

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03524039

A F CHEMPHARM LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2023

A F CHEMPHARM LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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A F CHEMPHARM LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 March 2023

		2023		2022	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	5	3,657		—	
Tangible assets	6	432,175		459,122	
		435,832		459,122	
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	7	70,239		9,965	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,058		13,793	
		73,297		23,758	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	91,413		56,397	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			18,116		32,639
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			417,716		426,483
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		228,725		247,452
PROVISIONS					
Taxation including deferred tax		5,635		8,150	
NET ASSETS		183,356		170,881	

A F CHEMPHARM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 March 2023

		2023		2022	
	Note	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account		183,354		170,879	
		-----		-----	
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		183,356		170,881	
		-----		-----	

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.

For the year ending 31 March 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 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 December 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Dr R Quayoum

Director

Company registration number: 03524039

A F CHEMPHARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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 Bailey House, 5-11 Bailey Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S1 4EH.

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, 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.

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.

Revenue recognition

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.

Current and deferred 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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

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:

Freehold Property	-	2% straight line
Plant & Equipment	-	15% reducing balance

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.

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.

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 receivable relating to Covid-19 are accounted for under the accrual method and recognised immediately as income in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. Where applied for and received these grants include payments under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough payments), Small Business Grant and interest paid by the Government during the first 12 months of Bounce Bank Loans. 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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 as a finance cost 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 5 (2022: 5).

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patents, trademarks and licences £
Cost	
Additions	3,657

At 31 March 2023	3,657

Amortisation	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	—

Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	3,657

At 31 March 2022	—

6. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	393,127	381,058	774,185
Additions	—	1,549	1,549
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2023	393,127	382,607	775,734
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2022	70,767	244,296	315,063
Charge for the year	7,863	20,633	28,496
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2023	78,630	264,929	343,559
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2023	314,497	117,678	432,175
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2022	322,360	136,762	459,122
	-----	-----	-----

7. DEBTORS

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	43,740	—
Other debtors	26,499	9,965
	-----	-----
	70,239	9,965
	-----	-----

8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	36,423	20,361
Social security and other taxes	8,236	6,219
Other creditors	46,754	29,817
	-----	-----
	91,413	56,397
	-----	-----

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling within one year are secured by the company:

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	11,195	11,195
Hire purchase agreements	3,044	12,174
	-----	-----
	14,239	23,369
	-----	-----

9. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	228,725	244,408
Other creditors	—	3,044
	-----	-----
	228,725	247,452
	-----	-----

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling after more than one year are secured by the company:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	194,513	204,736
Hire purchase agreements	-	3,044
	-----	-----
	194,513	207,780
	-----	-----

10. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The directors loan account was in credit throughout the year. The loan is repayable on demand and no interest is charged .

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.