

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06117290

Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 March 2017

Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

Contents	Page	
Chartered accountant's report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements		1
Statement of financial position	2	
Notes to the financial statements	4	

Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd

Chartered Accountant's Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd

Year ended 31 March 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2017, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the director of Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 12 April 2013. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd. You consider that Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

CERI MILLAR & CO Chartered accountant

8 Well Street Porthcawl Mid Glamorgan CF36 3BE

13 July 2017

Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	7,500	10,000
Tangible assets	6	12,172	16,229
		<u>19,672</u>	<u>26,229</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	7	4,040	2,866
Cash at bank and in hand		5,353	9,861
		<u>9,393</u>	<u>12,727</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	17,934	13,664
		<u>8,541</u>	<u>937</u>
Net current liabilities			
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>11,131</u>	<u>25,292</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	5,658	14,670
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		2,511	3,152
		<u>2,962</u>	<u>7,470</u>
Net assets			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		2,961	7,469
		<u>2,962</u>	<u>7,470</u>
Members funds			

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.

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd
Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 July 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

P R Thomas

Director

Company registration number: 06117290

Paul Thomas Engineering Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 27 Parc-Y-Berllan, Porthcawl, CF36 5HX, Mid Glamorgan.

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 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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

It was not necessary to make any material judgements, estimates or assumptions during the preparation of these accounts.

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.

Income 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.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	10% straight line
----------	---	-------------------

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

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 & Machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25% 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. 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.

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.

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

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

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, including the director, amounted to 1 (2016: 1).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 Apr 2016 and 31 Mar 2017	25,000
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2016	15,000
Charge for the year	2,500
At 31 March 2017	17,500
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	7,500
At 31 March 2016	10,000

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 Apr 2016 and 31 Mar 2017	3,040	28,320	8,645	40,005
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016	3,039	14,685	6,052	23,776
Charge for the year	—	3,409	648	4,057
At 31 March 2017	3,039	18,094	6,700	27,833
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	1	10,226	1,945	12,172
At 31 March 2016	1	13,635	2,593	16,229

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	1,474	2,866
Other debtors	2,566	—
	4,040	2,866

The maximum indebtedness on the above directors loan was £2,566 (2016 nil). No interest is charged.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	7,869	7,493
Social security and other taxes	3,209	3,371
Other creditors	6,856	2,800
	17,934	13,664

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

2017	2016
------	------

	£	£
Other creditors	5,658	14,670
	-----	-----

10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

	2017
	£
Opening Balance B/F	776
Dividends	32,506
Withdrawn	(37,965)
Loan from Director	1,900
Use of home as office	216
Other	1

Closing Balance C/F	(2,566)

11. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr P.R Thomas throughout the current and previous year. Mr P.R Thomas is the managing director and majority shareholder.

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

13. Other spare note 99 heading

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.