

Company registration number: 03916238
Precision Products (Portsmouth) Limited
Unaudited filleted financial statements
31 December 2017

Precision Products (Portsmouth) Limited

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Precision Products (Portsmouth) Limited**Directors and other information**

Directors	Mr B Dent
	Mr H Booth
Secretary	S Dent
Company number	03916238
Registered office	Unit 2A, Alexandria Park
	1 Penner Road
	Havant
	Hants
Business address	PO9 1QY
	Unit 2a & 2d Alexandria Park
	Penner Road
	Havant
	Hants
Accountants	PO9 1QY
	David Bailey
	28 Landport Terrace
	Portsmouth
	Hampshire
	PO1 2RG

Precision Products (Portsmouth) Limited
Statement of financial position
31 December 2017

		2017		2016	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	708,653		717,805	
		<u>708,653</u>		<u>717,805</u>	
			708,653		717,805
Current assets					
Stocks		138,302		61,323	
Debtors	6	322,266		284,451	
Cash at bank and in hand		184,798		160,574	
		<u>645,366</u>		<u>506,348</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(446,056)		(427,994)	
		<u>199,310</u>		<u>78,354</u>	
Net current assets			199,310		78,354
			<u>907,963</u>		<u>796,159</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			907,963		796,159
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(105,416)		(164,029)	
Provisions for liabilities		(22,869)		(25,603)	
		<u>779,678</u>		<u>606,527</u>	
Net assets			779,678		606,527
			<u>779,678</u>		<u>606,527</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		4		4	
Profit and loss account		779,674		606,523	
		<u>779,678</u>		<u>606,527</u>	
Shareholders funds			779,678		606,527
			<u>779,678</u>		<u>606,527</u>

For the year ending 31 December 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.

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 07 April 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr H Booth

Director

Company registration number: 03916238

Precision Products (Portsmouth) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 2A, Alexandria Park, 1 Penner Road, Havant, Hants, PO9 1QY.

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 and represents amounts receivable for goods and services rendered, stated net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met: - It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; - There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; - There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; - The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; - There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and - The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

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:

Long leasehold property	- Straight line over the lease term.
Plant and machinery	- 20 % reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 20 % 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 set up only where it is probable that a present obligation exists as a result of an event prior to the balance sheet date and that a payment will be required in settlement that can be estimated reliably. Where material, provisions are calculated on a discounted basis.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified by the Directors as basic or advanced following the conditions in FRS102 Section 11. Basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised costs using the effective interest method. The only advanced instruments recognised by the company are derivatives being interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts. Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at cost and thereafter at fair value with changes recognised in arriving at profit before tax. Derivative assets are included in other debtors and derivative liabilities are included in other creditors.

Defined contribution plans

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension costs charge represents contributions payable for the period by the company to the fund.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 29 (2016: 24).

5. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	580,088	369,699	16,116	965,903
Additions	5,910	15,007	1,553	22,470
At 31 December 2017	585,998	384,706	17,669	988,373
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	856	238,741	8,502	248,099
Charge for the year	594	29,194	1,833	31,621
At 31 December 2017	1,450	267,935	10,335	279,720
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2017	584,548	116,771	7,334	708,653
At 31 December 2016	579,232	130,958	7,614	717,804

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	319,066	281,128
Other debtors	3,200	3,323
	322,266	284,451

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	6,840	9,636
Trade creditors	95,385	105,544
Corporation tax	42,208	15,305
Social security and other taxes	74,660	55,081
Other creditors	226,963	242,428
	446,056	427,994

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	105,416	155,722
Other creditors	-	8,307
	<u>105,416</u>	<u>164,029</u>

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £ 76,016 (2016 £ 102,931) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

The Bank Loan was advanced in 2016 to buy Long Leasehold Premises, and is secured by a mortgage debenture and first legal charge on the premises and over the assets of the Company.

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

2017

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Mr B Dent	(104,646)	-	-	(104,646)
Mr H Booth	(106,360)	(241)	-	(106,601)
	<u>(211,006)</u>	<u>(241)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(211,247)</u>

2016

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Mr B Dent	(269)	(104,377)	-	(104,646)
Mr H Booth	(11,914)	(104,446)	10,000	(106,360)
	<u>(12,183)</u>	<u>(208,823)</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>(211,006)</u>

During 2016 both the Director, Mr H Booth and his wife Mrs K Booth lent the Company £104,500. This is an interest bearing loan the whole of which remains outstanding at the year end. In addition to this the Director B Dent and his wife Mrs S Dent also lent the Company £104,500 during 2016. This is an interest bearing loan the whole of which is outstanding at the year end.

10. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Mr & Mrs Dent	-	4,000
Mr & Mrs Booth	-	4,000

During 2016 the Company paid rent of £4,000 for the use of the commercial property owned jointly by the shareholders Mr & Mrs Dent and Mr & Mrs Booth, on an arms length basis.

11. Controlling party

The Issued Shares of the Company are beneficially controlled equally by the two Directors.

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.