Company Registration No. 01849021 (England and Wales)

FAST HYGIENE LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FAST HYGIENE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr J Clarke
Company number	01849021
Registered office	Units 2 & 3 Cherry Farm Cheverell Road Worton Devizes Wiltshire England SN10 5UN
Accountants	HJS Chartered Accountants 12-14 Carlton Place Southampton Hampshire England SO15 2EA

FAST HYGIENE LIMITED

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FAST HYGIENE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		125,258		117,734
Investments	5		97,917		97,917
			223,175		215,651
Current assets					
Stocks		105,515		102,287	
Debtors	6	124,312		106,141	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,776		121,612	
		262,603		330,040	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(142,994)		(186,950)	
Net current assets			119,609		143,090
Total assets less current liabilities			342,784		358,741
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(49,155)		(39,117)
Provisions for liabilities			(11,635)		(21,912)
Net assets			281,994		297,712
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			281,894		297,612
Total equity			281,994		297,712

FAST HYGIENE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 2 May 2017

Mr J Clarke
Director

Company Registration No. 01849021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fast Hygiene Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Units 2 & 3 Cherry Farm, Cheverell Road, Worton, Devizes, Wiltshire, England, SN10 5UN.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("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 a mounts 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Fast Hygiene Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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 are recoverable.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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	15% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance

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.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

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 replacement cost and 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 receipts 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 direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 10 (2015 - 10).

3 **Intangible fixed assets**

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	81,682
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	81,682
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	-
At 31 December 2015	-

4 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	223,968
Additions	50,767
Disposals	(37,244)
At 31 December 2016	237,491
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016	106,236
Depreciation charged in the year	32,322
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(26,325)
At 31 December 2016	112,233
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	125,258
At 31 December 2015	117,734

5 **Fixed asset investments**

	2016 £	2015 £
Investments	97,917	97,917

5 **Fixed asset investments** **(Continued)**

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2016 & 31 December 2016	97,917
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	97,917
At 31 December 2015	97,917

6 **Debtors**

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	123,852	105,672
Other debtors	460	469
	124,312	106,141

7 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	63,999	51,376
Corporation tax	6,155	2,656
Other taxation and social security	16,797	25,856
Other creditors	56,043	107,062
	142,994	186,950

8 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other creditors	49,155	39,117

9 **Called up share capital**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100

FAST HYGIENE LIMITED

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	226,706	227,096
Staff welfare	591	-
Staff pension costs defined contribution	25,116	6,920
Other staff costs	3,866	3,172
Directors' remuneration	19,137	12,635
Directors' pension costs - defined contribution scheme	40,000	106,000
Packaging	1,991	1,773
Rent re licences and other	11,802	12,228
Power, light and heat	1,457	1,671
Property repairs and maintenance	1,836	628
Premises insurance	4,532	4,027
Computer running costs	7,425	3,391
Motor running expenses	35,138	36,081
Travelling expenses	1,379	1,770
Professional subscriptions	1,387	936
Legal and professional fees	19	1,914
Accountancy	2,625	2,600
Bookkeeping	8,734	8,678
Charitable donations	32	35
Bank charges	2,729	3,894
Bad and doubtful debts	30	-
Printing and stationery	3,142	4,417
Advertising	2,595	2,906
Telecommunications	4,796	4,726
Entertaining	297	288
Sundry expenses	-	571
Depreciation	32,322	34,927
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets (non exceptional)	2,920	5,927
	442,604	489,211

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.