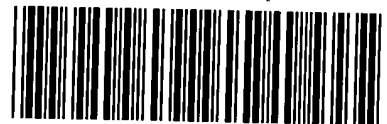


Company registration number: 06822008

Roper Finishing Solutions Limited
Unaudited filleted financial statements
31 March 2017

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Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

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Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

Statement of financial position 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6	-		-	
Tangible assets	7	29,827		7,229	
			29,827		7,229
Current assets					
Stocks		20,050		24,550	
Debtors	8	113,559		134,880	
Cash at bank and in hand		328,183		149,314	
		461,792		308,744	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(153,035)		(140,423)	
Net current assets			308,757		168,321
Total assets less current liabilities			338,584		175,550
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(19,151)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(1,812)		(1,446)
Net assets			317,621		174,104
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			4		4
Profit and loss account			317,617		174,100
Shareholders funds			317,621		174,104

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.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders 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.

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

31 March 2017

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 December 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs J J Roper

Director



Company registration number: 06822008

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 31 March 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 April 2015	4	103,813	103,817
Profit for the year		127,456	127,456
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	127,456	127,456
Dividends paid and payable		(57,169)	(57,169)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(57,169)	(57,169)
At 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2016	4	174,101	174,105
Profit for the year		207,424	207,424
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	207,424	207,424
Dividends paid and payable		(63,908)	(63,908)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(63,908)	(63,908)
At 31 March 2017	4	317,617	317,621

Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

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 & Wales. The address of the registered office is Units 5 & 6 Wonastow Industrial Estate (West), Monmouth, Monmouthshire, NP25 5JA.

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.

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 14.

Turnover

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.

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.

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:

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.

Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

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:

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.

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2016: 7).

Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 March 2017

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax income/expense

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	-	27,136
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(45,183)	(22,490)
	<u>(45,183)</u>	<u>(22,490)</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	366	(707)
	<u>366</u>	<u>(707)</u>
Tax on profit	<u>(44,817)</u>	<u>3,939</u>

Corporation tax has been adjusted for Research & Development tax claims affecting prior year's.

Reconciliation of tax income/expense

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is lower than (2016: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of -% (2016: -%).

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before taxation	<u>162,607</u>	<u>131,395</u>
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	<u>(45,183)</u>	<u>(22,490)</u>

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 March 2017

7. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2016	24,066	33,338	3,850	61,254
Additions	-	-	34,168	34,168
At 31 March 2017	<u>24,066</u>	<u>33,338</u>	<u>38,018</u>	<u>95,422</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016	21,866	29,222	2,937	54,025
Charge for the year	1,100	1,700	8,770	11,570
At 31 March 2017	<u>22,966</u>	<u>30,922</u>	<u>11,707</u>	<u>65,595</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	<u>1,100</u>	<u>2,416</u>	<u>26,311</u>	<u>29,827</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>2,200</u>	<u>4,116</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>7,229</u>

8. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	112,727	124,945
Other debtors	832	9,935
	<u>113,559</u>	<u>134,880</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	56,861	63,476
Corporation tax	-	27,136
Social security and other taxes	42,294	18,506
Other creditors	53,880	31,305
	<u>153,035</u>	<u>140,423</u>

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>19,151</u>	<u>-</u>

Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

11. 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
		£	£	£	£
Mrs J J Roper		-	-	-	-
Mr J P Frost		(6,031)	(18,140)	-	(24,171)
		<u>(6,031)</u>	<u>(18,140)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(24,171)</u>
2016		Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
		£	£	£	£
Mrs J J Roper		(66,155)	-	66,155	-
Mr J P Frost		(57,028)	-	50,997	(6,031)
		<u>(123,183)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>117,152</u>	<u>(6,031)</u>

12. Related party transactions

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

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
RFS EMC Division Limited	<u>51,500</u>	<u>68,559</u>	<u>(5,777)</u>	<u>(8,178)</u>

RFS EMC Division Limited - company which Mr J P Frost holds 50% of the issued share capital.

13. Controlling party

The company is under the control of the directors by virtue of their 100% share holding in the company.

14. 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.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Roper Finishing Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 March 2017

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.