

Company Registration No. 07635823 (England and Wales)

GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
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GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED

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GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		31,102		58,086
Current assets					
Stocks		200,488		203,903	
Debtors	5	310,844		45,327	
Cash at bank and in hand		146,309		5,742	
		<u>657,641</u>		<u>254,972</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(871,989)</u>		<u>(730,793)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(214,348)</u>		<u>(475,821)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(183,246)</u>		<u>(417,735)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		175,000		175,000
Profit and loss reserves	8		<u>(358,246)</u>		<u>(592,735)</u>
Total equity			<u>(183,246)</u>		<u>(417,735)</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18 November 2021


A R Measom
Director

Company Registration No. 07635823

GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gypsumtools Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1934 The Yard, Exploration Drive, Leicester, LE4 5JD.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 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. When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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% on cost
Furniture	25% on cost
Website	50% on cost

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.

GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each reporting date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.6 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.

GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are measured at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value at the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

1.8 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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. Company contributions to defined contribution plans for the benefit of employee's are expensed as they become payable.

1.10 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.

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.13 Going concern

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the continuing support of the company's creditors.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	4	4

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Furniture £	Website £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	88,328	10,591	46,141	145,060
Additions	1,561	288	5,308	7,157
Disposals	(171)	-	-	(171)
Transfers	(77,817)	-	-	(77,817)
At 31 December 2020	11,901	10,879	51,449	74,229
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2020	62,117	10,191	14,666	86,974
Depreciation charged in the year	8,136	124	9,321	17,581
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(76)	-	-	(76)
Transfers	(61,352)	-	-	(61,352)
At 31 December 2020	8,825	10,315	23,987	43,127
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	3,076	564	27,462	31,102
At 31 December 2019	26,211	400	31,475	58,086

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	302,493	28,550
Other debtors	-	11,016
Prepayments and accrued income	8,351	5,761
	310,844	45,327

GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	1,516
Trade creditors	4,518	87,947
Taxation and social security	10,804	1,435
Other creditors	852,190	635,402
Accruals and deferred income	4,477	4,493
	<u>871,989</u>	<u>730,793</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 175,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>175,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>

8 Profit and loss reserves

	2020	2019
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	(592,735)	(473,342)
Profit/(loss) for the year	<u>234,489</u>	<u>(119,393)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>(358,246)</u>	<u>(592,735)</u>

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

	Sales		Purchases	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Other related parties	<u>59,194</u>	<u>74,635</u>	<u>120,738</u>	<u>121,657</u>

GYPSUMTOOLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

9 Related party transactions

(Continued)

	Loan interest	
	2020	2019
	£	£
Other related parties	5,810	5,530

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties		
Other related parties	787,631	646,996

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts due from related parties		
Other related parties	10,330	4,631