# **PLASTIC INNOVATIONS LTD**

# **UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# PLASTIC INNOVATIONS LTD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

S Roskilly	
SECRETARY	
A Pickett	
REGISTERED OFFICE	
8 Bromsgrove Road Romsley Halesowen B62 0ET	
COMPANY REGISTERED NUMBER	
06880147	
BANKERS	
NatWest Bank plc	
ACCOUNTANTS	
AMS Accountants Chartered Management Accountants Lockwood House, Shepherd Place Kineton, Warwickshire. CV35 0NS	
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**DIRECTORS** 

M Falkingham A Pickett

# **PLASTIC INNOVATIONS LTD**

Company registered number: 06880147

# ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 December 2017

	Note	2017		2016
		£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment			64,189	35,959
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories		89,307		87,769
Debtors		436,179		266,998
Cash at bank and in hand		79,774		138,266
		605,260		493,033
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	4	535,067		431,233
NET CURRENT ASSETS	_		70,193	61,800
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		_	134,382	97,759
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(36,736)	(5,390)
NET ASSETS		_	£97,646	£92,369
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital			215	215
Retained earnings			97,431	92,154
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			£97,646	£92,369

# **PLASTIC INNOVATIONS LTD**

Company registered number: 06880147

# ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 December 2017 (CONT.)

In approving these financial statements as directors of the company we hereby confirm the following:

For the year in question the company was entitled to exemption 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 ended 31 December 2017 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for: 1) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and 2) preparing financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the financial statements, so far as they are applicable to the company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 31 December 2017 in accordance with Section 444 (2A) of the Companies Act 2006

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 25 April 2018

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

A Pickett, Director

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#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## 1a. Statement of compliance

Plastic Innovations Ltd is a Private Limited Company incorporated in England.

Registered office: 8 Bromsgrove Road Romsley Halesowen B62 0ET

## Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

### 1c. Revenue recognition

Income is recognised when goods have been delivered to customers such that risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to them.

## 1d. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

### 1e. Taxation

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

#### 1f. Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided, after taking account of any grants receivable, at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery

Vehicles

Reducing balance 25%

Reducing balance 25%

Fixtures and fittings

Reducing balance 15%

Equipment

Reducing balance 15%

#### 1g. Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

#### 1h. Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit and loss.

# 1i. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings or current liabilities. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

## 1j. Interest bearing borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable to the bank (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value is recognised in profit and loss together with any interest and fees payable.

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

#### 1k. Leased assets

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the Company are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life. A corresponding liability is recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

## 11. Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entitys functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

## 1m. Employee benefits

The obligations for contributions to defined contribution scheme are recognised as an expense as incurred. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independent administered fund.

## 1n. Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company and which represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a signal coordinated disposal of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a review to resale.

### 10. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

# 1p. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

#### 2. DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

The average weekly number of employees during the year were as follows:

	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Management and administration	3	3
Production and sales	11	9
	14	12

#### 3.

S. FIXED ASSETS		
	Property	Total
	plant &	
	equipment	
	£	£
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2017	97,361	97,361
Additions	48,618	48,618
At 31 December 2017	145,979	145,979
Provision for depreciation,		
amortisation and impairment		
At 1 January 2017	61,402	61,402
For the year	20,388	20,388
At 31 December 2017	81,790	81,790
Net Book Value		
At 31 December 2017	64,189	64,189
At 31 December 2016	35,959	35,959

#### 4. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	217,763	262,543
Corporation tax	14,134	25,745
Other taxes and social security	33,378	4,528
Other creditors	8,777	9,986
Accruals and deferred income	261,015	128,431
	£535,067	£431,233
5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR  Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2017 £ 36,736 £36,736	2016 £ 5,390 £5,390
Analysis of borrowings:		
Due within five years:		
within 2-5 years		
leases	36,736	5,390
	£36,736	£5,390

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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.