COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04008116

PLAND STAINLESS LIMITED FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 29 NOVEMBER 2018



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 29 NOVEMBER 2018

Contents	Pages
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 to 7

BALANCE SHEET

29 NOVEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5	260,765	282,151
Current assets Stocks Debtors Investments Cash at bank and in hand	6 7	493,479 3,823,829 3,100 31,565	577,911 3,821,624 3,100 41,369
		4,351,973	4,444,004
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	$\frac{(1,105,222)}{3,246,751}$	(1,234,187) 3,209,817
Net current assets Total assets less current liabilities		3,507,516	3,491,968
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(37,766)	(65,296)
Net assets		3,469,750	3,426,672
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	11	100,000 3,369,750	100,000 3,326,672
Shareholder funds		3,469,750	3,426,672

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 profit and loss account has not been delivered.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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 28 March 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

S Duree Director

Company registration number: 04008116

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 29 NOVEMBER 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Ring Road, Lower Wortley, Leeds, LS12 6AA.

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 fixed assets.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity and are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Investment income

Investment income comprises dividends and interest and is accounted for on a receivable basis.

Investments

Investments are included at cost less amounts written off. Profits or losses arising on disposal of fixed asset investments are treated as part of the result from ordinary activities.

Debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

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 for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. 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. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts and of 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 29 NOVEMBER 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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 on a undiscounted basis using the tax rates and laws that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Plant and machinery - 7 to 15 years straight line basis
Motor Vehicles - 4 years reducing balance basis
Computer equipment - 4 to 8 years straight line basis

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.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 29 NOVEMBER 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the statement of financial position at their fair value and depreciated over their expected useful lives. The interest element of leasing payments represents a constant proportion of the capital balance outstanding and is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease.

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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised and carried forward at invoice amounts less provisions for any doubtful debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Where exchange differences result from the translation of foreign currency borrowings raised to acquire foreign assets they are taken to reserves and offset against the differences arising from the translation of those assets. All other exchange differences are dealt with through the profit and loss account.

Contributions to pension funds

The company contributes to defined contribution pension schemes, the amount charged to the profit and loss is the contributions payable in the period. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the statement of financial position...

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 46 (2017: 55).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 29 NOVEMBER 2018

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and			
	machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 30 November 2017	1,239,021	24,301	104,723	1,368,045
Additions	18,123			18,123
At 29 November 2018	1,257,144	24,301	104,723	1,386,168
Depreciation				
At 30 November 2017	1,011,389	1,013	73,492	1,085,894
Charge for the year	25,836	6,075	7,598	39,509
· At 29 November 2018	1,037,225	7,088	81,090	1,125,403
Carrying amount				
At 29 November 2018	219,919	17,213	23,633	260,765
At 29 November 2017	227,632	23,288	31,231	282,151

6. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	674,726	658,608
Prepayments and accrued income	91,215	103,728
Corporation tax repayable	_	1,400
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,057,888	3,057,888
	3,823,829	3,821,624

The trade debtors are assigned to a third party which has given cash advances against this assignment.

The amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand but likely to be recoverable more than one year after the balance sheet date.

7. Investments

		2018	2017
		£	£
Listed investment	•	3,100	3,100

The market value of the listed investment at 30 November 2018 was £8,012 (2017: £6,375).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 29 NOVEMBER 2018

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2018	2017
£	£
455,478	508,304
97,075	111,042
86,294	69,165
27,530	29,505
438,845	516,171
1,105,222	1,234,187
	£ 455,478 97,075 86,294 27,530 438,845

The obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contacts are secured on the assets purchased.

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	37,766	65,296
-		

The obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contacts are secured on the assets purchased.

10. Deferred tax

The deferred tax account		

		2018	2017
		£	£
Accelerated capital allowances		_	50,353
Unused tax losses		_	(50,353)
	•		
		• -	-

11. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000.00	100,000	100,000.00

12. Operating leases

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

	2018 £	£ 2017
Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	208,417 696,940	208,123 760,973
	905,357	969,096

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 29 NOVEMBER 2018

13. Contingencies

The company has entered into an unlimited multilateral guarantee arrangement in respect of the bank facilities of other group companies.

14. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 28 March 2019 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was David Butterworth, for and on behalf of Wheawill & Sudworth Limited.

15. Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pland Group Holdings Limited.