profit before tax		456,401	511,910
Tax on profit	10	(96,445)	(111,160)
Profit for the financial year		359,956	400,750

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

MET-CLAD CONTRACTS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03185456

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

Note		2018 £		2017 £
12		655,071		682,332
		655,071	•	682,332
13	8,867,840		8,795,047	
14	335,018		2,029	
	9,202,858	•	8,797,076	
15	(5,061,234)		(4,941,815)	
		4,141,624		3,855,261
	•	4,796,695	-	4,537,593
16		(97,079)		(79,436)
19		(21,714)	_	(1,475)
		4,677,902		4,456,682
			•	
20		1,000		1,000
21		4,676,902		4,455,682
	•	4,677,902	-	4,456,682
•	12 13 14 15 16 19	12 13 8,867,840 14 335,018 9,202,858 15 (5,061,234) 16 19	12 655,071 655,071 13 8,867,840 14 335,018 9,202,858 15 (5,061,234) 4,141,624 4,796,695 16 (97,079) 19 (21,714) 4,677,902 20 1,000 21 1,000 4,676,902	12 655,071 13 8,867,840 8,795,047 14 335,018 2,029 9,202,858 8,797,076 15 (5,061,234) (4,941,815) 4,141,624 4,796,695 16 (97,079) 19 (21,714) 4,677,902 20 1,000 21 1,000 4,676,902

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 11 July 2019.

M S Village Director

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 December 2016	1,000	4,210,781	4,211,781
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	400,750	400,750
Dividends paid on equity capital	-	(155,849)	(155,849)
At 1 December 2017	1,000	4,455,682	4,456,682
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	359,956	359,956
Dividends paid on equity capital	-	(138,736)	(138,736)
At 30 November 2018	1,000	4,676,902	4,677,902

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

1. General information

Met-Clad Contracts Limited is a limited liability company limited by shares and incorporated in England. The registered office is noted on the company information page. The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be that of a roofing and cladding specialist.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d).

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Met-Clad Contracts Group Limited as at 30 November 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover 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 turnover 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 30 NOVEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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 and straight line basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property

- 2% straight line

Plant & machinery

- 15% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

- 33% 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 Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Long term contracts

Long term contracts are determined and classified according to the provisions of FRS 102 (s23).

Revenue is recognised according to the stage of completion of the contract assessed by percentage completion and value of work done, less provisions for contingencies and losses. Profit on long term contracts is recognised as the work progresses if the outcome of the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. Estimates of total contract costs and revenues are reviewed periodically and the cumulative effects of changes are recognised in the period in which they are identified. All known or anticipated losses are provided for in full as soon as they are foreseen.

Revenues recognised in excess of amounts billed are classified as amounts recoverable on contracts and included in debtors. Net costs incurred in excess of amounts transferred to cost of sales are classified as long-term contract balances. Amounts billed in excess of revenues recognised to date are deducted from related long-term balances with any residual balance being classified as payments on account and included in creditors. Long-term contract balances are stated at contract cost incurred less amounts transferred to cost of sales, foreseeable losses and payments on account.

2.6 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 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, and loans to related parties.

2.9 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.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders.

2.12 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Hire purchase

Assets acquired by hire purchase are capitalised in tangible fixed assets and depreciated over their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 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 Comprehensive Income 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.

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.17 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 Comprehensive Income 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 30 NOVEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The only source of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are the long term contracts discussed in note 2.5.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
	£	£
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	57,416	56,947
Depreciation of leased tangible fixed assets	106,799	130,713
Loss / (profit) on disposal of fixed assets	15,980	(2,210)
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	15,081	31,441
Operating lease rental - property	49,000	49,000
Defined contribution pension cost	61,357	163,480
		

Auditor's remuneration is disclosed on behalf of the Group within the consolidated financial statements of Met-Clad Contracts Group Limited.

6. Employees

Staff costs, including Directors' remuneration, were as follows:

£	2017 £
2,392,014	2,499,999
275,326	265,877
61,357	163,480
2,728,697	2,929,356
	275,326 61,357

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Production	10	10
Office and management	43	43
	53	53

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

7. Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Directors' emoluments	637,738	764,440
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	20,350	133,664
	658,088	898,104

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 6 Directors (2017 - 7) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £195,900 (2017 - £281,138).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid Director amounted to £8,000 (2017 - £8,000).

