

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08693216**

**PROKOL POLYMERS UK LTD**

**FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 December 2020**

**PROKOL POLYMERS UK LTD**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**PROKOL POLYMERS UK LTD**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**31 December 2020**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b> <b>£</b>	2019 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	<b>5</b>	17,462	21,453
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stocks		20,000	31,655
Debtors	<b>6</b>	264,907	155,707
Cash at bank and in hand		279,257	7,063
		-----	-----
		564,164	194,425
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>7</b>	364,969	112,364
		-----	-----
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		199,195	82,061
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		216,657	103,514
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>			
	<b>8</b>	15,266	20,500
<b>PROVISIONS</b>		3,305	399
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<b>NET ASSETS</b>		198,086	82,615
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**PROKOL POLYMERS UK LTD**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION** *(continued)*

**31 December 2020**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Note</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>		
Called up share capital	100	100
Profit and loss account	197,986	82,515
	.....	.....
<b>SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS</b>	<b>198,086</b>	<b>82,615</b>
	.....	.....

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 Section 1A of 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 income statement has not been delivered.

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members 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 .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 September 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J L Craske

Director

Company registration number: 08693216

# **PROKOL POLYMERS UK LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Onega House, 112 Main Road, Sidcup, Kent, DA14 6NE, United Kingdom.

### **2. 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.

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### **Revenue recognition**

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.

#### **Income tax**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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.

#### **Foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Plant and machinery	-	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Equipment	-	25% straight line

**Impairment of fixed assets**

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

**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 stock to its present location and condition.

**Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

**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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

**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.

### **3. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2019: 1 ).

### **4. TAX ON PROFIT**

#### **Major components of tax expense**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>£</b>	£
<b>Current tax:</b>		
UK current tax expense	27,171	—

**Deferred tax:**

Origination and reversal of timing differences	2,906	—
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<b>Tax on profit</b>	<b>30,077</b>	<b>—</b>
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**5. TANGIBLE ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2020	1,500	26,190	4,380	32,070
Additions	879	—	4,279	5,158
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<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>26,190</b>	<b>8,659</b>	<b>37,228</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2020	750	6,548	3,319	10,617
Charge for the year	595	6,547	2,007	9,149
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<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>13,095</b>	<b>5,326</b>	<b>19,766</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>13,095</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>17,462</b>
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At 31 December 2019	750	19,642	1,061	21,453
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**6. DEBTORS**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	238,286	115,594
Other debtors	26,621	40,113
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	<b>264,907</b>	<b>155,707</b>
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**7. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	50,000	—
Trade creditors	143,147	47,459
Corporation tax	27,274	—
Social security and other taxes	129,690	53,435
Other creditors	14,858	11,470
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	<b>364,969</b>	<b>112,364</b>
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**8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other creditors	15,266	20,500



## 9. DEFERRED TAX

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>£</b>	£
Included in provisions	3,305	399
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## 10. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

During the year the director did not enter into any advances, credits or guarantees with the company.

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.