Surftech Surfaces Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 December 2022

Surftech Surfaces Limited

Registered number: 08466022

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes		2022		2021
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		7,484		3,686
Tangible assets	4		97,718		104,065
		_	105,202	_	107,751
Current assets					
Stocks		180,133		120,399	
Debtors	5	149,651		171,972	
Cash at bank and in hand		29,693		38,601	
		359,477		330,972	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	6	(261,814)		(145,064)	
Net current assets			97,663		185,908
Total assets less current liabilities		-	202,865	-	293,659
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(145,586)		(262,294)
Provisions for liabilities			(19,984)		-
Net assets		- -	37,295	-	31,365
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			37,195		31,265
Shareholders' funds		-	37,295	-	31,365

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mr D Wilson

Director

Approved by the board on 24 March 2023

Surftech Surfaces Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. During this year, the board have changed the depreciation policy for plant & machinery, from 25% reducing balance to 15% reducing balance. This is based on a more realistsic depreciation of the type of plant & machinery the company utilises. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures & fittings and computer equipment 20% reducing balance/33% straight line

Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees	2022	2021
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	4	4

3 Intangible fixed assets

R&D Costs:

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u	OS	1

At 1 January 2022	5,763
Additions	5,664
At 31 December 2022	11,427
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	2,077
Provided during the year	1,866
At 31 December 2022	3,943
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	7,484
At 31 December 2021	3,686

£

Research and development costs are written off over 5 years, which is considered the useful life of the costs.

4 Tangible fixed assets

		Fittings / Computer equip	Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2022	21,026	88,113	47,427	156,566
	Additions	1,379	13,003	-	14,382
	At 31 December 2022	22,405	101,116	47,427	170,948
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2022	11,730	27,561	13,210	52,501
	Charge for the year	1,396	10,779	8,554	20,729
	At 31 December 2022	13,126	38,340	21,764	73,230
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2022	9,279	62,776	25,663	97,718
	At 31 December 2021	9,296	60,552	34,217	104,065
5	Debtors			2022	2021
				£	£
	Trade debtors			90,830	28,239
	Accrued income & prepayments			16,070	16,067
	Other debtors			42,751	127,666

			-	149,651	171,972
6	Creditors: amounts falling due	within one year		2022	2021
	Š	•		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			98,605	28,760
	Obligations under finance lease	and hire purchase	contracts	13,908	13,098
	Trade creditors			100,432	65,447
	Amounts owed to associated cor	mpanies		21,909	21,909
	Taxation and social security cost	ts		24,377	13,048
	Other creditors			2,583	2,802
			- -	261,814	145,064
7	Creditors: amounts falling due	after one year		2022	2021
				£	£
	Bank loans			130,987	234,135
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts			14,599	28,159
			-	145,586	262,294
8	Loans to directors				
U	Description and conditions	B/fwd	Paid	Repaid	C/fwd
	Description and conditions	£	£	Kepalu £	£
	Mr D A Wilson	τ.	T.	L	£
	Directors Loan	56,465	16,802	(73,267)	-
		56,465	16,802	(73,267)	_

9 Related party transactions

Lloyds bank plc holds a floating charge over the assets of the company in respect of a personal mortgage for Mr D Wilson, director and sharehlder.

10 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr D A Wilson, by virtue of his majority shareholding.

11 Other information

Surftech Surfaces Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

11 The Oaks

Horringer

Bury St Edmunds

Suffolk IP31 3QU

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