8. Interest receivable

		2018 £	2017 £
	Other interest receivable	223	43
9.	interest payable and similar expenses		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Bank interest payable	7,983	2,592
	Finance Lease contracts	23,334	24,030
		31,317	26,622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

10. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax	_	_
Current tax on profits for the year	76,206	115,063
Total current tax	76,206	115,063
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	20,239	(3,903)
Total deferred tax	20,239	(3,903)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	96,445	111,160

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 - 19.33%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	456,401	511,910
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 - 19.33%) Effects of:	86,716	98,960
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7,801	7,520
Depreciation for the year in excess of capital allowances	4,309	4,144
Adjustment to tax rates	(2,381)	536
Total tax charge for the year	96,445	111,160

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

11.	Dividends				
				2018 £	2017 £
	Ordinary shares			138,736	155,849
2.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Leasehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost				
	At 1 December 2017	222,128	183,068	951,381	1,356,577
	Additions	47,736	8,358	188,316	244,410
	Disposals	<u>. </u>	(5)	(284,028)	(284,033)
	At 30 November 2018	269,864	191,421	855,669	1,316,954
	Depreciation				
	At 1 December 2017	12,705	152,870	508,670	674,245
	Charge for the year	3,619	5,889	154,707	164,215
	Disposals	-	-	(176,577)	(176,577)
	At 30 November 2018	16,324	158,759	486,800	661,883
	Net book value				
	At 30 November 2018	253,540	32,662	368,869	655,071
	At 30 November 2017	209,423	30,198	442,711	682,332
	The net book value of assets held u	neder hire purchase contr	racts, included a	bove, are as fo	lows:
		•		2018 £	2017 £
	Motor vehicles			307,856	302,297
	MOTOL ACTIONS			307,000	JUZ,Z31

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

13. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	2,712,100	3,209,934
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,573,599	3,628,599
Other debtors	166,288	-
Prepayments and accrued income	276,377	330,949
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	2,139,476	1,625,565
	8,867,840	8,795,047

included within trade debtors are retentions due after more than one year of £184,654 (2017 - £76,704).

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	335,018	2,029
Less: bank overdraft	-	(716,394)
	335,018	(714,365)

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdraft		716,394
Trade creditors	4,280,709	3,205,646
Corporation tax	76,206	115,063
Other taxation and social security	83,642	380,691
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	96,306	114,813
Other creditors	10,389	70,063
Accruals and deferred income	513,982	339,145
	5,061,234	4,941,815

The bank overdraft is included within the cross guarantee relating to the Met-Clad Contracts Group Limited total bank borrowing and secured by legal charge over the freehold property of the Group and fixed and floating charges over other assets of the Group.

Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the relevant assets.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

16	Creditors	Amounts	falling due	after more	than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	97,079	79,436

Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the relevant assets.

Hire purchase

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase contracts fall due as follows:

Financial liabilities that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	96,306	114,813
Between 1-2 years	52,792	62,383
Between 2-5 years	44,287	17,053
	193,385	194,249
Financial instruments		

18. F

	2018 £	2017 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	335,018	2,029
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	8,431,175	8,464,098
	8,766,193	8,466,127
Financial liabilities		

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of bank, cash and deposit balances.

4,291,098

3,992,103

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts recoverable on long-term contracts; and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, bank overdraft and other creditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

19. Deferred taxation

	Dolottod Waddon		
		2018 £	2017 £
	At beginning of year	(1,475)	(5,378)
	Charged to profit or loss	(20,239)	3,903
	At end of year	(21,714)	(1,475)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		;
		2018 £	2017 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(22,652)	(13,099)
	Short term timing differences	938	11,624
		(21,714)	(1,475)
20.	Share capital		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	_	~
	1,000 (2017 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,000	1,000

21. Reserves

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account represents current and previous years retained profits and losses.

22. Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to a cross guarantee relating to the Met-Clad Contracts Group Limited total bank borrowing of £NIL (2017 - £716,394).

23. 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 £61,357 (2017 -£163,480).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

24. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 November 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

2018 £	2017 £
5,065	15,080
3,190	3,837
8,255	18,917
	5,065 3,190

25. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions available in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose transactions entered into with other group companies, as the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group.

Key management personnel are considered to be the Directors of the Company and their remuneration is disclosed in note 7.

26. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Met-Clad Contracts Group Limited, a Company registered in England & Wales.

The smallest and largest group in which these accounts are consolidated is the group headed by Met-Clad Contracts Group Limited, copies of whose financial statements may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies.

The Company is controlled by M S Village by virtue of his controlling interest in the issued equity share capital of the immediate and ultimate parent company Met-Clad Contracts Group Limited.