UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		20-	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	3		59,195		66,916	
Tangible assets	4		56,720		18,618	
			115,915		85,534	
Current assets						
Stocks		209,435		144,427		
Debtors	5	338,216		462,293		
Cash at bank and in hand		22,291		42,760		
		569,942		649,480		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(178,892)		(267,157)		
Net current assets		•	391,050		382,323	
Total assets less current liabilities			506,965		467,857	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(213,226)		(184,001)	
Provisions for liabilities	8		(9,642)		(3,165)	
Net assets			284,097		280,691	
					=====	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			100		100	
Profit and loss reserves			283,997		280,591	
Total equity			284,097		280,691	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by

G A McHardy Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Padro Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mayflower, Southsea Avenue, Minster, Sheppey, ME12 2LU.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts receivable during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill arising on the restructure of a business in 2005 has been capitalised and classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery 25% per annum straight line
Computer equipment 25% per annum straight line
Motor vehicles 25% per annum reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Grants

Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2017 - 4).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	154,421
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	87,505
Amortisation charged for the year	7,721
At 31 March 2018	95,226
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	59,195
At 31 March 2017	66,916

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4	Tangible fixed assets				
		Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2017	32,828	4,791	21,499	59,118
	Additions		711	44,876	45,587
	At 31 March 2018	32,828	5,502	66,375	104,705
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 April 2017	25,921	4,480	10,099	40,500
	Depreciation charged in the year	4,333	302	2,850	7,485
	At 31 March 2018	30,254	4,782	12,949	47,985
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 March 2018	2,574	720	53,426	56,720
·	At 31 March 2017	6,907	311	11,400	18,618
5	Debtors				
				2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			335,132	459,799
	Other debtors			3,084	2,494
			1	338,216	462,293
					
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2018 £	2017 £
				<i>L</i>	~
	Trade creditors			121,483	155,229
	Corporation tax			10,444	20,047
	Other taxation and social security			7,834	58,955
	Other creditors			39,131	32,926
				178,892	267,157

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts of £19,226 (2017: £4,800) that are secured over the assets they relate to.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Other creditors .	213,226	184,001 ———
	Net obligations under hire purchase contracts of £16,028 (2017: £6,803) that are they relate to.	secured over	r the assets
8	Provisions for liabilities	2018 £	2017 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	9,642	3,165
9	Related party transactions		

Transactions with related parties

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

	Sale of goods		
	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Connected companies	16,088	40,912	
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date: Amounts owed to related parties	2018 £	2017 £	
Connected companies Directors	197,198 280	177,198 536	

Dividends totalling £42,300 (2017: £27,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.