

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08886775

**CBN Tooling Limited**

**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**

**28 February 2017**

# **CBN Tooling Limited**

## **Financial Statements**

**Year ended 28 February 2017**

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# CBN Tooling Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

**28 February 2017**

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	5	22,151	14,421
Cash at bank and in hand		22,869	24,056
		-----	-----
		45,020	38,477
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	14,214	16,155
		-----	-----
<b>Net current assets</b>		30,806	22,322
		-----	-----
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		30,806	22,322
		-----	-----
<b>Net assets</b>		30,806	22,322
		-----	-----
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		30,805	22,321
		-----	-----
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		30,806	22,322
		-----	-----

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 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 statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 28 February 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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 29 November 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S R Poppleton

Director

Company registration number: 08886775

# **CBN Tooling Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **Year ended 28 February 2017**

#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 5 The Quadrant, Coventry, CV1 2EL.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### **3. 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.

##### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 March 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

##### **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.

## Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity. Compound instruments Compound instruments comprise both a liability and an equity component. At date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar debt instrument. The liability component is accounted for as a financial liability. The residual is the difference between the net proceeds of issue and the liability component (at time of issue). The residual is the equity component, which is accounted for as an equity instrument. The interest expense on the liability component is calculated applying the effective interest rate for the liability component of the instrument. The difference between this amount and any repayments is added to the carrying amount of the liability in the balance sheet.

## 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 1 ).

## 5. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	21,770	13,170
Other debtors	381	1,251
	-----	-----
	22,151	14,421
	-----	-----

## 6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	—	9
Trade creditors	7,742	9,064
Corporation tax	2,121	2,978
Social security and other taxes	3,051	2,854
Other creditors	1,300	1,250
	-----	-----
	14,214	16,155
	-----	-----

## 7. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2017		
	Balance brought forward	Balance outstanding
	£	£
Mr S R Poppleton	1,251	( 870)
	-----	----
2016		
	Balance brought forward	Balance outstanding
	£	£
Mr S R Poppleton	1,251	–
	-----	----

## 8. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr S R Poppleton throughout the current period. Mr S R Poppleton is the managing director and majority shareholder. No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 8.

## 9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 March 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.