ABSOLUTE CARBON FILTERS LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	, £	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks		35,473		· <u>-</u>	
Debtors	3	32,378		1	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,531		-	
		69,382		1	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(141,030)		-	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(71,648)		1
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(71,649)		-
Total equity			(71,648)		1
•					

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

A E Cowen Director

Company Registration No. 06876863

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018	1	-	1
Year ended 31 December 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	1	-	1
Year ended 31 December 2019: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(71,649)	(71,649)
Balance at 31 December 2019	1	(71,649)	(71,648)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Absolute Carbon Filters Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Biopharma House, Winnall Valley Road, Winnall, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 0LD.

1.1 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections and taking into account likely normal economic conditions and trading performance the directors have a reasonable expectation that in such a business environment the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

The directors have also considered the potential impact of the COVID-19 virus on the future viability of the company. At the date of preparing these financial statements, the full impact on the business of what are undoubtedly abnormal trading conditions cannot be quantified. This gives rise to uncertainty which may or may not affect the going concern status of the company. The directors continue to take all available steps to maintain sufficient resources in order that the business can continue.

Consequently, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 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 DECEMBER 2019

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.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.8 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 0).

3 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	21,447	-
Other debtors	10,931	. 1
	32,378	1
	, ===	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2019 £	2018 £
	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors		
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings	£	
	£ 12,674	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	Called up share capital		
	•	2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital	·	
	Issued and not fully paid		
	1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Julian Golding. The auditor was Wilkins Kennedy Audit Services.

7 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
14,400	-

8 Parent company

The parent company of Absolute Carbon Filters Limited is PE487 Limited and its registered office is Biopharma House, Winnall Valley Road, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 0LD.

PE487 Limited prepare consolidated accounts for the group, which are available at companies house.